**Livestock Premises Assessment Guide**

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| **Premises/Holding Address** | |  | | | | | | | | |
| **Last Agency Visit Date:** | |  | | **Feed Hygiene Registration No:** | | | |  | | **Category(s):** |
| **Keeper Name:** | |  | | | | **Owner Name:** |  | | | |
| **Assurance Scheme Details** | |  | | | | | **Livestock vehicle registration no’s –** | | | |
| **Assessor** |  | | **Date** | |  | | **CPH No** | | **38 / /** | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cattle** |  | **Pigs** |  | **Horses** |  | **Camelids** |  |
| **Sheep** |  | **Goats** |  | **Poultry** |  | **Other** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Assessment Category** | Movement/disease control rules – PAGE 1 | | **Outcome** | | |
| **Yes** | No | **Action** |
| Registration & holding | * Holding must be registered with Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) | |  |  |  |
| * Holdings using 5-mile exemption must have same CPH as main holding? | |  |  |  |
| Standstill Periods | * Movement standstills must be observed regarding livestock movements onto holding (pigs 20 days, sheep/cattle 6 days) | |  |  |  |
| CATTLE | | | | | |
| Passports | * Passports must be held for all cattle on holding | |  |  |  |
| * Any cattle that have been refused passports must comply with restrictions | |  |  |  |
| * Tag no, DOB, sex, breed, dam ID, movement dates on/off & addresses must be recorded in holding register | |  |  |  |
| * Births & deaths must be recorded within 7 days (30 days for non-dairy) | |  |  |  |
| * Movements & replacement tags must be recorded within 36 hours | |  |  |  |
| * Cattle movement records must be kept for 10 years | |  |  |  |
| Identification | * Beef cattle must be tagged with primary & secondary tags within 20 days | |  |  |  |
| * Dairy cattle must be tagged with primary tags within 36 hours & secondary tags within 20 days | |  |  |  |
| * Unused tags should be securely stored | |  |  |  |
| Tuberculosis Order | * If Tuberculosis restrictions (TB2 notices) apply are they fully complied with | |  |  |  |
| * Are any precautions taken If moving cattle to holding from high risk TB areas | |  |  |  |
| SHEEP/GOATS | | | | | |
| Records | * AMLS forms must be retained for 3 years | |  |  |  |
| * Movements must be reported to ARAMS sheep & goat database (0844 573 0137) or via phone or internet 03000 200 301 | |  |  |  |
| * Associated/linked premises must be recorded with RPA / APHA (03000 200 301) | |  |  |  |
| * Movements of Sheep/goats intended for slaughter within 12 months must be recorded with date, to/from, number of animal’s, individual ID numbers for movements off, flock marks & haulier details (Note: individual ID not required for movements of animals that stay under the day-to-day care & control of the keeper) | |  |  |  |
| * Replacement tag information must be recorded | |  |  |  |
| * Iindividual identification numbers must be recorded for births & deaths | |  |  |  |
| * Records must be kept for 3 years | |  |  |  |
| * Movement details must be recorded within 36 hours | |  |  |  |
| * Mixed batch’ sheep intended for slaughter under 12 months must be recorded detailing herd marks of different batches. | |  |  |  |
| Identification | * Sheep/goats must be tagged by 9 months (or 6 months if kept indoors overnight) or at least before they are moved off a holding. | |  |  |  |
| * Goats must be double tagged or single tagged if intended for slaughter within 12 months of birth (does not have to be electronic) | |  |  |  |
| * sheep not intended for slaughter within 12 months must be individually recorded on AMLS documents when moved (& reported to ARAMS) | |  |  |  |
| * Lost or illegible tags must be replaced within 28 days | |  |  |  |
| * Sheep intended for slaughter within 12 months must be tagged with at least one electronic tag | |  |  |  |
| * sheep not intended for slaughter within 12 months must be double tagged with at least 1 electronic tag | |  |  |  |
| Assessment Category | Movement/disease control rules – PAGE 2 | | Outcome | | |
| Yes | No | Action |
| PIGS | | | | | |
| Movement Documents | * eAML2 records must agree with on farm movement records (www.eaml2.org.uk) | |  |  |  |
| * eAML2 Bureau Service must be notified before pigs are moved off a holding | |  |  |  |
| * eAML2 Bureau Service must be notified within 3 days of pig’s arrival | |  |  |  |
| * Associated premises/pig pyramids must be correctly registered with APHA / RPA | |  |  |  |
| * Document detailing departure, destination & ID must be carried when moving pigs | |  |  |  |
| * Paper movement documents must be kept for 6 months if not notifying eAML2 Bureau Service electronically as soon as the movement takes place | |  |  |  |
