



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

General Licence for the Movement of Cattle

In accordance with Article 12 of the Disease Control (Wales) Order 2003 (as amended) (the "Disease Control Order")¹ the Welsh Ministers hereby authorise by this licence the movement of cattle within Wales, subject to the following conditions.

General

1. Prior to any movement the owner/keeper shall inspect the cattle to be moved for signs of any notifiable disease (including Foot and Mouth Disease). If there is any suspicion of the presence of a notifiable disease, it must be notified without delay to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)². No cattle kept on the premises of departure may be moved under this licence whilst the suspicion of notifiable disease is investigated or as specifically advised by APHA.

Cleansing & Disinfection

2. Any vehicle used for the movement of cattle under this licence must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the requirements set out in the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Wales) (No. 3) Order 2003 (as amended) and the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007. This is without prejudice to the need to comply with all other applicable legal requirements in relation to any movement (see **Annex D** on the protection of animals during transport and related operations).

Movements not permitted under this licence

3. This licence may not be used to move cattle from:
 - Market of any description to another market of any description
 - Market of any description to a collecting centre
 - 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
 - Market to artificial insemination centre

¹ References in this license to legislation are references to that legislation as amended from time to time.

² APHA can be contacted on 0300 303 8268.

- An approved assembly centre to any other place other than: to a port or airport; to a slaughterhouse in Great Britain; to the premises from which the cattle were initially consigned to the assembly centre³; or, to a dedicated slaughter market.
4. This licence may not be used to move cattle between common land (being land over which the owner or keeper has a registered right of common as defined in paragraph 9(3) of Schedule 1 of the Disease Control Order) and any premises other than:
- The premises occupied by the owner or keeper of the cattle; or
 - Premises occupied by any other person who has a registered right of common over that land.

Six Day Rule

5. No cattle may be moved under this licence from premises on to which one or more cattle, sheep, goats or pigs have been moved in the preceding six day period where this would not be lawful under the Disease Control Order. A summary of the relevant exemptions under the Disease Control Order in relation to this rule is set out in **Annex A**.
6. For the avoidance of doubt, there are no exemptions that allow cattle under movement restrictions, imposed by the six day standstill rule, to move to any unit approved under the Tuberculosis Orders, such as Approved Finishing Units, Exempt Finishing Units, Licensed Finishing Units (England only), or TB Isolation Units.

Cattle Identification

7. All movements are subject to the provisions of The Cattle Identification (Wales) Regulations 2007 (as amended) (the "Cattle Identification Regulations"). Compliance with the provisions of the Cattle Identification Regulations shall be a condition of this licence. This is without prejudice to the need to comply with all other applicable legal requirements in relation to any movement.

Multiple Pick-ups/Drop-offs

8. Multiple pick-ups and drop-offs are permitted for all movements under this licence subject to the conditions set out in **Annex B** unless prohibited by any future measures.

Stops

9. Scheduled stops will be permitted for all movements under this licence subject to the conditions set out at **Annex C** unless prohibited by any future measures. No transfers of cattle between vehicles (or unloading, except in an emergency) are allowed at any stop, whether scheduled or not, except in the case of multiple pick-up or drop-off operations where this is done in accordance with the instructions set out in **Annex B**.

Mixing of Species

10. Animals of more than one species may travel in a single vehicle at any one time.

³ Except that cattle 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.

Movement Reporting

11. The British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) must be notified within three calendar days of any cattle movement under this licence.
12. All movements of cattle under the authority of this licence must be reported in accordance with the Cattle Identification Regulations.⁴

Zoo Movements

13. Movements of cattle to, from, or between zoo premises licensed under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 are not subject to the Disease Control Order. Such movements do not therefore fall within the terms of this licence.

Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs)

14. This licence may not be used to move cattle from any premises within a SOA to any premises outside that SOA whilst any premises within that SOA are under a movement standstill.

