ENGLAND & WALES GUIDANCE FOR

LOCAL AUTHORITIES / AHDOs

ON

THE LICENSING OF MOVEMENTS OF LIVESTOCK

UNDER THE STANDING MOVEMENT ARRANGEMENTS
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The Standing Movements Arrangements (SMA) provide for the movement of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer (with certain exceptions). The legislative basis for these arrangements is the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) and Welsh equivalents. These Orders give the Secretary of State power to license/authorise movements of animals, and:

- includes details of the exemptions from the standstill period;
- requires animals to be slaughtered within 48 hours of arrival at a slaughterhouse.

Local Authorities (LAs) will act as a “one-stop shop” point of contact for those in the local farming community needing to apply for licences to move under the SMA.

There are a number of different types of permitted movement under the SMA, either under a General Licence or an individual movement licence (IML). These are outlined in the following pages.

Movements which take place under a General Licence must have the move reported to the LA using the standard movement document (known as AML forms). Copies of these documents can be found on Defra’s website at: http://defraweb/animalh/id-move/index.htm

LAs issue IMLS and State Veterinary Service (SVS) issue Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) and performing animal permits. In the event of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), SVS will issue movement restrictions on premises.

Movements are not subject to pre-movement veterinary inspection.

Movements of animals onto premises under the SMA (but with certain exemptions) will trigger a 6 day movement restriction (20 days in the case of the movement of a pig). The arrival of a pig on a premises will trigger a 20 day standstill on any pigs, and a six day standstill on any cattle, goats or sheep on the premises of destination. The movement of cattle, sheep or goats on to a premises will trigger a 6 day standstill on cattle, sheep, goats and pigs on that premises of destination. The movement of a deer onto premises imposes no standstill period on any animal, and the movement of any animal, including a pig, onto premises imposes no standstill on any deer on those premises. Livestock to which the Order applies must not leave premises (other than to slaughter or under a Sole Occupancy Authority (SOA)) within 6 days (20 days in the case of a pig) of any susceptible stock moving on unless that movement on is exempt from a movement standstill (see chapter 3 for exemptions to the movement standstill rules).

Where a number of premises are linked by a SOA, the movement of livestock on to any one of these linked premises from any other place, triggers the movement standstill on ALL the linked premises, but not for movements between them. Existing Sole Occupancy Licences (SOLs) are considered to be SOAs for these purposes.

Cattle, sheep, pigs and goats may attend shows without having to serve a movement standstill on the premises of departure. This is provided they have been individually identified and isolated from all other non-show animals on their resident holding in a Defra approved isolation facilities for 6 days (20 days for pigs) before attending the show.

General Licences

Where a movement is permitted, it may take place under a general licence, except (a) for movements of livestock where the owner/keeper has been debarred in writing from moving animals under the terms of a general licence, and (b) for movement of pigs from a market to any other place (providing that it is a permitted move).

Movements of sheep, goats, pigs and deer must be reported to the local authority within three days of the movement taking place using the AML 1 (or movement document as described in the Sheep and Goats Identification and Movement Order 2007) (SAGRIMO) and Welsh equivalent, electronically produced movement documents produced by markets (for sheep and goats only), AML 2 (pigs), or AML 24 (deer) forms. Details of movements must be entered on to the Animal Movements Licensing System (AMLS), Movements of cattle must be reported to BCMS, Workington, who will enter details of such movements onto the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) that download onto AMLS.
Prohibited Movements

The following categories of movements are prohibited and must not be licensed:

All species (except deer)

- Market of any description to another market of any description
- Market of any description to a collecting centre
- Market to AI
- Collecting centre to a market of any description
- Collecting centre to collecting centre
- Slaughterhouse to any other place
- Dedicated slaughter market to any premises other than a slaughterhouse
- Dedicated slaughter collection to any premises other than a slaughterhouse.

Additional prohibited movements – Pigs

- Collecting centre to a farm
- Assembly centre to any other place other than to:
  - a port or airport
  - the premises from which the pigs were originally consigned to the assembly centre
  - a slaughterhouse within Great Britain
  - a dedicated slaughter market.
- Market to an assembly centre

Additional prohibited movements – Sheep/Goats

- Assembly centre to any other place other than to:
  - a port or airport
  - the premises from which the sheep/goats were originally consigned to the assembly centre
    - except that sheep or goats which have completed the 30 day residency requirement and the appropriate standstill on the premises of origin required by EU legislation may move from an approved assembly centre to a farm in Great Britain other than that from which they were initially consigned to the approved assembly centre.
  - a slaughterhouse within Great Britain
  - a dedicated slaughter market.

Market of any description to an approved assembly centre, except that sheep and goats which have completed the 21 day residency and the appropriate standstill on the premises of origin as required by EU legislation may move from a market (handling only such sheep and goats) to an approved assembly centre.

Individual Movement Licences (IMLs)

IMLs:

An IML should only be issued for movements where one is required prior to the movement occurring. Primarily this is in respect of movements of pigs from a market, and movements of livestock where the owner/keeper has been debarred in writing by Defra from moving animals under the terms of a general licence;

1 except that sheep or goats which have completed the 30 day residency requirement and the appropriate standstill on the premises of origin required by EU legislation may move from an approved assembly centre to a farm in Great Britain other than that from which they were initially consigned to the approved assembly centre.
LOCAL AUTHORITY GUIDANCE

IMLs issued to move sheep and goats must also be accompanied with a movement document as specified in SAGRIMO (or an AML 1 form). LAs must provide the farmer with an AML 1 form at the time the IML is issued which must be completed before the farmer leaves the office as far as possible if they are not transporting the animals themselves.

IMLs should be used within their validity period which is a maximum of 8 days from the date they are issued;

IMLs may be processed up to seven days in advance of the intended movement and issued up to two days in advance. The licences will show the dates between which they are valid i.e. the proposed date of movement until 8 days after their date of issue;

issuing staff should be aware that an approved, but not issued licence, registered on AMLS blocks the issue of further licences for movement off the intended destination;

IMLs do not become valid for movement until all parts of the licence have been duly completed. Once so validated, the licensed movement must be completed within 24 hours;

there are no restrictions on the number of IMLs that may be applied for;

the conditions attached to the licence will be issued in full to the applicant with the first licence issued after any change to the conditions, but copies will not thereafter be issued with subsequent licences. The applicant will be advised to retain the conditions for future reference. If the conditions are varied, the revised conditions will be issued in full with the first licence to the applicant thereafter.

Performing animals

S13. Animal Health may issue permits disapplying the movement standstill (either 6 or 20 days) to allow the movement of performing animals provided certain conditions are met. These permits can only be used to move, sheep, goats, pigs and cattle (NOT DEER). Permits may only be issued in circumstances where the movement is short and temporary to an exhibition, parade or live animal act on a stage or film set that takes place at a non-agricultural premises which does not have a CPH number. See chapter 62 on Viper for further details.

Other Provisions

S14. Journeys are subject to the provisions of the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006 (WATO), as amended and Welsh equivalent, which set a maximum permitted journey time of 8 hours for the transport of sheep, cattle, pigs and goats. Only vehicles that meet the additional requirements of Article 7, of European Council Regulation 1/2005 may be used for journeys exceeding 8 hours where permitted. Whilst there are no specified maximum journey time limits for the transport of deer, they must be transported with due regard for their welfare as required under WATO. Deer must not be transported in velvet unless the journey is 50km or less and special precautions are taken to protect them from injury or unnecessary suffering.

S15. All animals must travel with any documents normally required. This includes Cattle Passports, the appropriate AML form or movement document as (specified under SAGRIMO and Welsh equivalent,).

S16. Subject to the provisions of WATO and Welsh equivalent,, the mixing of species on a single vehicle is permitted.

Slaughterhouse Lairages

S17. Lairages within the curtilage of the slaughterhouse are considered to be part of the slaughterhouse.

S18. Any farm/field lairage/holding premises that is adjacent to the slaughterhouse but not within the curtilage of the slaughterhouse will be considered as a “farm”.

In other words:
Movements to these premises will **NOT** be considered as a movement to slaughter. This means that animals cannot move to these premises if there is a standstill on the departure premises. These movements must be recorded and reported in accordance with the normal rules.

A movement to these premises will trigger the appropriate standstill. The only movements that can be made during this time is to a dedicated slaughter market or direct to slaughter.

There can be no movement from a slaughterhouse except in exceptional circumstances.

N.B. Any breach of these instructions should be reported by Meat Hygiene Service Staff to the local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM).

The movement of livestock from slaughterhouses is prohibited and any such movements will have to be investigated by LAs.

**HEPLINE**

S19. Public enquiries on the Scheme should be referred to the Defra I Helpline on 08459 335577.

**CHAPTER 1  GENERAL LICENCES**

General Licences for all species are published by Defra on its website at: [http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/id-move/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/id-move/index.htm) and are also available from LAs or Animal Health. There are four General Licences; one for each in respect of cattle, sheep and goats, pigs and deer. Each licence sets the rules which must be followed on cleansing and disinfection, scheduled stops, animal identification and the movement standstill period, including exemptions.

General Licences will not permit a movement by a farmer (owner/keeper) who has been notified by the Secretary of State in writing that he/she is excluded from the application of this licence. The Secretary of State has the authority to withdraw such an exclusion at any time.

