

# Is my farm safe for visitors?

Health and safety is important but it should not overshadow your day. Before your event you must assess what risks there may be to your visitors and take appropriate action – this protects you and your visitors, and is often common sense.

## Carrying out a risk assessment

You must complete a risk assessment for your Open Farm Sunday event before it takes place. LEAF has developed a generic risk assessment (Appendix 4) you can use which must be tailored to your individual farm and event activities.

As the **host farmer** you should be reviewing hazards on an on-going basis and employing risk assessment techniques as good business practice.

A **friend** or **neighbour** can help, as hazards are more likely to be spotted by a fresh pair of eyes - especially if you do not regularly open to visitors.

## Terminology

A **hazard** is anything that may cause harm (for example a slurry lagoon).

**Risk** is the likelihood that somebody will be harmed by the hazard (the risk of slipping on some slurry). Is the chance of risk high or low and how serious it would be if this happened?

**Risk control measures** are precautions to make an incident less likely to occur and/or the results less severe (e.g. put up a barrier to prevent access to the slurry lagoon).

**Risk assessment** involves five steps:

1. Identify the hazards
2. Consider how people might be harmed
3. Evaluate the risks and decide whether the existing risk control measures are adequate or whether more should be done
4. Record your findings and implement them
5. Review your assessment and update if necessary.

## In brief

Decide what can cause injury or ill health on your farm and do something about it.

## The process

### Identify the hazards:

- What hazards are the visitors likely to face?
- What kinds of behaviour will increase the risk?
- Which hazards pose a significant risk if they are not managed?
- How can these risks be controlled?
- Might these measures create other hazards?

### Assess the risk:

- How serious is the risk? (i.e. The potential injury or consequence.)
- What might increase the severity of injury? (e.g. running, the age of the person.)
- Who and how many are exposed to the risk?
- How likely is it to occur? (Previous accidents/incidents and the frequency of exposure to the hazard.)

### Controlling the risk:

- Can the risk be avoided or minimised? Is the activity necessary? Are warnings provided – written, verbal?
- Can the hazard be eliminated, avoided or substituted?
- Can safer systems of work/play/activity be adopted? (e.g. by establishing a procedure or set of rules; providing better information)
- Is the use of personal protective equipment indicated where risk remains?
- Many on-farm accidents happen due to contact with vehicles of all kinds. Moving vehicles and pedestrians must therefore be segregated.

**Insurance** – tell your insurer what you are doing in advance of your event. Most companies will not charge a premium. You need a minimum of £5 million public liability insurance for Open Farm Sunday. For school visits you will probably need £10 million.

# How can I minimise the chance of injury?

A farm can be a hazardous environment, but there are some fairly simple steps you can take to minimise the chances of injury.

**Plan the route** – decide which parts of the farm visitors will be able to access. Avoid cluttered areas, very uneven ground and other hazards. Keep visitors away from moving vehicles.

**Signage and supervision** – are necessary in areas where you have identified a potential hazard and to keep visitors to your planned route. Clearly mark-up areas not intended for public access. Brief helpers well before the event starts - ensure they know the risks and control measures, and what to do in case of an emergency.

**Hazardous areas** – these must be identified and precautions taken to stop visitors entering them. Spray stores, veterinary/medicine stores, workshops, slurry pits should be locked up/cordoned off and visitors kept well away. You should assess the hazards posed by a grain store – deep bins, whether full or empty, are no-go areas. Use temporary signs to reinforce cordons.

**Crushing hazards** – heavy items stored in the yard could fall over and crush a child, especially if they could be climbed on, e.g. dual wheels and gates. They don't have to be removed, just made safe, so lying them flat or tying them securely may suffice.

**Machinery and demonstrations** – clearly mark out demonstration areas ensuring visitors are kept well away from moving machinery. Procedures using hazardous substances should not take place during the event. You can let visitors sit on a tractor, but static machinery should be supervised. Watch for spikes, sharp edges on combines and cultivation equipment, and consider if they need to be removed or cordoned off.

