



NPTC

Registered Charity No. 1096429

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**Level 2
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE
IN
LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY**

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

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NPTC LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE IN LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY ASSESSED IN THE CONTEXT OF CATTLE OR SHEEP

Candidate Information

Introduction

The scheme will be administered by the NPTC.

NPTC will:

- Publish - scheme regulations
 - assessment schedule
 - assessment material
- Approve centres to co-ordinate and administer the scheme
- Set standards for the training of Verifiers and Assessors
- Recruit, train and deploy Verifiers
- Manage verification
- Issue certificates to successful Candidates

The Certificate of Competence

Certificates of Competence will be awarded to Candidates who achieve the required level of competence in the Units to which their Certificate relates.

Instruction

Attendance at a course of instruction is not a pre-requisite for an application for an assessment but potential Candidates are strongly advised to ensure that they are up to the standards that will be expected of them when they are assessed.

NPTC does **not** hold a register of instructors; however instruction will normally be available from recognised training providers and/or centres of further or higher education active in the areas covered by this certificate. Further information on training may be obtained from the local Assessment Centre.

Access to Assessment

Assessment Centres will be responsible for arranging assessment on behalf of a Candidate. Assessment may only be carried out by an Assessor approved by NPTC for that scheme. Under no circumstances can either instructors involved in the preparation of candidates, or the candidates work place supervisors, or anyone else who might have a vested interest in the outcome, carry out the assessment.

The minimum age limit for Candidates taking certificates of competence is 16 years. There is no upper age limit.

Assessment

Assessment is a process by which it is confirmed that the Candidate is competent in the Units within the award to which the assessment relates. It is a process of collecting evidence about his/her capabilities and judging whether that evidence is sufficient to attribute competence.

The candidate must be registered through an NPTC approved Assessment Centre for this qualification prior to assessment.

The result of the assessment will be recorded on the assessment report form.

The schedule of assessment contains the performance criteria relating to:

- Observation of practical performance
- Assessment of underpinning knowledge

Performance Evaluation

The result of each assessment activity is evaluated against the following criteria:

- 4 = Meets or exceeds the assessment criteria by displaying a level of practical performance and/or underpinning knowledge, with no 'minor' or 'critical' faults. (Competent).
- 3 = Meets the requirements of the assessment criteria for both the practical performance and the underpinning knowledge, with some 'minor' faults but no 'critical' faults. (Competent).
- 2 = Does not fully satisfy the requirements of the assessment criteria, being unable to perform the practical task satisfactorily or being deficient in underpinning knowledge leading to the recording of minor faults. (Not yet competent).
- 1 = Does not satisfy the requirements of the assessment criteria, being unable to perform the practical task satisfactorily or safely or being deficient in underpinning knowledge leading to the recording of a critical fault. (Not yet competent).

A list of registered Assessment Centres is available from NPTC. (www.nptc.org.uk)

Verification

Verification is a process of monitoring assessment; it is an essential check to confirm that the assessment procedures are being carried out in the way that NPTC has laid down. The overall aim of verification is to establish a system of quality assurance that is acceptable in terms of both credibility and cost effectiveness.

Approved Assessors will be subject to a visit by the Verifier at a time when assessments are being undertaken.

A selection of assessment records completed by the Assessor will be evaluated by an NPTC approved Verifier.

Compliance with the verification requirements will be a pre-requisite of Assessors remaining on NPTC's list of approved assessors.

Complaints and Appeals

NPTC and its Assessment Centres have a formal Complaints and Appeals procedure. In the event of any dissatisfaction with the arrangements and conditions of assessment, the candidate should first contact the Assessment Centre through whom the assessment was arranged and submit the complaint in writing.

For further information on NPTC's Equal Opportunities Policy and Complaints and Appeals Procedures, please refer to www.nptc.org.uk

Learning Outcomes

The candidate will be able to:

1. Undertake routine activities in caring for cattle or sheep.
2. Operate within and comply with the legislative and welfare requirements.
3. Complete and maintain essential records accurately.
4. State the identified knowledge that underpins understanding of livestock husbandry.