There is no need for a farmer to apply for a specific licence when moving an animal under the terms of a General Licence. Neither is there a requirement for any General Licence issued under SMA to accompany those animals travelling. However, in the case of sheep, goats, pigs and deer movements must be accompanied by the appropriate AML form (or a movement document as specified by SAGRIMO and Welsh equivalent,) For the movement of sheep and goats from a market, the market operator can use a electronically generated document which must contain all the required information as set out in SAGRIMO and Welsh equivalent.

For moves to a market, market operators may batch the AML forms at the end of each market and send them to LAs with a signed and dated declaration stating that the movement documents attached (i.e. those signed by the farmer and, where appropriate, the haulier) represent all movements into the market that day. Market operators must also state what type of market had been held.

All species may be moved under a General Licence unless paragraph 1.2 applies.

**Requirements for Pigs**

Any pig may be moved under a General Licence provided (a) the movement is a permitted one (paragraph S.11 lists movements which are not allowed), (b) the movement is not from a market, or (c) the owner/keeper has not been excluded from the application of any General Licences.

Pigs moving from a market to any other place must be accompanied by an IML issued by the LA (an AML 2 form does not need to be completed). This licence is the movement document. Article 12(1) of Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007 (PRIMO) and it's Welsh equivalent requires that the owner/keeper of the pigs signs the movement document. A space has been provided on the reverse of the IML topsheet for the owner/keeper's signature.

All pig movements (except those of a walking pet pig, see below) must be recorded on AMLS using data extracted from the application form for an IML form, or an AML 2 form. Information on the completion of AML 2 forms can be found in the General Licence.
Walking pet pigs also requires a licence issued under article 13 of the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007 (PRIMO) and its Welsh equivalent. This licence should be issued by the DVM. The owner will be required to specify the route(s) and provide maps of the route(s). The licence is valid for up to one year, and the owner of the pig is required to carry a copy of the licence when walking it. Local Authorities should forward any applications for pet pig walking licences to their local DVM.

Moves between premises linked by a SOA must be reported and recorded on AMLS.

Requirements for Sheep and Goats

Sheep and goats may be moved under a General Licence provided the move is a permitted one (see list at paragraph 0), and the owner/keeper has not been excluded from the application of any General Licences.

All sheep and goat movements must be recorded on AMLS, using data extracted from the application form for an IML, the movement document as required by SAGRIMO and Welsh equivalent, AML 1 form or an electronically generated form issued by a market operator.

Moves between premises linked by a SOA must be reported and recorded on AMLS.

Guidance for the completion of movement documents can be found in “Guidance for keepers in England – rules for identifying sheep and goats”.

Definition of a holding for the movement of sheep and goats

Any parcel of land under the sole management and control of the keeper that are within 5 miles of the keepers main site will be considered as part of the main site (note – the land does not have to be contiguous). Therefore any moves within these parcels of land will be defined as a move within the main holding so do not need to be reported to the LA. The move however will need to be recorded in the holdings register. If the keeper has land more than 5 mile from the main site these will be regarded as separate holdings and will require separate main CPHs or temporary CPHs. Any moves to these holdings will need to be reported and will impose a standstill unless the holding is part of a SOA.

The keeper at the destination holding must retain the movement document as required by SAGRIMO and Welsh equivalent, AML 1 form or an electronically generated form issued by a market operator for 3 years.

Requirements for Cattle

Any cattle may be moved under a General Licence provided the movement is a permitted one (see list at paragraph 0), and the owner/keeper has not been excluded from moving animals under any General Licence. They must be accompanied by a duly completed cattle passport.

All movements must be notified to the BCMS either electronically or by post within 3 days. The Cattle Tracing System (CTS) will notify AMLS of all cattle movements, and AMLS will automatically impose the 6 day standstill.

Requirements for Deer

Deer may be moved under a General Licence provided the owner/keeper has not been excluded from the application of any General Licences. All movements of deer under a General Licence should be reported using an AML 24 form and should be recorded on AMLS. Information on the completion of AML 24 forms can be found in the General Licence.

Deer movements from Scotland are not required to be accompanied by a movement document. The recipient of stock moving from Scotland or Northern Ireland must complete an AML 24, and send it to their LA.

Disease Outbreak

Any SMA licence (General or Individual Movement) shall immediately cease to be valid if a notice of restriction is served on the premises of departure or destination under the Foot and Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (as amended) (or its equivalent in Wales). The licences will also cease to be valid if a restricted zone is declared under any other disease control legislation.
Without prejudice to the liability of any other person for any breach of these conditions, it shall be the responsibility of the owner/keeper of any animals moved under an SMA licence to ensure that the movement is at all times carried out subject to, and in compliance with, the conditions of that licence. Breaches of the General Licence and Prohibition from Moving Stock under a General Licence.

In the event of a breach of licence conditions action to require rectification may be taken by a local authority or Defra inspector/official. A Notice prohibiting the movement of animals under a General Licence may be served by DVMs, authorised to do so on behalf of the Secretary of State. Guidance on the circumstances in which such Notices can be served and the Notices can be found at CHAPTER 9.

CHAPTER 2 INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT LICENCES

There are movements that do not fall under the types permitted by a General Licence. These require an IML prior to the movement occurring. Note – a movement document must also be completed for moving sheep and goats.

Where an Individual Movement Licence is needed to move animals:

Licence Application

The owner/keeper or importer (or the importer’s agent) of the animals to be moved will be required to submit a written application form for an IML to their Local Authority (normally the Trading Standards Department) prior to the movement taking place. If more than one licence is required, a separate application will be needed for each.

The farmer must specify the total number and details of the animals to be moved, including identification details (e.g. ear-tag details).

There are no restrictions on the number of individual movement licences that can be applied for. Applications for licences can be made in advance of the expected date of use, in agreement with the Local Authority/AHDO concerned.

The individual movement licence must accompany the animals being moved, and be handed to the owner/keeper (or his representative) on the premises of destination, who must retain it for 6 months.

The system of issuing licences must allow adequate monitoring of already issued licences such that if restrictions are imposed between licence issue and its use for a movement (up to 7 days later) any such unused licences can be immediately revoked by the serving of a notice. This can be done by fax to the LVI and/or farmer followed by a telephone call to ensure the message has been received.

Licence Format and Issue

Licences must be in the format specified by Defra. These licences can be automatically issued by the AMLS. When signing (or when the LVI stamps a licence) an ink colour other than black should be used to make it clear the document is an original.

Licences should be, where possible, in paper format, sent by post directly to the applicant. Licences must not be issued by e-mail.

Local authorities may decide to issue licences by fax (for example in cases where there are genuine difficulties posed by reasons such as geographical distances or severe weather conditions or where unsold sheep at a slaughter market need a licence to return to their premises of departure). In such circumstances, the documents must make it clear the fax itself is to be treated as the official licence (e.g. for the purpose of accompanying the movement), and that no other copy of the licence will be issued by any other means, but the hard copy signed original must be retained on file.

IMLs are available in two formats, either one consisting of a licence of around twenty pages, which includes the licence itself, the licence conditions and accompanying annexes, or a short version of three to five pages including licence conditions but not the annexes.
In cases where an application is refused, the applicant will be sent a letter explaining why and how, and to whom, they can appeal.

Time Limits for Movement

Once the movement within England has begun the owner/keeper must ensure the move is completed within 24 hours.

A movement from a port or airport into England can begin as soon as the licence is issued.

A movement from a port or airport into England must be started within 24 hours of the vehicle clearing customs procedures at the port or airport.

Licensing Rules for Local Authorities

Licences must not be issued by Local Authorities where the premises of departure or destination falls within a restricted zone declared under the Foot and Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (as amended) (or its equivalent in Wales). Licences must not be issued if a restricted zone is declared under any other disease control legislation.

Local authorities must check each application against the criteria for permitted movements. This will include the movement standstill, stock type, location and destination etc. Where it is possible for the applicant to carry out the proposed movement under a General Licence, he/she should be advised of this. The applicant should be reminded that they must be aware of, and comply with, the requirements of the General Licence, and they should be provided either with details of the Defra website, or a copy of the General Licence, where appropriate.

Once the application has been accepted, the AMLS Licence/reference number should be inserted in the box in the top right hand corner.

On Farm Sales

Where a farmer wishes to move animals from an on-farm sale and an individual movement licence is required, the licence must be issued by the Local Authority before the animals can be moved. If the Local Authority is unable to be present at the sale, the animals cannot be moved off the premises on the day of the sale until the licence has been issued.
CHAPTER 3  MOVEMENT STANDSTILL RULE & EXEMPTIONS

The 6 Day Standstill

Movements must not take place from any premises where one or more animals have been moved onto those premises in the 6 day period (20 days for any pigs (on a holding on to which pigs are moved)) prior to the movement unless one of the exemptions listed below applies. Movements under any licence will trigger a 6 day standstill on the premises of destination, unless one of the exemptions listed below applies. Movements of stock on foot via any premises not occupied by the owner or keeper of the stock being moved will trigger the appropriate standstill on those premises.

Exemptions

**Moves to markets, collecting centres, shows, breed inspections**

The movement of an animal onto premises licensed under the Animal Gatherings (England) Order 2004 and Welsh equivalent, for a sale, show or exhibition, for onward consignment within Great Britain for further rearing, finishing or slaughter or for an inspection to confirm specific breed characteristics will not trigger a standstill on that premises.