| Movement Records - On Farm | * Pig movements must be recorded within 36 hours confirmed on eAML2 system | |  |  |  |
| * Holding records must record date of movement, number of pigs & to/from address | |  |  |  |
| * Pig movement records must be kept for 3 years | |  |  |  |
| Identification | * Pigs sent to slaughter must be identified with herd no, by slap mark, tattoo, or tag | |  |  |  |
| * Pigs under 12 months moving from farm to farm must have a temporary mark which lasts until it reaches its destination | |  |  |  |
| * Pigs over 12 months must be identified with a herd mark by tag, a double slap, or a tattoo before they are moved | |  |  |  |
| POULTRY | | | | | |
| Poultry | * Flocks of over 50 poultry must be registered with UK Poultry Register | |  |  |  |
| * Movement records must be kept for 12 months when keeping over 250 poultry | |  |  |  |
| * Ensure that poultry can be housed if needed during a disease outbreak | |  |  |  |
| **HORSES** | | | | | |
| Horse Registration and Identification | * Horse passports or registration documents should be kept all horses | |  |  |  |
| * Has current ownership been notified to PIO with 30 days of transfer | |  |  |  |
| * Are medicines recorded and is horse signed out if not for human consumption | |  |  |  |
| * All horses born after 01/07/09 should be micro chipped by a vet before 30/5/2020 | |  |  |  |
| * Passports should be obtained for all horses within 6 months of birth or by the 30th of November in the year of its birth | |  |  |  |
| Other livestock related records and documentation | | | | | |  |  |  |  |
| Welfare of Animals (Transport) | * A transport certificates or a similar document must be carried when transporting animals over 50km as part of a business detailing the origin & ownership of the animals, the place of departure & destination, the date and time of departure, the expected duration of journey and the species of the animals. | |  |  |  |
| * Transit certificates must be kept for 6 months | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock vehicles must as soon as reasonably practicable but not more than 24 hours after the journey is completed, be cleansed, and disinfected | |  |  |  |
| Authorisations & Competency Certificates | * Commercial (as part of an economic activity) Transporters of livestock must be authorised by APHA if moving livestock over 65km | |  |  |  |
| * Drivers must have a valid competence certificate kept in the vehicle if transporting cattle, sheep, pig’s, or horses over 65km | |  |  |  |
| * Vehicles must be approved if carrying cattle, sheep, pigs, or horses over 8 hrs | |  |  |  |
| Multiple Pick-Up | * Multiple pick-up rules must be complied with when collecting livestock from more than one holding during a single journey | |  |  |  |
| Animal by Products (ABP) | * ABP/fallen stock records must be kept for 2 years with details including where from, where to, ABP category & transporter | |  |  |  |
| * Receipts/commercial documents must be retained for 2 years that confirm that all ABP / Fallen Stock is taken to approved/registered disposal site detailing date, category, species (& ID if applicable) | |  |  |  |
| * Holdings approved or registered to dispose of ABP/fallen stock must comply with their registration/approval conditions | |  |  |  |
| * Fallen stock Cattle passports must be completed by keeper & returned to BCMS | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock mortality records must be kept for 3 years | |  |  |  |
| **MEDICINE RECORDS (FOR ALL SPECIES)** | | | | | |
| Medicine Records | * Records must be kept of veterinary medicines use, withdrawals & purchase | |  |  |  |
| * UK / EU Medicine Authorisation Number present (if required) | |  |  |  |
| * All medicines within use by date & stored securely | |  |  |  |
| * How is medicine administered: | Keeper only |  |  |  |
| Vet only |  |  |  |
| Vet & keeper |  |  |  |
| **Livestock keepers Field Checks guidance – PAGE 3** | | | | | |
| **Any person that knowingly causes an animal unnecessary suffering by their actions or their failure to act or who does not take all reasonable steps to ensure that the needs of livestock for which they are responsible are met, may be committing an offence under the Animal Welfare Act 2006.** | | | | | |
| Assessment Category | Welfare assessment Checks | | Outcome | | |
| Yes | No | Action |
| Rules for all livestock (sheep, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) | * Livestock kept in a building must have access to a dry lying area which is well-maintained with **dry bedding** or is well-drained. | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock not kept in buildings must always have access to a **well-drained lying area** and where necessary and possible, must have **protection from adverse weathe**r conditions, predators, and risks to their health and. | |  |  |  |