Guidance Notes for Candidates and Assessors

The pre requisite for this qualification is the NPTC Level 2 Certificate of Competence in Basic Stockmanship and Welfare.

The assessment is divided in to two compulsory units and one optional unit.

Optional:

Either

Unit 1 - Cattle Husbandry and Stock Tasks

Or

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks

Compulsory:

Unit 3 - Feeding

Qualification endorsement

The qualification may be endorsed either:

- a) Cattle Husbandry or
- b) Sheep Husbandry

Candidates seeking endorsement in a) are assessed in Unit 1 (applicable to Cattle), plus Unit 3.

Candidates seeking endorsement in b) are assessed in Unit 2 (applicable to Sheep) plus Unit 3.

Candidates must successfully achieve all Assessment Activities in the units they are to be assessed.

Safe Practice

Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be worn at all times.

All equipment must be operated in such a way that the Candidate, Assessor, other persons, animals or other equipment are not endangered.

Manufacturer's instruction book must be available.

Failure to operate safely and comply with these requirements will result in the candidate not meeting the required standard.

It is recommended that suitable barrier creams are used when necessary.

A candidate must hold the relevant Department of Transport Driving License if they are to drive a tractor or other vehicle on the road whilst undertaking the assessment activities in unit 3

Validation of Equipment

A Manufacturer's instruction book or other operators' manual should be available.

All equipment being used for this assessment must comply with the relevant requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) 1998.

Vehicles must comply with Department of Transport and Road Traffic Acts where relevant.

Any appropriate item of machinery complying with legal requirements is acceptable for the assessment, provided it is suitably equipped for **all** assessment activities to be carried out.

Additional Information

May be sought from relevant welfare codes, manufacturers' operator's manuals or any other appropriate training or safety publication.

Animal Welfare

Throughout this assessment a high emphasis is placed on animal welfare, which will underpin the whole of this qualification.

The "Five Freedoms" and their interpretation by the RSPCA appear at the back of this schedule.

During their assessment, candidates are reminded that they should carry out all the activities to comply with the animal welfare codes.

Unit 1 – Cattle Husbandry and Stock Tasks	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
<p>Either for a Breeding Herd:</p> <p>1a. Demonstrate knowledge of production targets for a breeding herd.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Milk yield per cow - Milk sales per cow per year - Calving index - TBC/Bactoscan/Somatic Cell Count - Margin over concentrates - Calving % - Replacement rate - Growth rate of calf - Calf value per cow per year
<p>Or for a Rearing Herd:</p> <p>1b. Demonstrate knowledge of production targets for a rearing herd.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily liveweight gain - Food intake - Food conversion ratio - Mortality % - Grading results - Killing out %
<p>2. Disbud a calf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify calf to be disbudded - Select and check that equipment is safe to use - Select and measure correct amount of material to be used - Restrain the calf humanely - Identify site of injection - Administer correct amount of anaesthetic - Check that the horn buds are anaesthetised - Check that disbudding iron is at appropriate temperature - Remove the horn buds safely - Maintain a high standard of hygiene - Clean and store equipment used correctly and safely - Complete veterinary medicine records of calf treated accurately
<p>3. Check for and safely remove any supernumerary teats from heifer calf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify heifer calf - Select and check that equipment is safe to use - Restrain calf humanely - Identify supernumerary teats to be removed - Remove supernumerary teats safely - Apply protective medication to operation site - Clean and store equipment used - Complete records accurately
<p>4. Restrain, lift and trim hind foot of an animal requiring treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct animal to be treated - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the animal humanely - Trim the foot as required - Use of tools and equipment - Clean and store equipment used - Complete records of animal treated
<p>5. Clip an animal by hand or machine for either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale or • Finishing or • Clean milk production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct animal to be clipped - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the animal humanely - Clip the animal as required - Use of tools and equipment - Clean and store equipment used - Complete records of animal clipped
<p>6. Castrate a bull calf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct calf to be castrated - Establish the calf can be legally castrated - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the calf humanely - Check that the calf is free from abdominal abnormalities - Hold scrotum in correct position - Castrate the calf using safe technique - Clean and store tools and equipment - Complete records of calf castrated - Check that calf is fit and well following castration
<p>7. Earmark a young calf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct calf to be earmarked - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the calf humanely - Check that the earmark to be applied is correct - Earmark the calf using safe technique - Clean and store tools and equipment - Complete records of calf earmarked - Check that calf is fit and well following earmarking