**First Aid** – you should have a trained first aider at your event and a first aid kit for emergencies. First aid cover needs to be proportionate to the size of your event so, for larger events consider booking the British Red Cross, St Johns Ambulance or St Andrews First Aid.

**Tractor and trailer rides** – a trailer must have independent brakes, secure rails and fixed seating - bales will do if strapped to the trailer bed. The tractor and trailer must be in good working order and securely coupled together. The driver should be mature and competent, having undergone adequate training. Download and read the HSE guidance *Carrying passengers on farm trailers (AIS 36rev1)*: [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais36.pdf](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais36.pdf). The requirements for road use of trailers carrying passengers are much more onerous and further advice should be obtained.

**Livestock** – mature, grazing male animals and females with young, are likely to be the most temperamental and cause problems. Interaction with docile animals is safer (*see page 12*).

## Key potential hazards

- Static machinery should be supervised or locked - do not leave keys in vehicles.
- Ladders may encourage visitors to climb and then fall, so should be put away; fixed ladders should be boarded up.
- Tripping hazards – watch out for wire or hoses across walkways, areas that are slippery when wet and broken/uneven concrete.
- Spray sheds, workshops and slurry pits are strict no-go areas.
- Pond/open water – put up signs so visitors know where these are; either keep visitors away or supervise the area.
- Bale spikes should be laid flat on the ground or removed.
- Fuel tanks should be securely locked.
- Risk of infection from livestock.

# What precautions are needed if I have livestock?

If you have livestock you must take precautions to prevent visitors becoming ill through diseases such as *E. coli* O157 and Cryptosporidiosis. Hand washing facilities, signage and supervision are essential.

All animals naturally carry a range of micro-organisms, some of which can be transmitted to humans and may cause ill health. It should be assumed that all livestock carry these microorganisms (whether the animals are healthy or sick).

People can become infected through consuming contaminated food or drink, direct contact with contaminated animals, or by contact with an environment contaminated with animal faeces.

Implementing the right control measures will help ensure the risk of infection from contact with animals is low.

The **industry code of practice**: *'Preventing or controlling ill health from animal contact at visitor attractions'* (revised March 2015) applies to farmers opening on Open Farm Sunday and Open Farm School Days. It provides sensible, practical and proportionate guidance to help you comply with the law and keep visitors safe. **You are strongly advised to read the Industry Code of Practice**, download it at: [www.visitmyfarm.org](http://www.visitmyfarm.org)

## Hand washing facilities

If your visitors come into contact with farm animals or environments contaminated with animal faeces, you **MUST** provide clean hand washing facilities. You need to provide:

- **Clean running water** - cold water is acceptable (NOT bowls/buckets/troughs of still water)
- **Liquid soap** (NOT hard soap)
- **Paper towels** (NOT towelling hand towels).

Anti-bacterial gels and wet wipes are **NO substitute** for hand washing and must not be used. Don't forget to have low sinks accessible for children.

## Planning animal contact areas

**Enclosures** – set up temporary enclosures for livestock using plenty of fresh, clean bedding. Do not overcrowd animals. Put kick boards up to stop animal bedding protruding onto areas where visitors may stand.

**General layout** – Ensure livestock and animal contact areas are not adjacent to designated eating areas. Hand washing facilities need to be as close to livestock enclosures as possible. A recommended set up is to use barriers to mark a route past livestock pens with a clear entrance and exit, and position hand washing facilities at the exit. Remind visitors to wash hands, boots, shoes, prams, etc. before they leave – a simple disinfectant mat that they have to walk over is often recommended.

**Supervision** – Enclosures with animals should ideally be constantly supervised by an experienced helper/staff. Do NOT allow visitors to kiss animals, nor for animals to lick visitors! Do NOT allow smoking or eating in animal contact areas.

**Signage** – Signs need to be clear and visible to visitors. LEAF has produced some signs for you to download and display, available at [www.farmsunday.org](http://www.farmsunday.org). Topics cover:

- Advising visitors of the potential risk of disease transmission, especially for pregnant women
- Promoting the need for visitors to take personal responsibility for themselves and family when on the farm
- Reminding visitors of the importance of hand washing while on the farm
- Outlining rules regarding the level of animal contact permitted
- Signs identifying clean eating areas.