**Deer**

The movement of a deer onto premises will not trigger a standstill on any other animal on the premises. The movement onto premises of cattle, sheep, goats or pigs will not trigger either a 6 day or a 20 day standstill on any deer in those premises.

**Pigs**

The movement of a pig onto a premises will trigger a 20 day standstill on any pigs, and a 6 day standstill on sheep, cattle or goats on that premises. The movement of cattle, sheep or goats onto premises on which one or more pigs is kept will trigger a 6 day standstill on those pigs on that premises of destination.

**Common Land**

Animals may move between common grazing and the associated in-bye land occupied by the owner or keeper without observing a standstill either on the in-bye or common grazing land. The owner or keeper must have the registered right of common on the common grazing (or equivalent in the case of the New Forest, Epping Forest or the Forest of Dean). Movements of stock from one common grazing to another do trigger the 6 day standstill. In addition, animals may return from common grazing land to in-bye land without observing a standstill on the common grazing land. However, their arrival back at the in-bye land will trigger a 6 day standstill on the in-bye land which will need to be observed if the returned stock (or any other stock on the in-bye land) are to be moved to anywhere else other than back to the common grazing. In the case of the movement of a pig to and from common grazing, any standstill period referred to above should be increased to 20 days. Sheep rounded up from common land by a commoner can be returned from that commoner's premises, to the premises of the owner of the sheep or returned to the common without triggering a 6 day standstill.

**Imported animals and animals destined for export**

Imported livestock will not trigger a standstill at the first premises they are kept at (after the port or airport of entry itself, to which no standstill will apply either). Livestock for export will have to comply with EU residence time requirements, but (except for sheep and goats to be exported for breeding or fattening) need not respect a standstill on the premises of departure.

**Movements to slaughter**

Animals may move off premises direct to a slaughterhouse, slaughter collecting centre, dedicated slaughter collection or dedicated slaughter market irrespective of whether livestock have moved onto those premises in the previous 6 days (or 20 days for any pig on a holding onto which other pigs
have been moved). From a dedicated slaughter market or dedicated slaughter collection, no animal may return to its premises of origin or move to any premises other than a slaughterhouse.

**Sole Occupancy Authorities**

Movements between premises linked by a SOA approved by the DVM will not trigger a standstill on the premises of destination and need not respect any standstill at the premises of departure. But movements onto any of the SOA premises from outside that linked group of premises will prevent movements off any of the SOA premises to premises not linked by the SOA for 6 days (or 20 days for any pigs on a holding onto which pigs are moved) unless some other exemption is applicable. Where a Sole Occupancy Licence (SOL) granted under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order 1983 remains in force, these exemptions will also apply but the detailed licence conditions of the existing SOL relating to movements to, from and within a SOL/SOA will continue to apply in full unless application is made for the SOL to be revoked and replaced by a SOA.

**Movements for veterinary treatment**

**Movements to:**

All animals may move to premises for veterinary treatment and, in the case of goats for the collection of semen, irrespective of whether livestock have moved onto the premises of origin in the previous 6 days. Once at the veterinary treatment centre all animals, except pigs, must be held in complete physical isolation from all other animals present at the premises.

**Movements from:**

Premises where veterinary treatment is carried out are not subject to standstill requirements and all animals (including offspring born at the veterinary premises), other than pigs, may return to the premises of origin without triggering a standstill on their return to the premises, provided they have been isolated from other animals whilst undergoing veterinary treatment. In the case of pigs, a standstill will not be triggered on return to their premises of origin provided that they are kept in a Defra approved isolation facility for 20 days from their arrival.

**Movements to/ from an Artificial Insemination Centre**

**Movements to:**

Sheep and goats, moving to an Artificial Insemination Centre can do so irrespective of whether livestock have moved onto the premises of departure in the previous 6 days provided they have been in a Defra approved isolation facility for 6 days prior to departure onto an AI Centre.

Cattle and pigs moving to an artificial insemination centre can do so irrespective of whether livestock have moved onto the premises of departure in the previous 6 days (or 20 days as appropriate).

**Movements from:**

Premises where artificial insemination is carried out are not subject to standstill requirements and cattle can return to their original premises of departure without triggering a standstill on those premises.

If they have been isolated from all other animals while at the Artificial Insemination Centre sheep and goats can return to their original premises of departure without triggering a standstill provided they are placed in a Defra approved isolation facility on their return, otherwise they will trigger a standstill. The recipient of the sheep or goats returning home must declare that the animals were isolated from all other animals while at the AI centre and that they have been placed in an isolation facility on return.

Pigs can also return to their original premises of departure without triggering a standstill provided they are placed in a Defra approved isolation facility for 20 days after their return otherwise they will trigger a standstill.
The collection of semen from goats is subject to the veterinary treatment rules - see the appropriate section above.

Movements to a laboratory for diagnostic tests

An animal being moved to a laboratory for diagnostic tests to be carried out to ascertain whether the animal is affected by, or has been exposed to, disease need not respect any standstill on the premises of departure, and will not trigger a standstill on arrival at the laboratory. Once at the laboratory all animals, except pigs, must be held in complete physical isolation from all other animals present at the premises.

Breeding Animals

Exemptions for Breeding Pigs

No pig moving for breeding purposes ("the pig being moved") shall trigger a movement standstill on the breeding premises provided –

a) prior to it being moved, it either respects any movement standstill on the premises of departure, or alternatively, is isolated for 20 days prior to the movement taking place in a Defra approved isolation facility;

b) it is placed on arrival in a Defra approved isolation facility;

c) the recipient signs and sends to the local authority a declaration that the pig being moved is intended for breeding;

d) it is individually identified;

e) no other pig that has moved onto the breeding premises in the 20 day period beforehand is placed into the Defra approved isolation facility with the pig being moved;

f) any other pigs placed into the Defra isolation facility with the pig being moved shall remain there until the expiry of a 20 day period following the arrival in that facility of the pig being moved.

No pig returning from breeding to its premises of departure shall trigger a 20 day standstill on return, provided either the premises of departure and the home premises are part of a "pyramid" (see (i) above) and the "pyramid" authorisation conditions are met or else the pig is placed in a Defra approved isolation facility for 20 days after its return.

Exemptions for Breeding Rams and Bulls

From 1 August to 30 November every year, breeding rams and bulls will:

be allowed to leave premises that are under a six day standstill for a market, provided they have been placed in a Defra approved isolation facility for six days beforehand. The sender of the animals being moved must certify (by way of a declaration on the movement licence) that the animals have been confined in a Defra approved isolation facility for 6 days. The declaration must be sent to the Local Authority, who will note its arrival on AMLS;

not trigger a six day standstill on their home premises if they are returning unsold from a market, provided they are placed in a Defra approved isolation facility for six days. The recipient of the animals being moved must certify (by way of a declaration on the movement licence) that the animals intended for breeding purposes have been confined in a Defra approved isolation facility for 6 days;
not trigger a six day standstill on the premises for breeding that they are being bought onto, (e.g. moving from a farm, or from a market they have been bought from and onto a farm) provided they are isolated for six days in a Defra approved isolation facility. In the case of breeding rams, ewes placed in isolation with those rams will themselves have to spend six days in isolation. The recipient of the animals must certify (by way of a declaration on the movement licence) that the animals have been received and been confined in a Defra approved isolation facility for 6 days. On receipt of this declaration (if satisfactory), the local authority will cancel the standstill that AMLS would have imposed on the premises of destination.

Exemptions for Breeding Goats

Breeding goats of either gender will not trigger a six day standstill on premises to which they are moved for breeding provided that they are isolated for six days in a Defra approved isolation facility before they leave the premises of origin. The recipient of the animals must complete and send to the local authority a declaration that the animals have been received, are intended for breeding on those premises and that they have been confined in an isolation facility for 6 days prior to the move. Goats may return to the same breeding premises during the six day isolation period on their home premises.

The exemption for breeding goats is applied all year round and is not seasonal.

NOTE:

(a) Breeding animals in a Defra approved isolation facility must not share the facility with other animals isolated for any other purpose.

Movements To and From Shows

Pigs may move to a show without having to respect any movement standstill on the premises of departure provided they are individually identified and kept in a Defra approved isolation facility for the 20 days prior to departure for the show.

Pigs may return from a show to the premises from which they departed for the show without triggering a movement standstill on that premises provided they are kept for 20 days after their arrival in a Defra approved isolation facility. Pigs must be isolated by themselves and not share isolation facilities with other species.

Cattle, sheep and goats may attend shows without having to observe a movement standstill on the premises of departure provided that they have been:

- isolated from all other non-show animals on their resident holding in a Defra approved isolation facility for six days before attending the show.

On return to the premises of departure, the cattle, sheep and goats must be kept in a Defra approved isolation facility for six days. If they are not kept in such a facility for that period then a six day standstill will be imposed on that holding. Animals may return to their premises of departure between shows and move to a further show within six days provided that they are kept in a Defra approved isolation facility on those premises throughout the period they are there. Alternatively, cattle, sheep and goats can move direct from one to another without triggering a movement standstill.

An entire holding may be approved as an isolation facility if it is a single piece of land which meets the separation criteria.

Isolation facilities already approved do not need to be re-inspected providing there have been no changes to the condition of the facilities. Neither does AMLS have to be updated in any way.