Unit 1 – Cattle Husbandry and Stock Tasks (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
8. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for keeping records within the breeding or rearing herd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet legislative requirements - For management purposes - To monitor performance - Identify individual and herd performance - Select animals for culling and breeding - Establish profitability - Establish feed usage
9. Demonstrate knowledge of items that can be recorded for a breeding or rearing herd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calving dates - Service dates and returns - Sex of calf and identification number - Mortality - Weaning dates - Weaning weights - Breeding (sire and dam of calf) - Veterinary treatments - Veterinary medicines useage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of product • Quantity administered • Date started / finished treatment • Withdrawal period - Movement of stock - Feed delivery and use
10. Demonstrate knowledge of items to be included on a cow record card.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cow number (and name) - Bull used - Expected calving date - Actual calving date - Lactation number - Calf number and name - Numbers born live - Weaning date, age of calf, - Weaning weight and age
Either 11a. Select a cow to cull.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify animal to be culled - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of cow to be culled - Complete records accurately
Or 11b. Select a finished animal ready for sale from a group of animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify animal to be sold - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of animal to be sold - Complete records accurately
Or 11c. Select four animals from a group to sell as stores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify animals to be sold - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of animals to be sold - Complete records accurately

Unit 1 – Cattle Husbandry and Stock Tasks (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
12. Demonstrate knowledge of how the dam and the calf would be managed at weaning in a suckler herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carefully and safely separate cows and calves Cows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pen cows in a secure housed area - Minimise stress - Adjust feeding levels - Check udders after weaning Calves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pen calves in a secure housed area - Minimise stress - Offer feed to calves before weaning - Complete routine health treatments
13. Assess the suitability of a bull for breeding purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conformation - Legs and feet - Reproductive anatomy - Temperament - Condition - Performance records of parents - Health (current and historic) - Weight for age - Fitness
14. Demonstrate knowledge of : a) the usual length of the 'heat' period in a cow b) why a bull can be an aid in detecting the onset of the heat period c) signs of heat in a cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 to 24 hours - Bull will identify cow/heifer on heat but not showing signs by detecting scent of the pheromone secreted - Restless behaviour - Vaginal discharge - Swollen vulva - 'Standing' or 'riding' behaviour - Variable appetite - Sniffing - Chin resting
15. Demonstrate knowledge of factors to consider when preparing an animal for AI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify animal to be inseminated - Check the animals record - Notify the Veterinary Surgeon if appropriate - Select bull from appropriate records - Check that equipment is serviceable and safe to use - Inseminate animal at the correct time during her heat period - Use correct technique - Complete records accurately - Clean and store equipment
16. Demonstrate knowledge of factors to consider when artificially inseminating an animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Store semen correctly before use - Check that equipment is serviceable and safe to use - Inseminate animal at the correct time during her heat period - Use correct technique - Complete records accurately - Clean and store equipment used
17. Demonstrate knowledge of factors to consider when carrying out natural service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify bull to be used - Isolate/restrain cow humanely - Ensure animal is at the correct stage of the heat period - Control bull safely and correctly - Complete records accurately
18. Demonstrate knowledge of methods of carrying out a pregnancy diagnosis of a cow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audible detector - Visual detector - Chemical test kit - Physical examination
19. Identify and assess the suitability of calving accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify accommodation to be used - Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation is clean and dry before use • At the appropriate temperature • Fittings and equipment for calving are safe to use - Is adequately ventilated