Download LEAF's signs at [www.farmsunday.org](http://www.farmsunday.org)

# What security measures should I take?

Ensuring your farm remains secure from visitors is an important part of Open Farm Sunday. The individuals attending your event are there to learn about your farm – they don't need free access to see inside your house.

Security covers three main areas:

- **Personal security** - look after yourself, your family and your helpers
- **Home security** – so you don't have any unwelcome intruders in your home
- **Farm security** – to ensure nothing is stolen or damaged

## Security precautions

There are a number of precautions we encourage host farmers to take:

- Keep house doors locked, windows closed, keys out of sight
- Make sure you have lots of helpers to check that everyone is OK during the event
- Keep workshop doors closed and expensive tools out of sight – avoid opening these doors during the event so that visitors do not see how to access areas and what could be stolen
- Remove keys – certainly do not leave them in machinery, doors, etc
- Take an inventory of main items on display in the parts of your farm open to the public, so these can be quickly and easily checked off post-event.
- If you see anyone suspicious you could take photographs (remember to put photo consent signs up saying photographs will be taken at this event – available from the resources page at [www.farmsunday.org](http://www.farmsunday.org))
- Record the car registration number, make and model of any suspicious people.

Open Farm Sunday should be enjoyable for you as much as the visitors. If security is a concern, remember you can organise a private event with a select group of visitors. This allows you to keep publicity to a minimum, avoiding attracting attention to your farm.





# How clean should my farm be?

You should make every effort to ensure that your farm is as clean and tidy as possible. You need to assess your farm for the risk to visitors, in particular, they must not be exposed to faeces or run-off.

## Key points to consider

**Layout** – cordon off parts of the yard where livestock will gather, such as collecting yards and prevent access to these areas, as well as manure heaps and slurry pits. Farm animals, including poultry, are forbidden from eating areas which should be fenced from livestock to prevent contact.

**Walkways** – clear the routes you want visitors to use. Put kick boards up to stop animal bedding protruding onto areas where visitors may stand.

### Animal contact essentials

- You **MUST** provide hand washing facilities with running water, liquid soap and paper towels.
- Anti-bacterial gels are **NOT** a suitable alternative to hand washing facilities.
- Animal contact areas should be supervised and visitors should be reminded to wash their hands.
- Animal contact areas must be segregated from eating areas.
- Ensure animals have fresh, clean bedding.
- Walkways must be clean, free of soiled bedding and faecal seepage.
- Cordon off muck heaps and mucky areas.
- Keep the viewing area in milking parlours clean.
- Clean off partitions and gates.
- Ensure visitors can clean off shoes, pushchair wheels, etc before leaving your farm.



**Washing facilities** – remember to ensure your visitors end their tour with the hand washing facilities and that they are reminded to wash their hands. Make sure they know to clean any muck off shoes before leaving the farm. Provide a tap and brushes for visitors to wash muck off boots, shoes, pushchair wheels and wheelchairs as they leave the farm.

**In the field** – if you have a nature trail that passes through a field containing livestock, you should signpost visitors to hand washing facilities on exit. Do not allow picnics in these fields.

**Picnic areas** - please take these precautions:

- Keep farm animals off the fields for at least three weeks prior to use.
- Remove any visible droppings, ideally at the beginning of the period.
- Mow the grass, keep it short and remove the clippings before the fields are used.
- Keep farm animals off fields during use.
- Always wash hands before eating, drinking and smoking.
- Eating packed lunches and food in a shed that has been used for animal housing is not acceptable unless it has been thoroughly washed out and disinfected.

**Dairies** – where you are conducting tours of a dairy, keep public areas washed down and free of faecal matter. In herringbone parlours you could consider having one side as a clean viewing gallery with cows milked on the other side.