Cattle, sheep and goats that have been isolated in a Defra approved isolation facility for six days before a show will be able to claim the standstill exemption.
Movements of all cattle, sheep and goats that are sold at a show will trigger the six day standstill at the premises of destination. Neither those animals moving on nor any resident animal will be able to move from those premises for six days.

All show animals must be inspected by a veterinary surgeon (provided by the show organisers) on arrival at a showground before they mix with other animals.

Rules on approval of isolation facilities and the recording of on-farm isolation units onto AMLS can be found in VIPER Chapter 62.

Exemptions for pig pyramids

Movement of pigs as referred to in Article 14(3) of the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007 and it’s Welsh equivalent i.e. “pyramid” movements where the pig is intended for breeding or growing, and is moving from a source approved by Defra to the holding of destination provided such movement has been authorised by a veterinary inspector under that article. Such animals need not respect any 20 day standstill on the holding of departure and will not trigger a standstill on their arrival and they may also return from the breeding premises without observing standstill.
CHAPTER 4 SOLE OCCUPANCY AUTHORITY (SOA) AND PIG PYRAMIDS

SOA

Under the SMA, a group of premises may be granted a SOA, which is Defra recognition that a group of premises meets the criteria to be a SOA, thereby being exempt from any movement standstill period; i.e. stock can move within a group of premises without the need for them to be kept on any premises within that group for 6 or 20 days. No premise may be part of more than one SOA. DVMs will maintain records of active SOAs. Details of these will be entered onto AMLS.

Movements between premises linked by a SOA will not trigger any standstill. However, a movement of animals onto any of the SOA premises from outside the SOA grouping prevents animals (cattle, sheep and goats) from moving off any of the SOA premises to a destination outside that SOA grouping for 6 days (pigs moving onto SOAs impose a 20 day standstill on other pigs and 6 day standstill on cattle, sheep and goats). The only exceptions to this are in cases where the animals moving onto the SOA premises are exempted from triggering a standstill, or are moving to slaughter.

In all cases DVMs must be satisfied that the premises within the SOA are truly linked in terms of management and control. This will be confirmed by a Local Veterinary Inspector (LVI) who will visit the premises for which the authority is sought. There are no distance limitations on the geographical spread, within England and Wales, of any individual SOA.

Current Sole Occupancy Licences (SOLs) remain valid and licence holders do not need to re-apply, unless they want to take advantage of the new SOA rules.

Pig Pyramids

In cases where the holdings concerned are linked together in a pig pyramid (i.e. each have been granted exemption from the 20 day standstill under Article 14(3) of PRIMO 2007) and it’s Welsh equivalent, then the exemption from standstill in relation to movements into, between and from the holdings comprising the pyramid only applies in relation to the movement of pigs. The movement of an animal of any other species triggers a standstill in respect of all non-pig species (except deer) in the usual way.
CHAPTER 5  MULTIPLE PICK UPS AND DROP OFFS AND STOPS

Multiple Pick-ups / Drop-offs

5.1 There are no restrictions on multiple pick-ups and drop-offs for loads solely consisting of deer, save that the cleansing and disinfection provisions set out in the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003 and Welsh equivalent, must be complied with.

The following multiple pick-ups and drop-offs will be permitted for all movements of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs under each licence (and of any of these species combined with deer in a single load), subject to the following conditions:

(a) An unlimited number of pick-ups can be made delivering to a single destination, and an unlimited number of drop-offs can be made delivering from a single starting point (which may be a market);

(b) there must always be a single destination for multiple pick-ups, except that in loads involving multiple pick-ups, animals may be delivered to more than one slaughterhouse (but not any other type of premises);

(c) multiple drop-offs which start from a market may not pick up from or drop off at any other market or collecting centre unless the entire load is to be delivered to one or more slaughterhouse;

(d) other than for deliveries to slaughterhouses (see (b) above), multiple pick-ups and multiple drop-offs cannot be combined in one trip;

(e) one or more pick-ups from a market of any description or a collecting centre are permitted only in journeys involving movements to a slaughterhouse, but only where the market(s) and/or collecting centre(s) is/are the last premises from which stock is picked up before reaching the slaughterhouse. E.g. – Farm, Farm, Farm, Market, Market → Slaughterhouse or Farm, Farm, Farm, Market → Slaughterhouse or Farm, Farm, Collecting Centre, Market, Collecting Centre → Slaughterhouse;

(f) all multiple pick-ups and drop-offs must take place at premises that have prior approval from Defra to operate as a multiple pick up/drop off site. Premises approved for multiple pick-ups only prior to February 2002 are deemed to be approved for multiple drop-offs too;

(g) animals of more than one species may travel in a single vehicle at any one time;

(h) Cattle of different slaughter categories may be collected as part of a multiple pick-up load from the same farm on the same vehicle provided that they are transported in separate compartments and can be off-loaded at the collecting centre without risk of mixing. Categories which must not be mixed are:

(i) Cattle transported under the Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (OCDS). These are cattle born before 1 August 1996 which have been born and reared in the UK and which are not allowed to enter the human food chain (Please note, the OCDS will end on 31 December 2008),

(ii) Cattle over 30 months, born on or after 1 August 1996, which need to go to a specially approved abattoir if destined for human consumption,

(iii) Cattle under 30 months which enter the human food chain normally,

(iv) Cattle between 24-30 months old which are subject to emergency slaughter and accompanied by a veterinary declaration stating they are fit for human consumption, and have to be tested for BSE"; and

(i) where the animals are travelling under individual licence, each batch of animals (i.e. the animals from each of the premises at which the vehicle loads) must be accompanied by a separate licence.

N.B. Stops to pick up or drop off livestock are not considered to be scheduled stops, subject to the conditions set out at Annex C of the licence (Annex B in the case of a licence for the movement of deer).
LOCAL AUTHORITY GUIDANCE

MULTIPLE PICK-UPS

5.2 One of the following methods must be used:

‘TAIL GATING’

The animals to be picked up should be loaded on to a farm trailer at the farm, approved for the use of transferring the animals to the collection vehicle. The farm trailer must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.3) Order 2003 since last being used. Collection must take place at a place approved by Defra for this purpose, close to the perimeter boundary entrance of the premises but not on a public road. The collection vehicle used to transport the animals will arrive at the farm, near to the farm entrance and park up on a suitable hard standing surface. The tailgate will be dropped and the farm trailer will reverse and drop its tailgate on top of the collection vehicle's tailgate. Before starting the transfer of animals, suitable hurdles/barriers/gates will be put in place to stop the animals escaping.

‘USE OF PENS’

Two pens will need to be erected, and have an inter-connecting gate. Pen 1 must be big enough to hold a large animal transporter. This pen will also need to have a hard standing surface i.e. concrete, so that the area can be properly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after each use. Pen 2 can have a soft surface i.e. grass and will be used to hold the animals prior to loading, and must have an inter-connecting gate with Pen 1. This facility must be located close to the entrance/boundary of the premises. The farmer will walk the animals, being picked up into Pen 2. The transporter will drive/reverse into Pen 1. Once the collection vehicle is inside Pen 1, the gates must be closed, before both the tailgate and the inter-connecting gate of both pens are opened to start the loading of the animals. The hard standing surface and the pen structure themselves must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after use.

N.B. The need for a Pen 1 facility to enclose the transporter does not apply where there are specialist secure loading facilities at the perimeter boundary of the farm e.g. the side-doors and ramp of the vehicle are flush with the gates of the loading area to prevent animals from escaping.

‘TEMPORARY PENS’

The pen will be erected just outside the animal shed but within/on the premises. The equipment/materials used to construct the pen and the surface on which it stands should first be cleansed and disinfected. The surface must be made of impermeable material such as concrete or tarmac. The transporter will reverse into the pen and the pen's gates closed to make a stockproof enclosure before the vehicle's tailgate/tailboard is lowered. The animals are moved from the shed into the pen and loaded from there into the transporter. The transporter is made secure and then leaves after cleansing and disinfection of tailgate/tailboard, wheels, wheel arches and tyres. All the equipment used to construct the pen, and the ground on which it stands, must again be cleansed and disinfected. The pen may then be dismantled.

MULTIPLE DROP-OFFS

5.3 One of the following methods must be used:

‘TAIL GATING’

The drop off must take place at an approved place close to the perimeter boundary entrance of the premises but not on a public road. The transporter dropping off the animals will arrive at the farm, near to the farm entrance and park up on a suitable hard standing surface. The tailgate will be dropped and the farm trailer will reverse and drop its tailgate on top of the vehicle transporter’s tailgate. Before starting to transfer the consignment of animals, suitable hurdles/barriers/gates will be put in place to stop the animals escaping.

‘USE OF PENS’

Two pens will need to be erected, and have an interconnecting gate. Pen 1 must be big enough to hold a large animal transporter. This pen will also need to have a hard standing surface i.e.
concrete, so that the area can be properly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after each use. Pen 2 can have a soft surface i.e. grass and will be used as an area to hold the animals after unloading, and must have an inter-connecting gate with Pen 1. This facility must be located close to the entrance/boundary of the premises. The transporter will drive/reverse into Pen 1. Once the transporter is inside Pen 1, the gates must be closed, before both the tailgate and the inter-connecting gate of both pens is opened to start unloading the animals. Once the animals have been unloaded into Pen 2, the inter-connecting gate should be closed. The farmer will walk the animals that have been dropped off out of Pen 2 onto the farm premises. The hard standing surface and the pen structure themselves must also be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after use.