Unit 1 – Cattle Husbandry and Stock Tasks (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
20. Demonstrate knowledge of tasks to be undertaken in preparing a cow or heifer for calving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify routine health treatments - Move cow or heifer to calving accommodation - Provide food and water
21. Demonstrate knowledge of signs that a cow/heifer is preparing to calve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is restless - The vulva is swollen - The udder enlarges - Vaginal discharge - Slackness of pin bones - Partially isolates herself - Appearance of water bag
22. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons why it is important to maintain close supervision of an animal calving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that the process progresses normally - Provide assistance as appropriate - Monitor progress
23. Demonstrate knowledge of checks to Cow /heifer and Calf for the immediate post calving period	<p>Checks for the cow/heifer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The after birth has been discharged - The dam has adequate milk - The dam is feeding - The cow has accepted the calf <p>Checks for the calf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is breathing normally - Is not suffering from any physical abnormalities - Has been licked dry by its mother - Has suckled its mother - Is moving freely

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks	
Assessment activities:	Assessment criteria:
<p>Either for a Breeding Flock</p> <p>1a. Demonstrate knowledge of production targets for a breeding flock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Margin over feed - Growth rate of lamb - Lamb value per ewe - Lambing percentage - Lamb mortality - Barren ewe percentage
<p>Or for a Rearing Flock</p> <p>1b. Demonstrate knowledge of production targets for a rearing flock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily liveweight gain - Food intake - Food conversion ratio - Margin over feed - Growth rate of lamb - Lamb value per ewe - Lambing percentage - Lamb mortality - Killing out % - Carcass grade
Activities 2-6: Candidate to perform four out of the five tasks as available at the assessor's discretion	
<p>2. Tail three lambs by an approved method.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal requirements of tail length - Age at tailing - Restraint - Hygiene - Confident, safe, effective operation with minimal risk to lamb, operator or assistant - Knowledge of cauterisation - Aftercare of lamb
<p>3. Trim the feet of three adult sheep which require trimming.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of methods of foot-rot control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct animal to be treated - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the animal humanely - Trim the foot as required - Use of tools and equipment - Clean and store equipment used - Complete records of animal treated - Undertake a vaccination programme. - Treat with antibiotics - Use product such as zinc or formalin in a foot bath
<p>4. Dag two mature sheep for. Pre lambing/Pre shearing/Pre tupping/Pre sale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct animal to be dagged - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the animal humanely - Dag the animal as required - Use of tools and equipment - Clean and store equipment - Complete records of animal dagged
<p>5. Castrate three male lambs (by any approved method).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the age that they can be legally castrated - Restrain - Examine scrotum - Identify and isolate both testes - Ensure that teats are not trapped - Castrate effectively and humanely with minimal risk to lamb - Crush at two points on each cord (Burdizzo) - Ensure that incisions made with scalpel are self draining - Check that castrated lambs are well and healthy

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks Cont'd	
Either	
6. Earmark a ewe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct ewe to be earmarked - Select and check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Restrain the ewe humanely - Check that the earmark to be applied is correct - Earmark the ewe using safe technique - Clean and store tools and equipment - Complete records of sheep earmarked - Check that ewe is fit and well following earmarking
7. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for identifying sheep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flock records • Veterinary / Medical Records • Breeding Records - Identify which lamb belongs to which ewe.
8a. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for keeping records for a breeding flock. Demonstrate knowledge of items that can be recorded for a breeding flock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet legislative requirements - For management purposes - To monitor performance - Identify individual and flock performance - Select animals for culling and breeding - Establish profitability - Establish feed usage - Lambing dates - Service dates - Sex of lamb and identification number - Mortality - Weaning dates - Weaning weights - Veterinary treatments - Veterinary medicines useage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of product • Quantity administered • Date started / finished treatment • Withdrawl period - Movement of stock - Feed delivery and use
Or 8b. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for keeping records for a rearing flock. Demonstrate knowledge of items that can be recorded for a rearing flock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To meet legislative requirements. - For management purposes. - Monitoring performance. - Identify animals for culling/breeding. - Check feed usage. - Check profitability. - Date purchased - Number purchased - Mortality. - Vet Medicines used - Number of animals sold - Weight at various stages. - Movement of animals - Feed delivered - Feed used - Purchase price - Sale price