# What about biosecurity?

Getting together with other farmers to hold a joint Open Farm Sunday is a great idea. Inviting neighbours to bring their livestock can add variety to your event. It is important to follow biosecurity guidelines to safeguard livestock health and safety.

## Animal movement

There are strict requirements that control the identification, tracing and movements of your livestock - which apply even if you have just one animal. The regulations that apply depend on the livestock that you keep. For information on moving your livestock and to comply with current regulations go to:

[www.gov.uk/animal-identification-movement-and-tracing-regulations](http://www.gov.uk/animal-identification-movement-and-tracing-regulations)

- All movements to the Open Farm Sunday premises and return movements will be subjected to a minimum six-day standstill (or whatever standstill is currently in place).
- All movements must be recorded.
- Check the Defra website for the current status regarding any movement restrictions for disease control e.g. bluetongue zones.

The golden rule is:  
'clean in, clean off'

- Don't bring onto or take off the farm any vehicle, equipment or clothing contaminated with animal excreta - other than the inside of vehicles or protective clothing taken off the site for disposal or laundering.
- Don't leave the animal area without cleaning any contamination from your clothes.
- Don't leave the animal area without cleansing and disinfecting your boots.

## Other useful websites

[www.gov.uk/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers](http://www.gov.uk/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers)

[www.gov.uk/controlling-disease-in-farm-animals#biosecurity-and-disease-control](http://www.gov.uk/controlling-disease-in-farm-animals#biosecurity-and-disease-control)

## On-farm biosecurity measures

- Visiting stock must be kept physically separate from other stock and ideally in areas not normally used for the housing of livestock. Areas used must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, using a Defra approved product (such as FAM 30 or Virkon), before and after they are used.
- On Open Farm Sunday, foot dips should be placed so that visitors pass through them between visiting animals from different sites.
- Be aware that some visitors go to more than one farm on Open Farm Sunday, so we recommend foot baths should be placed at the entrance for visitors to pass through. Have a brush available to wash your farm dirt off after the farm visit.
- If visitors are able to touch or handle animals, washing facilities must be provided, not only to ensure human safety, but to reduce the risk of cross-infection between groups of stock.

## Visitors and biosecurity

**Inform visitors** – it is well worth explaining biosecurity measures to your visitors as they probably will not realise that they are there to protect the health of the livestock and humans. Make it part of the event and any talk to visitors.

**Pregnant women** – be aware that pregnant visitors attending a visit to a farm where sheep, cows or goats are giving birth may risk their own health, and that of their unborn child, from infections that such animals can carry.

**Zoonoses** – ensure you and your team are aware of *E coli* risks and other diseases we can catch from animals. Remember, if animals have been vaccinated within the last 8 weeks they will be infectious, therefore do not touch. See page 12.

## Appendix 4: Generic risk assessment for farm visits and open days

This risk assessment is designed to help farmers assess their premises in relation to farm visits and for Open Farm Sunday. You must make sure you cover all of the significant risks on your premises even if they do not appear on this generic risk assessment. This form should not be used for other purposes, nor should it be used to assess the farm as a workplace. Employers with more than five employees must have a written Health and Safety Policy Statement and must record significant findings of their risk assessment. This document can be downloaded as a word document at [www.farmsunday.org](http://www.farmsunday.org).

Farm name:	Telephone:
Address where visit will take place:	Fax:
	Email:
	Website:
	Grid Reference:
Post code:	
Date of Risk Assessment:	Time of Risk Assessment:
Carried out by:	Signature:

### Checklist:

- ☐ Sufficient access for visitors' vehicles (cars, coaches etc) with one-way system or turning area
- ☐ Areas out of bounds marked off
- ☐ Hand washing and boot washing point provided, and signposted
- ☐ Fire equipment and first aid equipment easily accessible
- ☐ There will be a trained first-aider on site during the visit/open day
- ☐ Clear contingency plans are in place in the event of an emergency, or unsafe behaviour amongst visitors
- ☐ Insurer has been informed and farm has adequate public liability cover