N.B. The need for a Pen 1 facility to enclose the transporter does not apply where there are specialist secure loading facilities at the perimeter boundary of the farm e.g. the side-doors and ramp of the vehicle are flush with the gates of the loading area to prevent animals from escaping.

‘TEMPORARY PENS’
The pen will be erected just outside the animal shed but within/on the premises. The equipment/materials used to construct the pen and the surface on which it stands should first be cleansed and disinfected. The surface must be made of impermeable material such as concrete or tarmac. The transporter will reverse into the pen and the pen’s gates closed to make a stockproof enclosure before the vehicle’s tailgate/tailboard is lowered. The animals are unloaded from the transporter into the pen and moved from there into the animal shed. The transporter is made secure and then leaves after cleansing and disinfection of tailgate/tailboard, wheels, wheel arches and tyres. All the equipment used to construct the pen, and the ground on which it stands, must again be cleansed and disinfected. The pen may then be dismantled.

MULTIPLE PICK-UPS/DROP-OFFS AT MARKETS AND COLLECTING CENTRES

5.4 Markets of any description and collecting centres are deemed to be approved premises for the purposes of multiple pick-ups and drop-offs of livestock. Animals may be loaded/unloaded at any suitable point in the market or collecting centre premises. Once all the animals have been unloaded, the vehicle being used to transport the animals must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant in accordance with the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003 and Welsh equivalent.

Scheduled Stops

5.5 Scheduled stops will be permitted for all movements under this licence subject to the conditions set out at Annex C of the licence (Annex B in the case of a licence for the movement of deer).

These are permitted provided the following conditions are met:

The scheduled stop must be at one of the following:-

- Motorway Service Station
- Official lay-by (on a trunk/main road)
- Lorry Park or similar place;

The vehicle must be parked on a hard standing;

The vehicle must be parked at least 100 metres from any livestock (including those on a livestock vehicle using the same facility);

The vehicle must carry a cleansing and disinfection portable kit (i.e. a bucket, water, approved disinfectant and a brush) or if none carried, the place in which the vehicle is stopped must have cleansing and disinfection facilities;

Any bedding, litter, dung, urine etc leaking from the vehicle must be cleaned up and the area disinfected before the vehicle leaves. Any solid waste material must be bagged and put
into a separate compartment of the vehicle to which animals do not have access and taken
to the point of destination for disposal;

A record of the place(s) where and time(s) when stopped must be kept by the driver;

NO transfers of livestock between vehicles (or unloading of livestock except in an emergency) are
allowed at any stop, whether scheduled or not other than in accordance with the provisions of this
Chapter.

Conditions applying to multiple pick-up/drop-off movements.

Approval of facilities

5.6 Any one farm may be approved for multiple pick-ups/drop offs using one or both of the above
systems.

Any premises approved as a market of any description under the Animal Gatherings (England)
Order 2006 is deemed to be approved as a multiple pick up / drop of site.

Application for approval as a multiple pick-up/drop off site

5.7 Applications for approval should be submitted to the relevant DVM and may be accepted by any
means – written, fax, phone or e-mail. In order to avoid wasted visits for premises which are
definitely unsuitable. The applicant should verify that he/she has read and understood the
conditions and considers the premises are capable of achieving the standards set.

On receipt of the application, arrangements should be made to visit the premises by
appointment to inspect the facilities and discuss the proposed procedures. The applicant
should be advised that a protocol and sketch map of the multiple pick-up/drop off facilities will
need to be prepared and agreed in conjunction with the Inspector. The visit may be carried out
by a (S)AHO/VO/TVI or LVI at the expense of Defra.

The Inspector should be satisfied the farm trailer is capable of being cleansed and disinfected;
that there are sufficient gates/hurdles etc to prevent animals escaping during the
loading/unloading process; there are suitable C&D facilities available for use at the perimeter of
the premises to cleanse the trailer and transporter and also the hard standing surface used by
the transporter vehicle.

Where it is clear that the required biosecurity standards cannot be achieved the applicant should be
informed. This should subsequently be confirmed in writing giving the reason for the rejection.
Where the facilities are capable of modification the applicant should be notified
and a further inspection arranged with the DVM when the changes have been completed. In
general, however, where there is a limitation on staffing, priority should be given to new
applications rather than to revisits of such premises.

Where the premises are considered to be fully suitable, the inspection report should be
completed and signed (See Inspection Report [need to have hyperlink here, as per para’s 8 and
9 above). The protocol and sketch of the facility should be completed, where necessary with
the assistance of the inspecting officer, and signed by the applicant.

The owner should then be sent the approval letter to which should be attached a photocopy of
the protocol and the sketch of the facility

5.8 The originals should be retained at the AHDO for reference. A copy of the approval letter
and enclosures should be sent to the local authority.

Subsequent monitoring of the operation of Multiple Pick-up/Drop off Site should be carried
out where possible to verify compliance with standards.

In the event of being notified of an escape from a vehicle, even if it is reloaded, an enquiry
should be made, preferably by a WTVO/TVI, the biosecurity implications assessed and any
necessary action undertaken.

Recording of the approval as a Multiple Pick-up/Drop off Site should be included on
DCS/AMLS.
Farmers using an individual movement licence - on arrival at the slaughterhouse

5.9 On arriving at the slaughterhouse the driver of the vehicle must hand all movement licences to the MHS inspector. The MHS inspector should check the movement licences to ensure that all premises are approved for multiple pick-ups. In the event that one or more of the consignments have come from premises not approved for multiple pick-ups the DVM and local authority for the slaughterhouse should be informed immediately. Notwithstanding any consideration of possible prosecution of those concerned for contravention of movement licence conditions, the premises involved should be visited and movement records checked and annotated to the effect that the multiple pickup from non-authorised facilities has thereby triggered the 6 day standstill (20 days for any pigs on a holding onto which other pigs are moved) for movement off other than for slaughter. AMLS records should also be annotated to this effect.

5.10 On arriving at the slaughterhouse the driver of the vehicle must hand all movement licences to the MHS inspector. The MHS inspector should check the movement licences to ensure that all premises are approved for multiple pick-ups. In the event that one or more of the consignments have come from premises not approved for multiple pick-ups the DVM and local authority for the slaughterhouse should be informed immediately. Notwithstanding any consideration of possible prosecution of those concerned for contravention of movement licence conditions, the premises involved should be visited and movement records checked and annotated to the effect that the multiple pickup from non-authorised facilities has thereby triggered the 6 day standstill (20 days for any pigs on a holding onto which other pigs are moved) for movement off other than for slaughter. AMLS records should also be annotated to this effect.

NB: The movement of pigs onto a premises will trigger a 20 day standstill on any pigs, but only a 6 day standstill on any cattle, sheep or goats on the premises of destination. The movement of cattle, sheep or goats onto a premises will trigger a 6 day standstill on cattle, sheep, goats or pigs.
MODEL REFUSAL LETTER

Dear insert name,

THE DISEASE CONTROL (ENGLAND)/(WALES) ORDER 2003 (AS AMENDED)
APPROVAL OF PREMISES AS A MULTIPLE PICKUP/DROP OFF SITE

Further to the visit to your premises on (insert date) I regret to inform you that the facilities and loading arrangements failed to meet the required conditions and that your application as a Multiple Pickup/Drop off Site has been refused.

The reasons for refusing the application are [insert reasons]

This decision does not prevent you applying for an Individual Movement Licence.

If you wish to discuss the matter further please contact [insert details]

Yours sincerely,
CHAPTER 5 – ANNEX 1(B)

MODEL MODIFICATION TO PREMISES LETTER

Dear insert name,

THE DISEASE CONTROL (ENGLAND)/(WALES) ORDER 2003 (AS AMENDED)
APPROVAL OF PREMISES AS A MULTIPLE PICKUP/DROP OFF SITE

Further to the visit to your premises on (insert date) I have deferred your application for approving your premises as a Multiple Pickup/ Drop off Site so that modifications can be made.

As previously discussed, the modifications required are [insert modifications required].

Once the modifications have been completed please contact [name] on [telephone number] to arrange a further inspection.

Yours sincerely,
CHAPTER 5 (ANNEX 1(C)

MODEL APPROVAL LETTER

Dear insert name,

THE DISEASE CONTROL(ENGLAND)/WALES ORDER 2003 (AS AMENDED)
APPROVAL OF PREMISES AS A MULTIPLE PICKUP/DROP OFF SITE

Further to the visit to your premises on (insert date) I am pleased to inform you that the facilities and loading arrangements proposed, and as listed in the attached copy of the protocol and site sketch, have been approved as a Multiple Pickup/Drop off Site.

This means that when you move stock, you may either send them as a single load or they may be picked up as part of a multiple pickup round or stock can be dropped off at your premises.

For clarity, the following points, which are part of the approval conditions, should be noted. They build in biosecurity safeguards to protect your livestock and to avoid unnecessary risks through multiple pickups.

An unlimited number of pickups can be made in a single collection round and any number of drop-offs is permitted in a delivery. However there can be no mixing of multiple pick-up and drop-off activities in the same journey.

You will need to ensure that you comply with normal animal movement licence conditions i.e. either those contained in a General Licence or through applying for an Individual specific licence, as appropriate.

You should check that your licence correctly describes your premises as an approved Multiple Pickup/Drop Off Site. If it does not, query this immediately, and certainly before animals are loaded/unloaded, with the issuing authority.