Validity of Licence and Restrictions

15. No cattle may be moved under this licence on or off premises if this is contrary to any other notifiable disease control measures in place at the time of the proposed movement. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes those controls and restrictions imposed for bovine tuberculosis.
16. This licence cannot be used to move any cattle whose movement is prohibited under any notice issued, whether under Article 13 of the Disease Control Order or otherwise.
17. This licence is not valid for cattle that were born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996.
18. 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 cattle moved under the licence to ensure that a movement is at all times carried out subject to, and in compliance with, these conditions.

This licence comes into force at 00:01hrs on 11 September 2017.

Signed By.....

Tony Joss

Under the authority of the Welsh Ministers

Dated 11 September 2017.

This licence hereby revokes all previous licences for cattle movements.

⁴ See BCMS [Guidance on keeping cattle, bison and buffalo in Great Britain](#)

Movement Standstill Rules and Exemptions

The Six Day Standstill / 20-day Standstill

1. Where one or more sheep, goats, cattle or pigs have been moved onto any premises, no animal(s) located on those premises may move off within the periods set out in the sub-paragraphs below (the 'standstill period') unless in accordance with the exemptions to the standstill period:
 - a. The movements of any cattle, sheep and/or goats onto premises will trigger a six day standstill period for any cattle, sheep, goats and/or pigs on those premises.
 - b. The movements of any pig(s) onto premises will trigger a 20-day standstill period on any pigs, and a six day standstill period on any cattle, sheep and/or goats on those premises.
2. The movement of any of the above animals on foot via any premises not occupied by the owner or keeper of those animals will trigger the relevant standstill period (as set out above) on those premises.

Exemptions to the Standstill Period

Quarantine Units

3. The arrival of cattle, sheep and goats on to premises does not trigger a standstill on that premises provided they are quarantined from other animals for six days after their arrival in an approved Quarantine Unit.
4. An approved Quarantine Unit is only to be used to hold cattle, sheep and goats.
5. Where animals are held in a Quarantine Unit and other animals are moved in before they are released from the Quarantine Unit, no animal may be removed from the Quarantine Unit before the last date of release of the last animal moved into the Quarantine Unit.
6. A keeper must record:
 - a. a movement of an animal **into** a Quarantine Unit within **24 hours** of the movement via the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) (BCMS) for cattle and EIDCymru for sheep and goats;
 - b. a movement of an animal **out of** a Quarantine Unit **within three days** of the movement via Cattle Tracing System (CTS) (BCMS) for cattle and EIDCymru for sheep and goats ; and
 - c. the same movements in the holding register within 36 hours of the movement.
7. No person may move any animal off premises direct from a Quarantine Unit unless the movement is one specified below.

Movements to Markets / Collecting Centres / Shows / Breed Inspections

8. The movement of an animal onto premises licensed under the Animal Gatherings (Wales) Order 2010 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.

Movements to/from Shows (Cattle, Sheep & Goats) - Quarantine Units

9. Cattle, sheep and goats may return from a show to the premises from which they departed for the show without triggering a movement standstill on those premises provided they are kept for six days after their arrival in an approved Quarantine Unit. If such returning cattle, sheep and goats are not kept in an approved Quarantine Unit then a six day standstill will be triggered on that premises.
10. Cattle, sheep and goats may return to their premises of departure between shows and move to a further show within six days provided they are kept in an approved Quarantine Unit throughout the relevant period.
11. Alternatively cattle, sheep and goats can move direct from one show to another without triggering a movement standstill at either of the shows or the home premises, at which a movement standstill will commence once the livestock return to that home premises, unless the animals are kept for six days after their arrival in an approved quarantine unit.
12. Individual animal movements to and from shows, via approved Quarantine Units, must be reported within 24 hours via the Cattle Tracing System (CTS)(BCMS) or EIDCymru (for sheep and goats).

Deer

13. The movement of a deer onto a 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 a standstill on any deer on those premises.