| * When necessary **sick or injured animals** must be isolated in suitable accommodation with, where appropriate, dry comfortable bedding | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock must have **access to feed** at least once a day that is appropriate to their physiological needs or as directed by a veterinary surgeon. | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock must be **fed a diet in sufficient quantities** to maintain them in good health and to satisfy their nutritional needs. | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock must have access to an adequate **supply of fresh drinking water** each day if they cannot satisfy their fluid intake needs by other means. | |  |  |  |
| * Feeding/watering equipment must be maintained so that **contamination of food or water** and the harmful effects of competition between animals are minimised. | |  |  |  |
| * Dependent on size/species, in accordance with good practice livestock **must not be restricted** in such a way as to cause them **unnecessary suffering** or injury. | |  |  |  |
| * Livestock which appear to be ill/injured must be appropriately cared for and where they do not respond, **veterinary advice** must be obtained as soon as possible. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Livestock must be cared for by sufficient numbers of staff that have access to the appropriate **welfare code** for that animal and be **appropriately competent**. | |  |  |  |
| Buildings and accommodation | * Livestock kept in buildings must not have **access to any sharp edges** or protrusions that could harm or injure them. | |  |  |  |
|  | * If the natural **light in a building is insufficient** appropriate artificial lighting must be provided to ensure that livestock are not kept in permanent darkness. | |  |  |  |
| Rules for Calves  (under 6 months) | * No calf may be **confined in an individual stall** or pen after the age of eight weeks unless a vet certifies such housing. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Housed calves must be inspected **twice a day** and if outdoors, once a day | |  |  |  |
|  | * Calves must be able to **stand up, lie down, turn around**, rest and groom themselves without hindrance. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Each calf that is kept on a holding on which two or more calves are kept, must be able to **see at least one other calf**. | |  |  |  |
| Rules for Pigs | * Pigs must be **inspected once a day** to check that they are in a state of well-being | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pigs other than sows weaning piglets or due to farrow, must be able to **turn around without difficulty**. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Accommodation must allow pigs to easily, **stand up, lie down and rest** | |  |  |  |
|  | * Measures must be taken to **prevent pigs fighting** beyond normal behaviour and those that show persistent aggression must be separated from the group. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pens, equipment, and utensils must be **regularly cleaned and disinfected** to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms. | |  |  |  |
|  | * **Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food** must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting flies or rodents. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Bedding must be **clean dry and not harmful** to the pigs. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Floors of buildings holding pigs must be smooth but not slippery & **designed and maintained** so as not to cause injury or suffering to pigs standing/lying on them. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pigs housed in groups that do not have continuous **access to feed** must have access to food at the same time as the others in the feeding group. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pigs over two weeks of age must have access to a sufficient **drinking water**. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material that allows them to **undertake investigation and manipulation** activities. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Pigs must not be kept in **high temperatures and high humidity** or exposed to constant or sudden noise. | |  |  |  |
| Rule’s for Poultry | * Poultry must be **inspected at least once a day**. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Laying hens must be kept in **buildings with lighting sufficient** to allow them to see other hens, investigate their surroundings & to show normal levels of activity. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Accommodation/equipment that hens have access to must be **thoroughly cleaned** & disinfected regularly and before new batches of hens are brought in. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Chickens must have permanent access to **dry easily crumbled litter**. | |  |  |  |