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks Cont'd	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
<p>Either: 9a. Select a ewe to cull.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approach the animal quietly - Restrain the sheep humanely - Identify animal to be culled - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of ewe to be culled - Complete records accurately
<p>Or 9b. Select a finished animal ready for sale from a group of animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approach the animal quietly - Restrain the sheep humanely - Identify animal to be sold - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of animal to be sold - Complete records accurately
<p>Or 9c. Select four animals from a group to sell as store lambs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify animals to be sold - Approach the animal quietly - Firm sensible approach and grasp of sheep - Restrain the sheep humanely - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification • Conformation • Body condition - Examine for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abnormalities • Signs of disease • Physical injuries - Inspect performance records - Record identity of animals to be sold - Complete records accurately
<p>10. Demonstrate knowledge of key points in the management at weaning of: Ewes and Lambs.</p>	<p>Ewes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check for udder abnormalities/diseases. - Diagnose and treat diseases promptly - Restrict diet by grazing ewes on stubble and bare pasture. - Early treatment of diseases - Identify any ewes with diseased udder and cull <p>Lambs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confine closely initially. - Check weight. - Check body condition. - Provide supplementary feeding for small lambs if herbage is of poor quality
<p>11. Demonstrate knowledge of key points in the care of artificially reared lambs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a suitable environment - Use clean feeding equipment - Prepare milk - Provide suitable roughage and concentrate - Provide adequate water supply - Ensure sufficient trough space

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
<p>12. Demonstrate knowledge of measures that can be taken to:</p> <p>a) Protect flock health.</p> <p>b) Maintain flock health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use appropriate vaccines. - Buy 'protected' replacements. - Use 'blood tested' rams. - Dip regularly. - Provide annual vaccine booster. - Use foot bath regularly. - Use recommended dip controls.
<p>3. Assess the suitability of a ram for breeding purposes. Demonstrate knowledge of the key items on which the assessment has been based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conformation - Legs and feet - Reproductive anatomy - Temperament - Condition - Performance records of parents - Health (current and historic) - Weight for age - Fitness
<p>14. Either: a) attach and adjust ram harness or b) apply raddle to ram.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that harness fits comfortably and is secure - Fit crayon in holder firmly - Change crayon colour at correct intervals - Check harness fit daily - Check that harness is not causing sores on brisket - Care of harness after use
<p>15. Identify and assess the suitability of lambing accommodation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify accommodation to be used - Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation is clean and dry before use • At the appropriate temperature • Fittings and equipment for lambing are safe to use - Is adequately ventilated
<p>16. Demonstrate knowledge of tasks to be undertaken in preparing a ewe for lambing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake routine health treatments - Move ewe to lambing accommodation - Provide food and water
<p>17. Demonstrate knowledge of signs that a ewe is preparing to lamb.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is restless - The vulva is swollen - The udder enlarges - Vaginal discharge - Partially isolates herself - Appearance of water bag -
<p>18. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons why it is important to maintain close supervision of a ewe lambing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure that the process progresses normally - Provide assistance as appropriate - Monitor progress
<p>19. Demonstrate knowledge of checks on the Ewe and Lamb for the immediate post lambing period</p>	<p>Checks for the Ewe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The after birth has been discharged - The ewe has adequate milk - The ewe is feeding - The ewe has accepted the lamb <p>Checks for the lamb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is breathing normally - Is not suffering from any physical abnormalities - Has been licked dry by its mother - Has suckled its mother - Is moving freely

