

Design & Access Statement

Calf Housing

Closes Hall Farm
Stump Cross Lane
Bolton-by-Bowland
Clitheroe
BB7 4LX

On behalf of
Chris Cornthwaite
(MD Cornthwaite)

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This statement has been structured with reference to CABE best practice guidance; Design & Access Statements – how to write read and use them. CABE 2006. The document also includes an assessment of the development proposal in relation to national, regional and local planning policies.

1.0 Background

2.0 Context of Site

3.0 Design Principles and Concepts:

4.0 Access:

5.0 Planning Context

6.0 Conclusion

APPENDIX A Justification for a new calf housing unit at Closes Hall Farm

Plans & Drawings (Attached separately)

SECTION 1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1** This statement supports a planning application for the construction of a calf housing unit at Closes Hall Farm on behalf of Chris Cornthwaite. This document should be read in conjunction with the attached planning application forms, plans and supporting documents.
- 1.2** Closes Hall Farm is a long established dairy farming unit. The unit is a tenanted holding farmed by the Cornthwaite family. Chris Cornthwaite is the third generation of his family to manage the business.
- 1.3** The land holding extends to 160ha and supports a 550 head milking herd and 380 followers. A flock of 1000 sheep produce lambs for the finishing market
- 1.4** Current farming policy is to ensure that UK farms have the highest standards of animal welfare and grant funding is available to help farmers achieve these aims.
- 1.5** With over 500 calvings per year calf welfare is an important aspect of farm management at Closes Hall. The availability of funding support from the Calf Housing for Animal Welfare grant has prompted an application for new calf housing. A justification for the buildings and details of the required specification is attached as Appendix A.
- 1.6** This application includes:
 - The construction of a steel frame building for calf housing
 - BNG assessment and compensation.

SECTION 2 CONTEXT OF SITE

Assessment

- 2.1 Closes Hall Farm is located 1 mile north of Bolton by-Bowland village. The site is located to the north east of the farm curtilage with open grassland to the north and east. The site is within the Forest of Bowland National Landscape (FoBNL). The surrounding countryside is characterised by open grassland with hedgerow boundaries and stone walls with scattered wooded parcels.



- 2.2 The site has been carefully chosen to ensure the building will be well ventilated and is sufficiently separated from other adult cattle. The existing polytunnel is used for lambing sheep.
- 2.3 The site is improved grassland with no ecological value. No protected species or habitats will be affected by the development.
- 2.4 There are no Public Rights of Way (PROWs) within the site
- 2.5 Environment Agency flood maps show the site is in Flood Zone 1 with a low risk of flooding. There is no risk of surface water flooding.

Proposed development

- 2.6 The proposed development will involve the construction of a steel frame building directly off the existing concrete yard.
- 2.7 An assessment of the site has been carried out to establish the ecological value of the site. Compensatory habitat creation is proposed in the form of neutral grassland creation to the east of the building to ensure biodiversity net gain (BNG).

SECTION 3**DESIGN PRINCIPLES & CONCEPT****Design**

- 3.1** The design of the building has been guided by the specification requirements of the grant scheme and specialist veterinary and consultant advice.
- 3.2** The building will be of steel frame construction with concrete panels to 1500mm to allow efficient cleaning and disinfection. Ventilation is an important consideration and the panels will be secured to the inside of the stanchions with Yorkshire board cladding above on the outside of the sheeting boards to allow air flow over the panels. Yorkshire boarding will be terminated 300mm below the eaves to allow additional air flow and a vented ridge will allow optimal air changes. Galebreaker retracting screens will be positioned above the doorways to regulate air flow.
- 3.3** Animals will be bedded on straw bedding and drainage channels will allow liquor to drain to a tank. The building will be SSAFO compliant.

Appearance

- 3.4** The appearance of the building will be harmonious with the existing steel frame buildings within the farm curtilage.

Scale

- 3.5** The building will measure:

Length:	36.58m
Width:	13.70m
Height to eaves	3.65m
Height to ridge	5.50m

SECTION 4 ACCESS

Access

- 4.1** Access to the building is directly off the existing concrete yard.
- 4.2** No additional traffic movements will take place to the public highway.
- 4.3** Access for emergency vehicles is good.