Common Land

14. If the owner or keeper **has** a registered right of common on common land, animals may move between such common land and premises occupied by the owner or keeper without observing a standstill on either.
15. Cattle, sheep and goats returning from common land to premises occupied by the owner or keeper will trigger a six day standstill on those premises for movements of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs to anywhere else other than back to the common land. However, if sheep belonging to another owner/keeper with rights to the common, have been rounded up and accidentally brought to the premises of the keeper/owner (also with rights to that common), the sheep can be moved direct , to the premises of the rightful owner of the sheep, or returned to the common land. A 6DSS would then, in addition, apply to the rightful owner's premises for movements of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs to anywhere else other than back to the common land.
16. Pigs returning from common land to premises occupied by the owner or keeper will trigger a 20-day standstill on those premises for movements of pigs to anywhere else other than back to the common land and a six day standstill on those premises for movements of cattle, sheep and goats to anywhere else other than to the common land.

Imported Animals / Animals Destined for Export / Trade with EU Member States

17. Live animals imported from a third country or live animals moved from another EU Member State 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).
18. Animals being moved to another EU Member State or for export to a third country will have to comply with EU residency 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

19. Animals may move off premises direct to a slaughterhouse, slaughter collecting centre, dedicated slaughter collection or dedicated slaughter market irrespective of whether animals have moved onto those premises in the previous six days (or 20 days for any pig on premises onto which other pigs have been moved).
20. Cattle, sheep and goats may move from a Quarantine Unit direct to a slaughterhouse, slaughter collecting centre, dedicated slaughter collection or dedicated slaughter market irrespective of whether they, or other animals, moved into that Quarantine Unit in the previous six days.
21. 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 (SOAs (being phased out and replaced by the CPH review process))

22. Sole Occupancy Authorities (SOAs) for cattle sheep and goats are gradually being replaced via the CPH review. Where cattle move onto premises where a SOA still exists for sheep and goats, the whole of the SOA is subject to the 6DSS but cattle are not free to move between the SOA premises. This is a temporary situation until the CPH review process completes.
23. Cattle movements **between** premises linked as part of a SOA approved by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) will not trigger a standstill.
24. 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 six days (or 20 days for any pigs on premises onto which pigs are moved) unless some other exemption is applicable.

Movements for Veterinary Treatment

25. All animals may move to veterinary treatment centre for veterinary treatment irrespective of whether animals have moved onto the premises of origin in the previous six 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. If this is not the case, a new 6DSS or QU 6 day period must be started on return to premises of origin.
26. 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 that 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 an APHA approved isolation facility for 20 days from their arrival.
27. In the case of cattle, sheep and goats, where an animal was held in an approved Quarantine Unit prior to movement to premises for veterinary treatment, provided that

it has been isolated from other animals whilst undergoing veterinary treatment, it must be returned to the Quarantine Unit for six days less the number of days it was quarantined prior to movement for treatment.

Movements to/from an Artificial Insemination Centre

28. Premises where Artificial Insemination (AI) is carried out are not subject to standstill requirements.
29. Cattle, sheep and goats can return to their original premises of departure without triggering a standstill provided that they are placed in an approved Quarantine Unit for six days after their return, otherwise they will trigger a standstill.
30. The collection of semen from goats is subject to the 'Movements for Veterinary Treatment'.

Movement to a Laboratory for Diagnostic Tests

31. An animal being moved to a Veterinary Investigation Centre or 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.
32. Animals (including offspring born at the laboratory), other than pigs, may return to the premises of origin without triggering a standstill on their return to the premises, provided that they have been isolated from other animals whilst undergoing diagnostic tests. In the case of pigs, a standstill will not be triggered on return to their premises of origin provided that they are kept in an APHA approved isolation facility for 20 days from their arrival.
33. In the case of cattle, sheep and goats, where an animal was held in an approved Quarantine Unit prior to movement to a laboratory for diagnostic tests, provided that it has been isolated from other animals whilst undergoing veterinary treatment, it must be returned to the Quarantine Unit for six days less the number of days it was quarantined prior to movement for tests.