Ensure that the conditions relating to cleansing and disinfection of the vehicle, the loading facility, and personnel are followed in full. There may be spot checks on this and any contravention may result in prosecution and/or the approval being withdrawn.

If, for any reason, the agreed protocol is not able to be complied with, the situation must be reported to this office beforehand, to see if we can agree an alternative. If not, or if we are not given prior notification, the movement may be illegal.

In the event of an escape of an animal already on the vehicle onto the loading facility or further into your farm premises, it is essential to notify the DVM immediately. This is to ensure that any additional risk is considered and that appropriate action is taken, rather than punish you or the haulier. Failure to notify an escape to the DVM may result in prosecution.

If you wish to discuss this matter further, please don’t hesitate to contact [enter name and telephone number].

Yours sincerely,
CHAPTER 5 – ANNEX 1(D)

INSPECTION REPORT.
Approval of Premises for Multiple Pickups/Drop offs

CPH No. of Premises

Name of Owner of premises:
Address including Postcode

Tel No:

Details of Applicant (if different)
CPH No
Name
Address including Postcode

Tel No:

Full description of facility Map Ref.

Approval sought as:
a fully disinfectable facility?

Is the Operator Responsible?
Aware of Scheme Requirements?

Cleansing and Disinfection Capability?

Drainage?

Physical Stockproof Security?

Suitable provision for safe disposal of waste bedding & muck?

Records complete and up to date?
Aware of recording requirements?

Completed protocol signed and attached?
Sketch plan of facility signed and attached?

Signed ………………………………………… Date…………………………

Name in Capitals…………………………………… Position…………………
CHAPTER 6 IDENTIFICATION, REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING

Identification and Record Keeping Requirements

6.1 Animals are required to be identified prior to any movement in accordance with species identification requirements outlined below.

6.2 A record of all movements onto or off the holding (including the individual identity of any animals being moved where required) must be made in the on farm register/holdings register within 36 hours of the movement taking place.

Moves out of Scotland and Northern Ireland

6.3 The recipient of stock moving from Scotland must send the movement document that accompanied the animals from Scotland, to their LA within three days of the movement taking place. Animals moving into England through Scotland will be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate. This should be sent to their LA. Alternatively, the recipient of the stock can complete an AML form and send it into their LA. In Scotland pigs still move on a temporary mark.

Pigs

6.4 The rules are specified in The Pigs (Records, Identification, Movement) Order 2007 (PRIMO) which came into effect on 6 April 2007 (similar legislation applies in Wales).

6.5 A summary of the rules are as follows:

- All pigs over 1 year of age, that move from a holding to any other holding must be identified with an alpha numeric herdmark as allocated by the Secretary of State.
- Pigs under 1 year of age that move to any holding, other than a slaughter premises, can do so identified with a temporary paint mark.
- All pigs under 1 year of age, that move to a slaughter must be identified with an alpha numeric herdmark as allocated by the Secretary of State.
- All pigs irrespective of age moving to a market of any type must be identified with an alpha numeric herdmark as allocated by the Secretary of State.
- Pigs moving to a show or exhibition or for breeding purposes must be individually identified.
- Pigs moving for the purposes of intra-community trade or export must have an ear tag or tattoo with the letters “UK” followed by a herdmark and a unique individual identification number.
- A pet pig walking licence is issued by the DVM which must be carried throughout the walk.

Enforcement

6.6 Slaughterhouses must record all incidences of pigs missing their Defra herdmark or incorrect movement document. Illegible slap marks and ear tags damaged by processing must also be recorded. All identification marks must be legible throughout the processing of the carcase. Slaughterhouses are required to record the name and holding of the keeper from which any such pig was sent to slaughter and must make these records available to the local authority for enforcement purposes. Breach of the order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981.
Report

6.7 Movements of pigs out of a market require an Individual Movement Licence (IML) to be issued. This will be issued by the local authority, who will register the proposed movement on AMLS. Article 12(1) of PRIMO requires that the owner/keeper of the pigs signs the movement document. Therefore this IML becomes the movement document. A space has been provided on the reverse of the IML top sheet for the owner/keeper’s signature. No further reporting of such movement is necessary.

6.8 A pig keeper moving pigs into Scotland must complete an AML 2 form and send it to their own local authority for entry onto AMLS. The AML 2 form must accompany the pigs into Scotland. The Scottish keeper has no notifying action to take. Movements from Scotland to England or Wales will be accompanied by Schedule 2 of the Pig (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 1995 (as amended).

6.9 Movements of pet pigs walking under a licence issued by the DVM do not need to be reported.

6.10 All other movements of pigs (including movements within a pig pyramid, movements within a SOA and movements to slaughter) must be reported to the local authority within three days of the movement taking place using form AML 2.

6.11 The AML 2 form must be completed as set out in Annex D to the General Licence for the Movement of Pigs. The top (white) copy of document AML 2 must be completed, signed and sent to the local authority within three days of the movement (including those accompanying movements to slaughter, within a pig pyramid, and within a SOA) taking place by the recipient of the pigs. The local authority enters details of the movement onto AMLS.

6.12 The AML 2 form must accompany the pigs whilst moving.

Record keeping

6.13 The pink copy of each AML 2 must be retained by the recipient of the pigs for six months after the movement takes place.

Cattle

6.14 Any cattle moving under the SMA must be properly identified as required by the following legislation:

- Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 (as amended) (similar legislation applies in Wales)

Sheep and Goats

6.15 Any sheep and/or goats moving under the SMA must be properly identified as required by The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2007 (SAGRIMO) (similar legislation applies in Wales).

6.16 The following is a summary of the rules (further information can be found in the “Guidance for Keepers in England – Rules for Identifying Sheep and Goats”):

- Animals, born on or after 11 January 2008, must have two identifiers if it is intended they will live to 12 months of age or more or will be exported. One identifier must be an ear tag and the other can be an ear tag or a tattoo (animals bearing a tattoo cannot be exported).
- Animals, born on or after 11 January 2008, which are intended for slaughter in the UK before 12 months of age can continue to be single tagged.
• Animals, born but not officially identified by 11 January 2008, should be double tagged if it is intended they will live to 12 months of age or more or will be exported.

• Animals, which have already been officially tagged with an individual animal number before 11 January 2008, do not require any further tags.

• If a single tagged animal, which was identified after 11 January 2008, is retained so that it reaches 12 months of age, it must then be double tagged.

• S tags, S baseline tags and F tags will no longer be used.

• Animals for export will no longer require two identical holding of birth tags. The exporter may instead apply two new identical UK tags, provided they cross reference the new number to the number on the holding of birth tag.

• The flock or herd register and movement documents have been revised to make them easier to complete.

Reporting

6.17 All sheep movements must be reported to the local authority except:

• Movements to land within 5 miles of the keeper’s main site where the keeper maintains sole management and control of the animals on that land. NB the keeper does not have to own this land.

6.18 All other movements, including movements to and from common land and to holdings within a SOA, must be reported to the local authority within three days of the movement taking place using a movement document as specified by SAGRIMO (or an AML 1 form).

Note: If a holding borders registered common land which is used for grazing, the keeper can apply to have their holding, “linked” to that common land on the central computer database. They will then have exemption from completing movement documents and updating flock registers when animals move between their holding and common land.

6.19 The movement document (or AML 1 form) is to be completed as set out in the “Guidance for keepers in England – Rules for identifying sheep and goats”.

6.20 The movement document (or AML 1 form) must accompany the animals whilst moving.

6.21 For sheep and goats leaving a market, market operators may alternatively use any document that contains all of the compulsory information as required by SAGRIMO. Any such alternative document must accompany the animals while they are being transported, and must be submitted by the recipient of the animals to the local authority within three days of the animals arriving at the holding of destination.

Record Keeping

6.22 Keepers must:

• have a separate flock or herd register for each different holding where sheep or goats are kept;

• complete the information on the front page relating to the keeper and their holding;
• record details of any replacement tags or additional tags that have been applied (including cross-referencing numbers, where appropriate)

• enter the yearly inventory count for sheep and goats present on the keepers holding on 1 December each year;

• fill in the movement record within 36 hours of moving animals on or off the holding (use one line for each batch of animals moved)

• start a new page on 1 December every year.

• keep the records for three years from the date the last entry was made;

6.23 The movement record must contain the following:

• the date animals were moved.

• the number of animals moved.

• details of the holdings the animals are moving between.

• for “off” movements only, the haulier’s name and vehicle registration number.

• where animals are being imported from outside the EU or exported, the individual identification numbers of those animals.

6.24 If the keeper of the animals remains the same even after they have moved off the Holding onto another holding, the keeper must ensure that a record of the move is made in the flock or herd register for both the departure and the destination holding. These movements include the following:

• moves to and from temporary grazing land even where the animals remained under the same management and control.

• moves to and from common grazing land (no separate register is required for common land)

• moves to and from dipping and shearing.

6.25 Instead of recording details of “off” movements in the flock or herd register, the keeper may retain a copy of your completed movement document. If so the keeper must keep it with the flock or herd register, filed in date order. These documents must be made available for inspection at any time. All “on” movements however must always be recorded in your flock or herd register.