SECTION 5 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Planning History

5.0

3/2017/0805

Replacement of agricultural feedstuff storage building

Permission not required

3/2017/0809

Erection of new agricultural livestock building

Approved

3/2011/0623

Agricultural covered yard

Approved

3/2004/0788

Timber framed open fronted storage building

Permission not required

3/1996/0024

Equestrian exercise area with overhead lighting. Erection of 4 new stables and conversion of existing buildings into 2 stables

Approved

National Planning Policy

5.1

National Planning Policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Sustainability is central to the aims of the new guidance. The NPPF identifies that the three dimensions to sustainable development are: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- **an economic role** – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- **a social role** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- **an environmental role** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

Relevant policies within the Framework which are applicable to this application are:

Supporting a prosperous rural economy

83. Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;
- b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and
- d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.

This proposed scheme is for the development of an existing agricultural business. The proposed building will improve animal welfare and farm efficiency.

7. Requiring good design

56. The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.

61. Although visual appearance and the architecture of individual buildings are very important factors, securing high quality and inclusive design goes beyond aesthetic considerations. Therefore, planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.

64. Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.

The design of the building has been guided by specialist advice and requirements of the animal welfare grant specifications.

Local Planning Policy**Core Strategy 2008 – 2028 A Local Plan for Ribble Valley****5.2 KEY STATEMENT EN2: LANDSCAPE**

The landscape and character of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be protected, conserved and enhanced. Any development will need to contribute to the conservation of the natural beauty of the area. The landscape and character of those areas that contribute to the setting and character of the Forest of Bowland Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be protected and conserved and wherever

possible enhanced. As a principle the Council will expect development to be in keeping with the character of the landscape, reflecting local distinctiveness, vernacular style, scale, style, features and building materials.

The development is within the FoBNL. The site is adjacent to existing agricultural buildings and cannot be viewed from public viewpoints. There will be no impact on the wider setting and landscape character of the area.

POLICY DMG1: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

IN DETERMINING PLANNING APPLICATIONS, ALL DEVELOPMENT MUST:

DESIGN

1. BE OF A HIGH STANDARD OF BUILDING DESIGN WHICH CONSIDERS THE BUILDING IN CONTEXT OF THE PRINCIPLES FROM THE CABE/ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ON CONTEXT TOOLKIT.
2. BE SYMPATHETIC TO EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USES IN TERMS OF ITS SIZE, INTENSITY AND NATURE AS WELL AS SCALE, MASSING, STYLE, FEATURES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
3. CONSIDER THE DENSITY, LAYOUT AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUILDINGS, WHICH IS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS WILL BE PLACED ON VISUAL APPEARANCE AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS, INCLUDING IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, AS WELL AS THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING AMENITIES.
4. USE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES WHERE POSSIBLE AND PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT ENERGY EFFICIENCY, AS DESCRIBED WITHIN POLICY DME5, HAS BEEN INCORPORATED INTO SCHEMES WHERE POSSIBLE.
5. THE CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES AND LIFETIME HOMES, OR ANY SUBSEQUENT NATIONALLY RECOGNISED EQUIVALENT STANDARDS, SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO SCHEMES.

ACCESS

1. CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL TRAFFIC AND CAR PARKING IMPLICATIONS.
2. ENSURE SAFE ACCESS CAN BE PROVIDED WHICH IS SUITABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE SCALE AND TYPE OF TRAFFIC LIKELY TO BE GENERATED.
3. CONSIDER THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY AND ACCESS.

AMENITY

1. NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE AMENITIES OF THE SURROUNDING AREA.
2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE DAY LIGHTING AND PRIVACY DISTANCES.
3. HAVE REGARD TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURED BY DESIGN PRINCIPLES.
4. CONSIDER AIR QUALITY AND MITIGATE ADVERSE IMPACTS WHERE POSSIBLE.

ENVIRONMENT

1. CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS SUCH AS SSSIS, COUNTY HERITAGE SITES, LOCAL NATURE RESERVES, BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (BAP) HABITATS AND SPECIES, SPECIAL AREAS OF

CONSERVATION AND SPECIAL PROTECTED AREAS, PROTECTED SPECIES, GREEN CORRIDORS AND OTHER SITES OF NATURE CONSERVATION.