### Summary (to be completed after the assessment)

Is more information required?	Yes/No	More HSE guidance notes are available at <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/topics">www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/topics</a>	
Authorised by: (Signature) .....		Acceptable: (for all beneficiary groups?)	Yes/No
Print name:		Further action required:	Yes/No
Further action required:			

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary? <i>Suggestions below</i>	Action by whom?	Action by when?	Done
Car park – moving vehicles	Visitors – physical injuries - falls from getting in and out of cars, mini bus or coach. Visitors struck by vehicles		Coach parks in car park. Staff to maintain proper control on the bus/coach. Children stay on bus until instructed to get off. Supervision of car park. One way systems. Maintain surface of parking area e.g avoid pot holes.			
Public access/roads vehicle movements	Visitors entering farm on foot; passing from one part of farm to another struck by vehicles		Barriers. Signs on road to alert traffic. Supervision of farm entrance. Divert route to avoid hazard. Provide safe transport e.g. tractor & trailer segregate vehicles & pedestrians.			
Lost or disorientated visitors	All visitors - wander into unsafe areas		Regular head counts. Signage. Ensure visitors know what to do if they get separated from the group.			
Trailer rides	Visitors on a tractor and trailer ride – physical injuries: falling; being crushed or run over		Suitable trailer ( <i>See HSE agricultural information sheet AIS 36; requirements for on road use of trailers carrying passengers are more onerous and further advice should be sought</i> )) Trained & competent driver. Tractor/trailer maintained. Supervision.			
Farm vehicles and machinery (not part of a demonstration)	All visitors – physical injury struck by moving vehicles or machinery		Do not carry out vehicle movements during farm visit. If absolutely necessary ensure vehicles & pedestrians segregated. Provide safe access routes to avoid vehicles. Avoid holding tours at busy times e.g. silage-making. Brief contractors carrying out essential work.			
Workshop activities	All visitors - physical injury from slips, trips and falls		Prevent access to workshop.			
Uneven ground, steep paths	Visitors on nature trails, farm walks – slips, trips and falls		Choose a safe route or path – walk and check route for hazards. Cordon off problem areas. Warn visitors before setting off. Signage.			



What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary? <i>Suggestions below</i>	Action by whom?	Action by when?	Done
Slurry pits	All visitors – slips, trips, falls; drowning.		Prevent access and ensure adequate fencing to HSE AIS9 standard. Supervision. Signage.			
Sheep dipping baths	All visitors – drowning.		Prevent access and keep dips securely covered. Supervision.			
Silage pits	All visitors – falls from height; Contamination with manure.		Prevent access – area to be roped off when not full. Supervision. Signage. Supervised hand washing.			
Manure & compost heaps	All visitors – contamination with manure.		Prevent access. Supervision. Signage.			
Ponds and water courses; zoonoses – Weil's disease	All visitors – drowning; contamination with infective agent from contact with water.		Prevent access. Divert route to avoid water course - signage (at entrance and near water course). Washing facilities. (see later for pond dipping).			
Fences and gates;  Electric fences	Visitors physical injuries – cuts, grazes etc. Contamination of visitors from touching farm animals or contaminated surfaces followed by ingestion of micro –organisms; electric shock from touching live fences.		Maintenance of fences & gates. Regular cleaning to prevent contamination with manure. Provide hand washing facilities (See Industry Code of Practice). Information & signage. Double fencing. Cover barbed/electric wire at viewing point. Switch off fence.			
Barns and yards – bale & fertiliser stacks; unsecured tractor wheels, pallets, boxes etc	All visitors – struck by falling objects, injuries due to climbing/falling.		Check stacks are secure & restack if required. Prevent access. Prohibit climbing on stacks (see later for supervised bale-climbing) Remove hazardous objects, tripping hazards etc. Store wheels/tyres etc safely.			
Grain silos, bins and stores	All visitors – inhaling harmful grain dust; physical injury from falls; entrapment/ suffocation.		Prevent access to grain stores/bins. Cover intake pits. Supervision. Signage. Remove access ladders on bins or make safe.			