6.26 Please note that Electronic Identification (EID) will be compulsory from 31 December 2009 – see www.defra.gov.uk/farm/livestock for further details

Deer

Identification

6.27 The deer identification rules, i.e. those set out in the Tuberculosis (Deer) Order 1989 as amended and Welsh equivalent, and the Movement of Animals (Records) Order 1960 as amended and Welsh equivalent., must be adhered to. All farmed deer must be uniquely identified with a single ear tag before being moved, or have been tested for TB. Ear tags must show either the official Defra alpha-numeric herd mark and an individual identification number or the British Deer Farmers Association (BDFA) registered mark and an individual number. Farmers using the BDFA
mark must notify their local AHDO of the registration details before moving any animals displaying this mark.

**Reporting**

6.28 All movements of deer must be reported to the local authority within three days of the movement taking place using an AML 24 form. The top (white) copy of document AML 24 must be completed, signed and sent to the local authority within three days of the movement taking place. The local authority will enter details of the movement onto AMLS

6.29 The AML 24 form must be completed as set out in Annex C to the General Licence for the Movement of Deer. This document must accompany the deer whilst moving.

**Record keeping**

6.30 All movements of deer onto and off the holding must be recorded in the on-farm register.
CHAPTER 7 THE ANIMAL MOVEMENT LICENSING SYSTEM

7.1 AMLS is the vehicle for recording animal movements for the Standing Movements Arrangements.

7.2 AMLS will apply standstills and exemptions where appropriate to all recorded movements. Users will initially need to adjust standstills in place in the case of amended movement/licence dates, or withdrawal/cancellation of licences/movements.

7.3 There will be three types of licence, although AMLS will only be issuing two types. The licence types are:

- General Licence – not issued by AMLS
- Individual Movement Licence for pig movements from a market
- Licence issued to a farmer who has been debarred in writing from moving animals under a General Licence. The farmer must obtain an Individual Movement Licence to move any animal.

Animal movements, with the exception of those taking place under Individual Movement Licences, will be entered into AMLS after the event. Cattle movements will continue to be recorded on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS). Information from CTS will be automatically read into AMLS via an overnight process.

Movements to and from Veterinary premises (except for pigs) will not need to be reported and recorded in AMLS.

The AMLS system will perform the following functions:

- Issue Individual Movement Licences for movement of a pig from a market.
- Issue Individual Movement Licences to those farmers who have been debarred from moving any animal under any general licence.
- Record the movements of pigs, deer, sheep and goats excepting those not requiring central recording.
- Record the issue of Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs).
- Apply standstill and exemption rules to all movements.
- Record all Individual Movement Licence valid applications as a movement.

Issuing of an Individual Movement Licence is determined by the standstill and exemption rules. Most movements can take place under a General Licence which does not require a licence issue.

7.4 Data Capture

The application details for movements requiring an Individual Movement Licence will be entered into the system prior to the event. The data provided will only give the intended date of movement. Standstills and exemptions will initially be based on the intended date. Once the movement date is confirmed the standstill will be recalculated based on the confirmed date. The system will support the entry of actual movement dates after the event.

All movements under a General Licence (except those not subject to a post-movement reporting requirement) should be entered into the system upon receipt, either by direct input from the Local Authorities or via data transfer from CTS, or those pig companies taking part in the trial of electronic data transfer. Also cross border movements are loaded electronically (after files are received from SEERAD).
Each movement or Individual Movement Licence recorded will need to use recognised premises as both departure and destination premises. If premises are not recognised, the applicant will need to notify the RPA to have their premises registered.

7.4 LAs and AHDOs should check applications against the information held on AMLS. User instructions for the AMLS system have been produced and circulated separately. Where AMLS identifies a licence application that cannot be issued as the intended move is not permitted for any reason, the applicant should be informed of the reason(s) for refusal.

7.5 In the event of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, Bluetongue or any other notifiable disease all movements will cease.
CHAPTER 8 MOVEMENTS NOT COVERED IN AMLS

Animal movements which fall outside the jurisdiction of SMA
Movements involving species other than cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer are not covered by the Standing Movement Arrangements.
CHAPTER 9 BREACH OF LICENCE AND PROHIBITION OF RIGHT TO MOVE UNDER GENERAL LICENCE

GUIDANCE ON ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES INVOLVING A BREACH OF LICENCE CONDITIONS AND THE PROHIBITION ON THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS UNDER A GENERAL LICENCE

Overview

9.1 All movements of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer within England & Wales are subject to the requirements of the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended). Referred to as “The Order”.

9.2 Every movement requires compliance with the conditions of either:
   (i) General Licence
   (ii) Individual Movement Licence (IML).

9.3 In addition, some movements will be covered by a Sole Occupancy Authority (SOA). These are issued individually by an Local Veterinary Inspector (LVI) on behalf of Defra/Welsh Assembly Government and identify a group of premises between which animals may be moved without triggering any standstill within that group. Movements must nevertheless be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the appropriate licence and any specific conditions imposed by the SOA.

Breach of Licence Conditions

9.4 Failure to comply with the conditions of a licence issued under the Order:-
   (i) is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981 and may result in criminal prosecution and heavy penalties on conviction;
   (ii) may result in the amendment, suspension or revocation of the licence; and may, additionally, result in further licences/authorities (SOAs) being refused, or individuals being prohibited from operating under the provision of any General Licence at the discretion of the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government.

9.5 Local Authorities (LAs) are encouraged to work in partnership with their local offices of Animal Health to use revocation of the right to move under General Licence to address non-compliance wherever appropriate. Revocation should be used as an enforcement option and in some cases may be used as a pre-prosecution sanction and not just reserved as a post prosecution sanction.

9.6 Examples of when revocation may be recommended are as follows:
   - Major offences, including blatant disregard of the rules, e.g. failure to report movements, ignoring standstill rules, non completion of movement documents.
   - Repeated minor breaches e.g. incorrect completion of movement documents, i.e., failure to include transport details (including the vehicle registration number), failure to record the destination address and failure to sign movement documents.
   * Note – inadvertent or transposition error not classified as a breach

9.7 In consideration of the areas above LAs should consider beginning steps towards revoking the general licence. The following two points should also be noted:-
• Since the General Licence is made under the respective Disease Control Orders (as amended), all other identification legislation must be adhered to. Therefore if there are failings in relation to Sheep and Goats Records Identification Movements Order (2007) (SAGRIMO), Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 (as amended), Pigs Records Movement Identification 2007 (PRIMO) etc (and equivalent Welsh legislation), these will be considered to be a breach of the General Licence.

• In line with the principles recommended by the Hampton Report, a measured approach should be taken to enforcement. This staged approach is outlined in the Enforcement Concordant. This could include business advice as well as taking account of individual circumstance and the local enforcement policy

9.8 Where a general licence has been revoked LAs should record this on Animal Management Enforcement System (AMES) with full notes and update the records when further steps are taken.

9.9 The next section outlines the procedure that Inspectors must follow when a breach has been detected. Note - If a major offence has been committed, Inspectors must contact the appropriate Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM) to get the Notice to Prohibit the Movement of Animal under a General Licence issued immediately. Para 9.12 expands on which would be the appropriate DVM to contact e.g. in cases where a producer may be located in one local authority area, yet the offences could be committed outside the Home Authority.

Enforcement Procedures & Notices

9.10 Article 17 of the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) and article 17 of the Disease Control(Wales)Order 2003 (as amended) provides the widest possible powers for enforcement officials. It provides that if anyone fails to comply with a licence, permit, authorisation or notice issued under the Order, an officer of the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government or an inspector may arrange for it to be complied with at the expense of the person in non-compliance. You are reminded that action by enforcement officials is without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising from the non-compliance.

9.11 A Notice of Breach of Licence Conditions should be served where an Inspector discovers:-

- A major offence
- Consistent or repeated minor breaches

A template for this Notice is attached at annex 1(A).

Notices should be served for major breaches. Minor breaches should be dealt with by focusing on educating keepers on rules and responsibilities – either verbally or by letter depending on the nature of the breach. If, following education, keepers continue to repeat minor breaches then issuing a notice may be appropriate.

9.12 There may be other regulatory sanctions used on a regular basis by local authorities. Individual authorities will each have their enforcement policy, of which the breach notice would form part, but would be a component of stepped approach. Most local authorities are likely to use own system of advice/warning letters etc before resorting to a notice.

9.13 Once this notice has been served, Inspectors must ensure that the following procedures at Para's 9.14 and 9.15 are observed

9.14 Repeated Minor Breach
(i) the breach is repeated or a different breach has occurred the keeper must be issued with a Notice of Breach of Licence conditions. Following the serving of this Notice, verbal advice must be given to the keeper emphasising the importance that the breach does not reoccur and the consequences if it does i.e. revocation of right to move under a General Licence;

(ii) If problems persist following issue of a notice, the LA should follow good enforcement practice/Home Office Guidance and:-

- Once initial investigations have been carried out the LA should decide what would be the most appropriate enforcement action to take. This should be evidenced to the appropriate DVM along with the details of areas of non-compliance.
- If it is agreed that the revocation of the general licence is the most appropriate action, the DVM must issue a Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Animals under a General Licence (see annex 1(B)).

9.15 Major Breach

(i) LA should contact the appropriate DVM that a major offence has being committed and then;

(ii) The LA must request that the DVM issues a Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Animals under a General Licence (see annex 1(B))

The DVM may also send out an accompanying letter with the Notice. A example of suggested wording to use in this type letter is at annex 1(C).