2. WITH REGARDS TO POSSIBLE EFFECTS UPON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, THE COUNCIL PROPOSE THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MITIGATION HIERARCHY BE FOLLOWED. THIS GIVES SEQUENTIAL PREFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING: 1) ENHANCE THE ENVIRONMENT 2) AVOID THE IMPACT 3) MINIMISE THE IMPACT 4) RESTORE THE DAMAGE 5) COMPENSATE FOR THE DAMAGE 6) OFFSET THE DAMAGE.

3. ALL DEVELOPMENT MUST PROTECT AND ENHANCE HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS.

4. ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE RISKS ARISING FROM FORMER COAL MINING AND, WHERE NECESSARY, INCORPORATE SUITABLE MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS THEM.

5. ACHIEVE EFFICIENT LAND USE AND THE REUSE AND REMEDIATION OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED SITES WHERE POSSIBLE. PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED SITES SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED INSTEAD OF GREENFIELD SITES WHERE POSSIBLE

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. NOT RESULT IN THE NET LOSS OF IMPORTANT OPEN SPACE, INCLUDING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLAYING FIELDS WITHOUT A ROBUST ASSESSMENT THAT THE SITES ARE SURPLUS TO NEED. IN ASSESSING THIS, REGARD MUST BE HAD TO THE LEVEL OF PROVISION AND STANDARD OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN THE AREA, THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAYING FIELDS AND THE NEED TO PROTECT SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS. REGARD WILL ALSO BE HAD TO THE LANDSCAPE OR TOWNSCAPE OF AN AREA AND THE IMPORTANCE THE OPEN SPACE HAS ON THIS.

2. HAVE REGARD TO THE AVAILABILITY TO KEY INFRASTRUCTURE WITH CAPACITY. WHERE KEY INFRASTRUCTURE WITH CAPACITY IS NOT AVAILABLE IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO PHASE DEVELOPMENT TO ALLOW INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENTS TO TAKE PLACE.

3. CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION.

OTHER

1. NOT PREJUDICE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND AMENITY IMPROVEMENTS.

*The design of the building has been Access is directly off the existing yard.
The proposed development will not impact on neighbour amenity.*

POLICY DMG2: STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND SHOULD SUPPORT THE SPATIAL VISION.

1. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS IN THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS OF CLITHEROE, LONGRIDGE AND WHALLEY AND THE TIER 1 VILLAGES SHOULD CONSOLIDATE, EXPAND OR ROUND-OFF DEVELOPMENT SO THAT IT IS CLOSELY RELATED TO THE MAIN BUILT UP AREAS,

ENSURING THIS IS APPROPRIATE TO THE SCALE OF, AND IN KEEPING WITH, THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT.

WITHIN THE TIER 2 VILLAGES AND OUTSIDE THE DEFINED SETTLEMENT AREAS DEVELOPMENT MUST MEET AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS:

1. THE DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY OR SOCIAL WELL BEING OF THE AREA.
2. THE DEVELOPMENT IS NEEDED FOR THE PURPOSES OF FORESTRY OR AGRICULTURE.
3. THE DEVELOPMENT IS FOR LOCAL NEEDS HOUSING WHICH MEETS AN IDENTIFIED NEED AND IS SECURED AS SUCH.
4. THE DEVELOPMENT IS FOR SMALL SCALE TOURISM OR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS APPROPRIATE TO A RURAL AREA.
5. THE DEVELOPMENT IS FOR SMALL-SCALE USES APPROPRIATE TO A RURAL AREA WHERE A LOCAL NEED OR BENEFIT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED.
6. THE DEVELOPMENT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE ENTERPRISE ZONE DESIGNATION.

WITHIN THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE IN KEEPING WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE SPECIAL QUALITIES OF THE AREA BY VIRTUE OF ITS SIZE, DESIGN, USE OF MATERIALS, LANDSCAPING AND SITING. WHERE POSSIBLE NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATED THROUGH THE RE-USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS, WHICH IN MOST CASES IS MORE APPROPRIATE THAN NEW BUILD.

IN PROTECTING THE DESIGNATED AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY THE COUNCIL WILL HAVE REGARD TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL BEING OF THE AREA. HOWEVER THE MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN THE ASSESSMENT OF ANY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE THE PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE AND CHARACTER OF THE AREA AVOIDING WHERE POSSIBLE HABITAT FRAGMENTATION. WHERE POSSIBLE NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ACCOMMODATED THROUGH THE RE-USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS, WHICH IN MOST CASES IS MORE APPROPRIATE THAN NEW BUILD.

DEVELOPMENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE IN KEEPING WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE SPECIAL QUALITIES OF THE AONB BY VIRTUE OF ITS SIZE, DESIGN, USE OF MATERIAL, LANDSCAPING AND SITING. THE AONB MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND WILL BE USED BY THE COUNCIL IN DETERMINING PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS POLICY THE TERM SETTLEMENT IS DEFINED IN THE GLOSSARY. CURRENT SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES WILL BE UPDATED IN SUBSEQUENT DPDS.

The development is needed for the purpose of agriculture. The proposal is necessary for the efficient management of a family farming business. High welfare standards are a priority for the UK government.

POLICY DMB1: SUPPORTING BUSINESS GROWTH AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Proposals that are intended to support business growth and the local economy will be supported in principle. Development proposals will be determined in accord with the core strategy and detailed policies of the LDF as appropriate.

The borough council may request the submission of supporting information for farm diversification where appropriate.

The expansion of existing firms within settlements will be permitted on land within or adjacent to their existing sites, provided no significant environmental problems are caused and the extension conforms to the other plan policies of the LDF.

The expansion of established firms on land outside settlements will be allowed provided it is essential to maintain the existing source of employment and can be assimilated within the Local landscape. There may be occasions where due to the scale of the proposal relocation to an alternative site is preferable.

Proposals for the development, redevelopment or conversion of sites with employment

Generating potential in the plan area for alternative uses will be assessed with regard to The following criteria:

- 1. The provisions of policy DMG1, and*
- 2. The compatibility of the proposal with other plan policies of the LDF, and*
- 3. The environmental benefits to be gained by the community, and*
- 4. The economic and social impact caused by loss of employment opportunities to the Borough, and*
- 5. Any attempts that have been made to secure an alternative employment generating use for the site (must be supported by evidence (such as property agents details including periods of marketing and response) that the property/ business has been marketed for business use for a minimum period of six months or information that demonstrates to the council's satisfaction that the current use is not viable for employment purposes.)*

The proposed development will ensure calf mortality is minimised and the viability of the business is secured. Animal welfare will be improved.

SECTION 6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The proposed development will allow an established family farming business to improve the welfare of young calves that are vulnerable to respiratory and bacterial disease.

- 6.2** The development is supported by grant funding which is provided to help the government secure the high animal welfare standards for UK agriculture.

- 6.3** The proposal has been fully assessed in regard of all relevant planning policies and issues. The development is congruous with national and local planning policy. We hope the planning authority will support the application.

October 2024

APPENDIX A Justification for a new calf housing unit at Closes Hall Farm

Through the UK Government's Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 – 2024 farmers can access grant funding to improve animal health and welfare. To ensure the highest standards of animal welfare and improve farm efficiency an application has been made to the Calf Housing for Health and Welfare Grant.

The grant provides funding to provide buildings that are specifically designed to minimise disease in young calves and reduce mortality rates from respiratory disease (including mycoplasma pneumonia) and scours (diarrhoea) such as Salmonella and Enterotoxigenic E.coli. The key principles of the building design is to ensure adequate ventilation and adequate space requirements for young calves.

Following advice from the farm's veterinary surgeon and specialist consultants together with the specification guidance contained within the grant scheme (See Annex A)

The building design should include:

Space Requirements

- Plan to rear in groups of 10 calves, allowing feeding with teat buckets but also suitable for conversion to automatic calf feeders.
- Recommended space allowances for calves between birth and 6 months:
 - <100kg: 3m²
 - 100-149kg: 4m²
 - 150-200kg: 5m²
- Groups of 10 for pre-weaned calves will allow all-in-all-out batch rearing system with groups maximum 14 days range in age, including 7 days cleaning and disinfection.