Unit 2 – Sheep Husbandry and Stock Tasks (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
20. Demonstrate knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) How mis-mothering can be avoided ii) The lamb fostering techniques that can be used iii) A method that can be used to resuscitate and revive lambs iv) How to identify hypothermia in chilled lambs. v) What methods are available to restore body temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolation of mother and lamb plus careful marking of lamb and mother - Using an appropriate spray - Using the skin of the dead lamb - Feed by stomach tube - Isolated from flock/mother - Hunch back and shivering - Heat lamps - Dry clean bedding
21. Feed a young lamb artificially using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) a bottle ii) stomach tube 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handle and restrain young lambs humanely - Carry out required task safely with minimum stress to the lamb - Ensure that equipment used is clean - Ensure that feed prepared is of correct strength and at the correct temperature - Feed the lamb - Return the lamb to its mother ensuring that it is not rejected - Clean and store feeding equipment - Store surplus feed
22. Give a lamb an intra peritoneal injection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handle and restrain young lambs humanely - Carry out required task safely with minimum stress to the lamb - Ensure that equipment used is clean - Ensure that material to be injected is correctly prepared and safe to use - Inject the lamb humanely - Return the lamb to its mother ensuring that it is not rejected - Clean and store equipment used - Store surplus material
23. Dress the navel of a newly born lamb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timing - Use of alternative materials - Cleanliness of dressing material

Unit 3 – Livestock Feeding	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
1. Assess and report on the suitability of the feedstuff storage area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct storage conditions are provided - Stored feedstuffs are protected from deterioration caused by moisture, moulds, pests, vermin and contamination - Secure - Storage area identified/labelled - Large enough for feedstuffs stored to be accessible -
2. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for complying with "use by date".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitamin level may deteriorate after this date - Freshness will reduce after this date
3. Demonstrate knowledge of checks to be made on deliveries of concentrate feeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct food delivered • Correct amount delivered • Use by date • Temperature • Physical form - Delivery note and product label - Traceability
4. Demonstrate knowledge of key requirements in storing food supplies effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the area tidy, clean and hygienic - Use the foods in the correct order (use by date) - Keep wastage to a minimum - Keep foods in good condition - Avoid dampness, pests, contamination and pollution - Control vermin
5. Prepare a ration for a specified group of animals by manual or mechanised means.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify ration to be prepared - Check that the ration constituents are safe to use - Check that tools and equipment are safe to use - Calculate the ration constituents required - Measure out ration constituents accurately - Mix ration constituents thoroughly - Store concentrate ration securely - Clean and store tools and equipment used
6. Feed a group of animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify food to be fed - Calculate total food to be fed - Correct quantity and quality of food fed - Ensure adequate feeding space - Check feed equipment in good safe condition - Feeding area cleaned before feeding - Use correct order of feeding - Ensure access to food - Food wastage kept to a minimum - Check all animals are feeding
7. Prepare a feed of milk substitute for one young animal a month old.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify food to be fed - Identify animal to be fed - Select and check that tools and equipment are clean and safe to use - Measure the correct amount of milk substitute and water - Mix the feed thoroughly and uniformly - Add the correct volume of water at the correct temperature - Check that the temperature of the prepared feed is correct - Maintain a high standard of hygiene - Feed the animal - Ensure that animal is drinking the milk substitute - Remove and clean thoroughly tools and equipment used
8. Visually assess and report upon two feeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry matter - Free from contamination - Colour - Size - Quantity available
9. Demonstrate knowledge of requirements in mixing additives in a ration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct material and equipment selected - Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations - Accurate calculation of quantities of additive - Effective mix of the ingredients - Follow any code of legislation that applies to process

Unit 3 – Livestock Feeding (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
10. Demonstrate knowledge of maintenance requirements for food preparation equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the equipment clean - Carry out regular recommended service routine - Calibrate food dispenser mechanisms accurately
11. For a group of grazing animals comment on general body condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size for age - Hide/Fleece condition. - Absence or presence of disease
12. Assess and report on suitability of grazing currently in use or soon to be available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity of grass - Stage of growth - Absence of weeds - Condition of grazing
Either For sheep 13a. Demonstrate knowledge of factors which help ensure good performance from creep feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed protected from birds and weather - Water supply close to creep feeder - Suitable easily digestible and palatable diet - Feeder moved frequently to avoid disease build up
Or For Cattle 13b. Demonstrate knowledge of requirements in mixing additives in a ration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct material and equipment selected - Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations - Accurate calculation of quantities of additive - Effective mix of the ingredients - Follow any code of legislation that applies to process
14. For a specified floor area calculate the number of cattle or sheep that could be accommodated (stocking density/space allowance).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accuracy of measurement - Accuracy of calculation - Accuracy of interpretation against published requirements - Correct space allowance
15. Check the dentition of an adult animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct animal to be checked - Restrain the animal humanely - Inspect the teeth and identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent teeth • 'milk' teeth - Identify approximate age of animal - Complete records of animal checked
16. Demonstrate knowledge of a reason for checking the dentition of the animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine the age of the animal
Either 17a. Demonstrate knowledge of signs Milk fever	<p>Signs of "Milk fever"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initially a certain amount of excitement - 'Paddles' hind feet - Appears nervous or restless - Pupils of eyes dilated - Staggers and falls to ground - Lies on brisket with head turned to shoulder - Slow breathing
Or 17b. Demonstrate knowledge of signs of grass staggers	<p>Signs of "Grass staggers"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shivering - Staggering gait - Excited and restless - Convulsions - Nervous - Muscular tremors