(iii) Prosecution is also an option with persistent offenders.

9.16 Note – a flowchart outlining the above procedures given in paragraph numbers 9.14 and 9.15 can be found at annex 1(D).

Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Animals under a General Licence

9.17 LA's must write to the responsible DVM for the area in which the offending keeper is located with details of the case and request the DVM to issue a Prohibition Notice. A template Notice is included at annex 2. If the DVM is outside the LA's area of responsibility they should liaise with the relevant LA and DVM. A copy of the Prohibition Notice must be sent to the appropriate LA in which the offending keeper is located.

9.18 The Prohibition Notice allows a keeper to make representations to Defra/Welsh Assembly Government within 14 days of the notice being served. The prohibition remains effective until revoked by the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government. It can be varied, suspended or revoked in such a manner as the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government considers most appropriate.

9.19 NOTE: In no case does the serving of any Notice under the Order (or failure to serve any Notice) affect the right or ability of a local authority or Defra/Welsh Assembly Government to instigate legal proceedings against any person for offences under the Order.

9.20 The Notice prohibits the keeper from moving any animal(s) to/from any specified premises and will require the keeper to apply for an Individual Movement Licence each time animals are moved. Keepers must notify their LA 48 hours in advance of a movement to or from their premises – note this will also include notifying the LA of their intention to buy from a market. If the market is outside the LA's area of responsibility they will liaise with the appropriate LA.

9.21 LAs can place additional conditions on an Individual Movement Licence e.g. require keepers to notify the LA of the date and time of a movement to allow an Inspector to attend to ensure compliance.

Reinstatement of General Licence
Before asking the DVM to reinstate a General Licence, LAs must be satisfied that no further breaches have occurred (e.g. through a farm visit to check farm records during the revocation period). There is no minimum period for which a keeper's right to move under a General Licence should be revoked. It is however recommended that a keeper's revocation is reviewed at 3 monthly intervals [or at least following 5 movements where no breaches have occurred]. Once the LA is satisfied that no further breaches have occurred they should ask the DVM to lift the revocation.
CHAPTER 9 - ANNEX 1(A)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT FOR RURAL AFFAIRS

Animal Health Act 1981

The Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended)
The Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended)

Notice of Breach of Licence Conditions

1. (a) Name and address of individual on whom notice is served*

AND

(b) if different*, name of occupier and address of premises to which the notice applies

* If served on a person (e.g. haulier) other than the licensee, a copy of this notice will also be served on the licensee (by hand or by recorded delivery post). A record will be kept that this has been done.

You are hereby notified that I, being an Inspector for (specify)

consider the conditions of the Licence under which you are, or are about to, operate have been breached in that: (insert details of non-compliance including licence details, dates, times, persons, animals and places/vehicles involved as necessary).

Under this Notice the individual(s) named in 1 above are hereby required to take, or ensure the following action(s) are taken (Specify: this may include the prohibition on the movement of animals/vehicles etc until the actions are completed to the satisfaction of an Inspector).
[time and date]

and must notify me immediately upon completion*. (* Delete if inapplicable e.g. if the breach is a one-off where no action is required, or that cannot subsequently be remedied).

Signature: 

Official address 

Name in BLOCK letters: 

Telephone No:    Date:     Time: 

Fax no. 

The individual to whom this notice is served must acknowledge receipt by signing below. 

I acknowledge receipt of and have read the above notice/copy notice and the Important Warning overleaf. 

Signature: 

Name in BLOCK letters: 

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Position (e.g. licensee/haulier etc.)

Date: ___________________________ and time: ___________________________

IMPORTANT WARNING

A failure to comply with the conditions of a licence issued under the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / the Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended) is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981 and, without prejudice to this Notice or any action subsequently taken as a result of complying with it, may result in criminal prosecution and heavy penalties on conviction.

If you fail to comply with the requirements of a Notice served upon you under these arrangements, an Inspector shall have the power to carry out those requirements himself, or cause them to be carried out, and you shall be liable for the cost of any such action.

Licensee(s) are reminded that the breach referred to in this Notice may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government, be taken into account in deciding whether to issue further licences/authorities to you, and may lead to the suspension, variation or revocation of any existing licences or authorities.

In addition, it may affect your ability to operate under a General Licence. Where a General Licence has been issued, the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government may issue a notice in writing to you prohibiting:

- any person from moving animals either generally or to and from any specified premises.
Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Animals Under a General Licence

1. (a) Name and address of the individual on whom notice is served:

AND

(b) if different, name of occupier and address of the premises to which this prohibition applies:

You are hereby notified that you are prohibited under any circumstances from moving any animals under a General Licence* until such time as you are notified that this prohibition has been removed by the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government.

* A General Licence published under the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / The Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended).

I consider the conditions of the General Licence under which animals were moved have been breached in that (insert details of non-compliance including details of dates, times, persons and places involved).

Signature:
The individual/occupier to whom this notice is served must acknowledge receipt of this Prohibition Notice by signing and returning the acknowledgement slip below to the above office (by registered post or fax).

Right of Representation

If you do not agree that you have breached the conditions of the General Licence or if you wish to make any other representations that can be taken into account in connection with this prohibition, you should send your comments or representations immediately to:

England: Defra, Area 5E, Millbank, c/o 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR or fax 020 728 5665.

Wales: Welsh Assembly Government, Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer, Exotic Diseases and Contingency Planning, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ. Phone 02920 825372 (Helpline) Fax: 02920 826120

In any event, you must submit your representations within 14 days of the date of this notice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SLIP

I/We acknowledge receipt of and have read the Notice, including the Important Warning and Notes for Guidance overleaf.

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<th>Signature</th>
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IMPORTANT WARNING

- A failure to comply with the conditions of a licence issued under the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / The Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended), is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981 and may result in criminal prosecution and heavy penalties on conviction. A failure to comply may, additionally, result in further licences/authorities being refused or existing licences/authorities being varied, suspended or revoked.
- In no case does the serving of any Notice under the Order (or failure to serve any Notice) affect the right or ability of a local authority or Defra/Welsh Assembly Government to instigate legal proceedings against any person for offences under the Order.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

- This Prohibition Notice is issued by the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government on the advice of an inspector who is of the opinion that:
  - the provisions of the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / the Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended), or the appropriate General Licence, have not been complied with in relation to animals moved to or from the premises in question, or, in relation to the movement of any other animals of which the person on whom this notice is served is, or has been, the keeper; and
  - that the service of this notice is necessary to prevent the possible spread of disease.
- This Prohibition Notice shall not prevent you from applying for any Individual Movement Licences, Notices, Authorities or Permits under the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / the Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended). However, the circumstances that have lead to the serving of this Prohibition Notice may be taken into account by issuing authorities in deciding whether to issue such Licences, Notices, Authorities or Permits to you under the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended) / the Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended).
- You should also be aware that these circumstances may also lead to these licences/authorities being subject to additional conditions imposed by the issuing inspector that you must comply with, or to the variation, suspension or revocation of existing licences or authorities.
- The prohibition remains effective until revoked by the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government. It can be varied, suspended or revoked in such a manner as the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government considers most appropriate.

CHAPTER 9 - ANNEX 1(C)

Letter to Accompany the Prohibition Notice at Annex 2

Dear (insert name of individual or business)

Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended)
Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended)* delete as appropriate

The Local Authority have advised us that they have served [number – at least 3] Notices of Breach of the Licence conditions on you/your business*:

[list of dates and details of breaches]
They have now requested that I consider the issue of a Prohibition Notice.

Having considered the details of the case, I have decided, on the basis of knowledge of the circumstances and taking into account the disease risk posed by the breaches, to serve, on behalf of the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government, a Prohibition Notice on [enter Trading Name] and the notice is included in with this letter.

You are hereby advised that the use of the general licence by [enter Trading Name], to move livestock under the above Order, has been revoked and the Prohibition Notice is in place from the date of this letter. The prohibition notice will take effect from the date of issue until revoked by the Secretary of State/Welsh Assembly Government.

You may not move any livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs and goats) off your premises as named above unless you obtain an individual licence from your Local Authority. Note: Livestock are not prevented from moving onto your premises [except where you are consigning them from other premises that comprise your business of (enter Trading Name)].

Movements from your premises
You are advised to contact the Local Authority for individual movement licences but please be advised that the circumstances that led to the serving of the Prohibition Notice may be taken into account when deciding whether to issue further specific licences to you under the Order(s) and that consideration may be given to revoking any existing licences (including SOAs).

Appeal against this Notice
You may appeal against this prohibition notice or wish to bring circumstances to my attention regarding the general licence or other licences in effect that are essential to the care of your livestock. You have 14 days in which to make written representation to:

**England:** Defra Livestock Movements section (as representatives of the Secretary of State.)
Area 5E, Millbank, c/o 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

**Wales:** Welsh Assembly Government (as representatives of the Welsh Ministers) Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer, Exotic Diseases and Contingency Planning, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ

You will be sent a written response to your appeal within 28 days and during this period individual licences can be issued.

Please contact this office if you have any queries regarding this letter

Yours sincerely

[name]
Divisional Veterinary Manager
CHAPTER 9 - ANNEX 1(D)

RECOMMENDATION TO REVOKE RIGHT TO MOVE ANIMALS USING THE GENERAL LICENCE

Note: Flowchart shows LA enforcement will take a stepped and measured approach which could potentially end in a prose