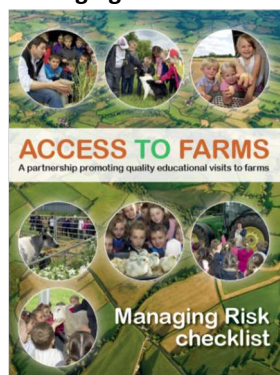
What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary? <i>Suggestions below</i>	Action by whom?	Action by when?	Done
Milking parlour	Visitors at milking demonstration – slips on wet surfaces. Contamination with manure/slurry.	See hand washing checklist	Clean parlour prior to visit. Supervised hand and boot washing must be provided. Designated viewing area/ access routes. Supervision. Signage on steps, etc. Remove any tripping hazards.			
Shearing activities Electricity zoonoses – such as orf, E coli O157, Cryptosporidiosis, etc	Visitors and staff/helpers at shearing demonstration; electric shock or burns; tripping on wires; contamination with manure/dung.		Maintenance of electrical equipment & systems. Use RCDs on sheep shears. Regular cleaning of area. Designated viewing areas. Wires out of passageways. Washing facilities.			
Static machinery (tractors, harvesters, cultivation equipment, ATVs)	Visitors climbing on and playing with machinery displays – physical injury from contact with dangerous parts e.g. spikes or falls from height.		Static machinery must be supervised. Keys must be removed. Remove/protect sharp edges & dangerous parts. Signage. Park machinery safely e.g. Lift trucks & loader tractors with buckets/spikes on the floor.			
Working machinery (e.g. bale-wrapping, spraying, feeding or bedding animals with machines etc)	Visitors viewing machinery demonstrations: physical injury from contact with dangerous parts.		PTO shafts & other dangerous parts must be guarded. Cordon off demonstration area. Signage and supervision. Staff/helper training. Remove keys & park safely when not in use. No chemicals may be sprayed. No riding on machines permitted.			
Electrical eq'ment – Saw benches, heavy plant (not part of display)	All visitors – physical injury from contact with dangerous parts.		Equipment stored or locked away and not used during visit/event. Restrict access. Fit guards to those on display. Disconnect power supply and make safe.			
Ponds, streams for pond dipping	Children – drowning, slips, falls, cuts, grazes		Supervision. Avoid deep water and fast-flowing streams. Barrier to prevent falling in. First aid provision. Hand washing.			
Bale stacks for bale-climbing	Children – falling, asthma, allergic reactions, entrapment		Supervision. Signage. Designated area with purpose-built stack.			

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary? <i>Suggestions below</i>	Action by whom?	Action by when?	Done
Zoonoses including E coli O157, Cryptosporidiosis, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Chlamydia abortus (sheep afterbirth), orf, ringworm	Visitors feeding, petting or stroking calves, sheep, lambs, pigs, piglets, goats, kids, horses, foals or contact with their dung, contaminated surfaces fences, & pens; pregnant women (C abortus).	<p>Do your hand washing facilities include the following:            Enough basins/points <input type="checkbox"/>            Liquid soap <input type="checkbox"/>            Paper towels <input type="checkbox"/>            Running water <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Visitors will be encouraged to wash their hands thoroughly by:</p>	Select healthy stock. If visitors touch livestock or fencing hand-washing facilities must be provided. Locate facilities at exit of animal contact area. Signage and supervision by trained staff/helpers must be provided. Explain to visitors they cannot put their hands in their mouths, smoke, eat or drink before washing their hands because of the risk of infection. Animals in contact area should be clean and healthy (no scouring, dags) ( <i>See the Industry Code of Practice Preventing or controlling ill health from animal contact at visitor attractions</i> ) Designated eating areas where contact with animals prevented.			
Poultry – Psittacosis (dust from faeces), Chlamydia psittaci;	Visitors petting hens, chicks; feeding the chickens, pecked, scratched.					
Sheep, pigs, horses, cows, goats.	Visitors entering animal pens; feeding the animals; herding animals; performing simple farmyard tasks, contamination with dung, trampled; crushed; bitten; kicked; butted.		No visitor access to animal pens. Fingers or hands must not be put through the railings or pen fencing. Warn visitors of the dangers of walking behind an animal. Explain to visitors that sudden sounds or movement may frighten animals. Use signage and supervision by trained staff/helpers. Prohibit feeding. Restrict access by providing double fencing. Move less docile animals away from visitor area.			
Manure and faecal seepage – E coli O157	Visitors viewing animals or entering livestock sheds walking through manure; touching manure on gates/walls/ partitions contamination on shoes, laces, pushchair wheels; slips, trips and falls.		No access to collecting yards. Clear areas of accumulated dung, faecal seepage. Define pathways and keep clean. Clean gates, partitions. Apply fresh bedding before visit. Provide facilities to allow cleaning of contaminated footwear etc.			