|  | * **Injured or ill chickens** must be appropriately treated or be culled immediately. | |  |  |  |
| Assessment Category | By Products and livestock vehicle Field Checks – PAGE 4 | | Outcome | | |
| Yes | No | Action |
| Animal By-Products | * Containers holding ABP must be covered, drip proof & stored so that animals or birds can’t gain access | |  |  |  |
| Waste Food / Co-Products | * Livestock must not gain access to waste food/catering waste (i.e. from household kitchens or restaurants) | |  |  |  |
| Vehicle C & D | * Vehicle(s) should be cleansed & disinfected since last use | |  |  |  |
| * Appropriate washing facilities should be available & disinfectant in date | |  |  |  |
| Vehicle Construction | * Must be designed, constructed, maintained & operated to avoid injury or suffering | |  |  |  |
| * Must have anti-slip flooring with adequate ventilation and lighting | |  |  |  |
| * Must have sufficient partitions to ensure animals cannot be injured during transport, that are strong enough to withstand the weight of the animals carried. | |  |  |  |
| * Pigs must be able to lie down and stand up in their natural position | |  |  |  |
| * Must protect the animals from inclement weather & extreme temperatures | |  |  |  |
| * Must prevent animals escaping or falling out during transport or loading | |  |  |  |
| * Must provide access to the animals to allow inspection and care. | |  |  |  |
| * Transport should have side gates, partitions & no hazards that could cause injury | |  |  |  |
|  | **Feed hygiene documentation** | |  | | |
| Feed Records | * Keepers of livestock that will enter food chain must be feed registered. | |  |  |  |
| * Training records, Job descriptions & organisational charts must be kept | |  |  |  |
|  | * Written procedures & production checks must be available for inspection | |  |  |  |
| Complaints Procedures? | * Raw materials must be traceable to ensure effective complaint / recall process. | |  |  |  |
| * Evidence of corrective action and recalls following complaints must be recorded | |  |  |  |
| Quality Control | * Documentation detailing analyst used & Sampling system recording process must be kept (taken/sealed/identified/stored) | |  |  |  |
| * Procedures must be recorded ensuring food/feed is not contaminated | |  |  |  |
| * Critical control points must be identified in paperwork with evidence of monitoring | |  |  |  |
| * Records of waste feed material disposal routes must be kept | |  |  |  |
| Food/Feed production controls | * Written production process (e.g. recipe for animal feed, quantities, how mixed, are details of any ingredients kept) must be kept. | |  |  |  |
| * Written instructions on equipment operation must be accessible to staff | |  |  |  |
| * Contamination risks must be assessed & recorded (fertilisers, dirt/pests) | |  |  |  |
| * Equipment maintenance records must be kept | |  |  |  |
| * Records that show that weighing equip is tested and accurate must be kept. | |  |  |  |
|  | * Production staff must be aware of roles & risks within training records | |  |  |  |
| Feed hygiene field checks | | | | | |
| Feed Store | * Processing & store areas must be kept clean with adequate pest control | |  |  |  |
| * Store must be dry & undercover with adequate drainage and lighting | |  |  |  |
| * Must have Sufficient hygiene facilities (hand / clothing & boot washing facilities) | |  |  |  |
| * Feed or ingredients must not be able to be contaminated by glass or metals | |  |  |  |
| * Equipment/site must be adequately cleaned/cleansed & disinfected | |  |  |  |
| * Hazardous materials must be adequately identified to ensured it is kept separately | |  |  |  |
| * Ingredients must be identified & separated adequately | |  |  |  |
| * Vehicles used to transport feed must be cleansed & disinfected appropriately | |  |  |  |
| Harvesting equip for crops or for mixing animal feed) | * Mixing equipment should mix feed thoroughly | |  |  |  |
| * Water used in mixing process must be clean and should be tested to ensure it is. | |  |  |  |
| * Operation and service manuals must be available to staff | |  |  |  |
| * Co-products used as feed must be able to be traced back to their source | |  |  |  |
| * Any Co-product feed source premises must be feed hygiene registered | |  |  |  |
| * Equipment must be free from potential contamination by ABP/chemicals, etc. | |  |  |  |
| Keepers veterinary surgeon details: | | | | | |
| ABP/fallen stock Collector: | | | | | |
| Disinfectants used: | | | | | |