Unit 3 – Livestock Feeding (continued)	
Assessment activities	Assessment criteria:
18. Assess body condition of three animals (condition score).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify correct to condition score - Restrain animal humanely - Assess the animal - Condition score to within + or - .5 - Record condition of animal
19. Demonstrate knowledge of reasons for assessing body condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To regulate feed intake - To improve fertility - For ease of calving - To fulfil market requirements
20. Demonstrate knowledge of feed records necessary for management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amount, type of food purchased / harvested - Amount of ingredients mixed in each ration at each mixing - Dates of incoming feeds and out going mixes - Quantities of incoming feeds and outgoing mixes
21. Demonstrate knowledge of records to be kept for each of the following: a. Health management b. Legislation c. Herd management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health maintenance routines - Veterinary medicines book - Medicines/drugs administered - Diseases and ill health - Livestock Movement record book - Veterinary medicines purchased and used - CIDs / Animal Passports - Individual animal identification - Calves born (Sire/Dam) - Mortality of animals - Service dates or returns - Calving date and details

The Five Freedoms

The 'Five Freedoms' as defined by the Farm Animal Welfare Council, define ideal states, but provide a comprehensive framework for animal welfare on farm, in transit and at the place of slaughter.

They are:

- **Freedom from fear and distress**
- **Freedom from pain, injury and disease**
- **Freedom from hunger and thirst**
- **Freedom from discomfort**
- **Freedom to express normal behaviour**

What the Five Freedoms mean:-

FREEDOM from fear and distress by providing conditions and care, whether on farm, in transit or at the abattoir, which avoid mental suffering. For instance, staff involved in handling livestock need to be aware of the welfare problems associated with animal handling and understand the behaviour characteristics and likely reactions of the species in question, so that potentially stressful events such as loading/unloading and moving animals can be carried out quietly and calmly.

FREEDOM from pain, injury and disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment. The design of accommodation for farm animals should be such that a high or regular occurrence of injury and disease as the consequence of poorly designed facilities is avoided. Stock-keepers should be sufficiently skilled and alert to detect incidents of injury and disease early, to act appropriately to reduce or avoid them in future.

FREEDOM from hunger and thirst by providing ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour. Feed must be satisfying, appropriate for the species/age of animal and safe. Other measures (such as minimising bullying and competition at feed time by ensuring appropriate placement and numbers of feeders/drinkers) should also be employed to achieve this 'freedom'.

FREEDOM from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area. The provision of a safe, clean, dry bedded lying area helps to achieve this and space allowances should ensure that all animals have adequate space to lie comfortably, groom themselves, get up and get down easily without injuring themselves or others. The design of flooring and unbedded areas along with drainage and manure handling should be such that they do not result in injuries or diseases of the feet.

FREEDOM to express normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animals' own kind. The proven needs of different species of animals must be met. For example, the provision of straw bedding or other material for manipulation for pigs, can not only provide a comfortable lying place, but also enriches a potentially barren environment by providing an opportunity for pigs to satisfy their strong instinct for exploration, rooting behaviour and play. Allowing expression of natural behaviour helps to reduce the occurrence of unnatural, potentially harmful behaviours and improves mental wellbeing.