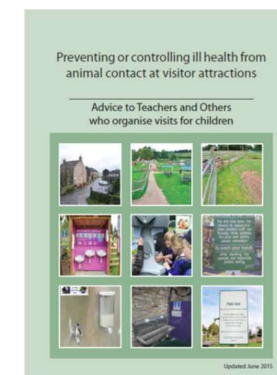
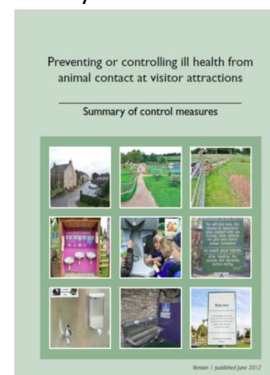
What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary? <i>Suggestions below</i>	Action by whom?	Action by when?	Done
Farm pets – dogs and cats	All visitors, especially children – bitten; scratched; toxoplasmosis through stroking, petting.		Keep pets indoors away from visitors.			
Fuel storage tank	All visitors – personal contamination, fumes, burns.		Keep fuel tank locked. Prevent access e.g. remove ladder. Supervision.			
Animal feeds	All visitors – ingestion of feeds or contamination with micro organisms.		Prevent access to feed stores. Supervision of feeding animals. Washing facilities.			
Flora and fauna	Visitors on farm walk or nature trail – ingestion of poisonous fruits or berries etc.		Check routes beforehand. Supervision. Warn visitors before setting off. Avoid known hazards on route.			
Chemical and veterinary products	All visitors – ingestion of harmful chemicals, breathing vapour or skin; contamination.		Chemical and veterinary products must be locked away in a suitable store. Access to store prohibited.			
Food, refreshments	Visitors who eat food supplied at venue – food poisoning, illness.		Provider must have food hygiene certificate.			

Please refer to the following documents when doing your risk assessment – they are available to download in the Health & Safety section at [www.VisitMyFarm.org](http://www.VisitMyFarm.org):

**Access to Farms:  
Managing Risk Checklist**



**Industry Code of Practice (COP): Preventing or controlling ill health from animal contact at visitor attractions**  
Full COP version 2 (updated March 2015)      Summary of control measures      Advice to teachers



# Join LEAF

## (Linking Environment And Farming)

Open Farm Sunday is managed by LEAF (Linking Environment And Farming), the leading organisation delivering more sustainable farming and food. LEAF membership helps farmers improve their environmental and business performance and take pride in producing great food while protecting and enhancing the countryside. The support of our members helps us to run initiatives such as Open Farm Sunday and Open Farm School Days.

Join LEAF and progress towards a more sustainable future. We help our members to farm more sustainably through our membership tools and services:

- The LEAF Sustainable Farming Review
- LEAF Demonstration Farms and LEAF Innovation Centres
- The LEAF Marque certification scheme
- The Integrated Farm Management Bulletin
- Access to our online Information Centre

Join online at [www.leafuk.org](http://www.leafuk.org)



Linking Environment And Farming  
Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire CV8 2LG

Tel: 024 7641 3911 Email: [enquiries@leafuk.org](mailto:enquiries@leafuk.org) Website: [www.leafuk.org](http://www.leafuk.org)

Registered charity no: 1045781

[www.leafuk.org](http://www.leafuk.org)