Feed & Water Access

- Consideration is being given to automatic calf feeders, but groups of 10 gives flexibility to feed via group teat feeders ('Wydale feeders')
- Fresh water, forage (ideally chopped straw) and concentrates should be available from birth
- By six months, **16" feed space** is required per calf and the feed should be **raised 4"** above the floor. **2" water trough** space is required per animal throughout rearing

Ventilation

- Buildings should be oriented to maximise air flow through the long sides of the building, as well as flowing over the roof to create negative pressure at the ridge to draw stale air out the top of the building.
- Rooves should be a minimum **1:4 gradient** (25% / 14°)
- Walls should be **solid to 1.5m** high (e.g. concrete panels)
- Minimum sidewall height **3.65m** (for natural ventilation @ 13.70m wide), aiming for 4260mm **at the ridge**.
- At least **300mm should be left open at the eaves** to ensure continual entry of fresh air into the building at a height which will not create a draft over the calves.
- The rest of the walls on the long sides of the building can be made from semi-permeable materials to allow air entry while slowing air speeds (eg galebreakers, Yorkshire boarding). This will allow a minimum **0.04m² inlet per calf (aim for 0.05 or above)**
- Roof ridge **outlet must also be 0.04m²**.
- **Positive pressure tube ventilation (PPTV)** should be considered for providing year round ventilation even on still days. Based on air volume calculations, a **minimum of 4 air changes per hour** should be supplied by the fans. This can be increased to 10 air changes per hour for year-round PPTV systems; but any higher will lead to chilling of calves in winter.

Drainage

- All floors should have a minimum **1:20 gradient**.
- Drainage channels are best located under feeding areas where moisture will already be focused, or under the middle of bedded areas. A 1:20 or steeper slope is required within these.
- **Cereal straw** bedding is required.

Summary

The chosen location to the northeast of the curtilage is partially sheltered by existing buildings from prevailing winds. The polytunnel to the west is slightly lower at 3.70m overall height and will allow adequate airflow over the roof of the building.

The design and appearance of the building will be harmonious with the surrounding agricultural buildings.

The building will ensure optimal management of young calves (< 6 months) and meet the objectives of the government in maintaining a reputation that UK agriculture has the highest standards of animal welfare.

Annex A



Guidance

Calf Housing for Health and Welfare grant round 1 specifications

Updated 14 March 2024

1. What the grant can pay for

The grant can pay for capital costs to build new, or upgrade existing buildings to house calves such as:

- A-frame buildings with 4 walls
- mono-pitch buildings with 3 walls and one open side
- permanent open-sided structures with igloos or hutches
- other types of permanent non-movable building that do not fit the above categories

The building must be a permanent non-movable building, securely attached to a foundation, intended for use for a minimum of 5 years.

All projects must meet the [legal requirements for calf housing](#). This grant offers funding to help farmers deliver higher standards for health and welfare and is not intended to help meet the minimum standards.

1.1 Project requirements

To be eligible for funding, your project must meet all requirements.

Calves must not be kept individually from 7 days old. There are exceptional circumstances which allow calves to be kept in isolation on the advice of a veterinary professional, or where there are no other calves of a similar age.

The building must be designed to maintain a suitable ambient environment for the calves. Read the ambient environment section for more information.

Calves must not share an airspace with, or be downwind of, older cattle (over 6 months old). This includes buildings and areas intended for older cattle such as:

- cattle accommodation
- feeding areas
- milking parlours
- collecting yards
- outdoor housing systems such as feedlots or corrals and outwintering pads

2. Calf housing specifications

Calf housing must also:

- have a minimum floor area of 3 square metres (m²) per calf for calves under 100 kilograms (kg), 4m² per calf for calves between 100kg and 150kg, and 5m² per calf for calves heavier than 150kg - the floor area includes the bedded laying area, standing area and feeding and drinking areas
- have solid, concrete flooring
- include sloped flooring with a 1 in 20 (5%) gradient in bedded areas, which slopes towards a drain or drainage channel. Under-bedding drainage channels may also be included
- have cereal straw bedding
- have permanent external calf height walls or barriers to protect from draughts - these must measure at least 1.2 metres (m) high but may be higher depending on the size of calves and depth of bedding
- include at least one enrichment item for every pair or group of calves to provide for the physical and psychological wellbeing of the calf, such as hanging balls or brushes
- include temperature and humidity sensor data loggers capable of autonomously recording data over a defined period and storing data so it can be viewed after it has been recorded
- have fitted, artificial lighting at a minimum of 50 lumen for each square metre (lux)
- include at least 2 waterproof IP66 electrical sockets, 1 located at each end of the building
- have facilities within the building to temporarily isolate sick calves (for example, a temporary pen erected in an existing pen to isolate a sick calf)