Multiple Pick-ups/Drop-offs

General

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) (Wales) (No. 3) Order 2003 (as amended) must be complied with.
2. The following multiple pick-ups and drop-offs are permitted for all movements of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs (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. other than for deliveries to slaughterhouses (see (b) above), multiple pick-ups and multiple drop-offs cannot be combined in one trip;
 - d. one or more pick-ups from a market of any description or a collecting centre are permitted only in journeys 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. where a chain of locations are visited in multiple pick-up resulting in the slaughter of animals, the entire move can only take place if the slaughterhouse(s) are the final destination(s) in the chain;
 - f. all multiple pick-ups and drop-offs must take place on the periphery of premises using the approved methods described below;
 - g. animals of more than one species may travel in a single vehicle at any one time;
 - h. 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 animals are not considered to be scheduled stops, the provisions for which are set out separately at Annex C.

Multiple Pick-ups

3. One of the following methods must be used:
 - a. **Tail Gating**

The animals to be picked up should be loaded on to a vehicle at the premises of departure. The vehicle must have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in

accordance with the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Wales) (No.3) Order 2003 (as amended). Transfer to the collection vehicle must take place as close to the perimeter boundary of the premises as is practicable but not on a public road. The vehicle collecting the animals will arrive at the premises and park on a hard standing surface. The tailgate of the vehicle collecting the animals will be dropped and the vehicle from the premises will reverse and its tailgate will be dropped on top of the collection vehicle's tailgate. Before starting the transfer of animals, suitable hurdles/barriers/gates will be put in place to prevent animals escaping.

b. Use of Pens

Two pens must be erected with an inter-connecting gate. Pen 1 must be big enough to hold the entire vehicle that is collecting the animals and must have a hard standing surface e.g. concrete. Pen 2, which can be a building or part of a building, does not have to have a hard standing surface and will be used to hold the animals prior to loading. The pens must be as close to the perimeter boundary of the premises as is practicable but not on a public road. The vehicle collecting the animals must be driven into Pen 1. The inter-connecting gate must remain closed until the vehicle collecting the animals is entirely within Pen 1. Once this has been achieved the interconnecting gate can be opened and the animals loaded. The hard standing surface and the pen structure must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after use.

N.B. The need for a Pen 1 facility to enclose the vehicle collecting the animals does not apply where there are specialist secure loading facilities at the perimeter boundary of the premises that allow the side doors and/or ramp of the vehicle collecting the animals to be flush with the gates of the loading facility to prevent animals from escaping.

Multiple Drop-offs

4. One of the following methods must be used:

a. Tail Gating

Transfer to the collection vehicle must take place as close to the perimeter boundary of the premises as is practicable but not on a public road. The vehicle dropping-off the animals will arrive at the premises and park on a hard standing surface. The tailgate of the vehicle dropping-off the animals will be dropped and the vehicle from the premises will reverse and its tailgate will be dropped on top of the vehicle dropping-off the animals' tailgate. Before starting the transfer of animals, suitable hurdles/barriers/gates will be put in place to prevent animals escaping.

b. Use of Pens

Two pens must be erected with an inter-connecting gate. Pen 1 must be big enough to hold the entire vehicle that is dropping-off the animals and must have a hard standing surface e.g. concrete. Pen 2, which can be a building or part of a building, does not have to have a hard standing surface and will be used to receive the animals being unloaded. The pens must be as close to the perimeter boundary of the premises as is practicable but not on a public road. The vehicle dropping-off the animals must be driven into Pen 1. The inter-connecting gate must remain closed until the vehicle collecting the animals is entirely within Pen 1. Once this has been achieved the interconnecting gate can be opened and the animals loaded. The hard standing surface and the pen structure must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant after use.

N.B. The need for a Pen 1 facility to enclose the vehicle collecting the animals does not apply where there are specialist secure unloading facilities at the perimeter boundary of the premises that allow the side doors and/or ramp of the vehicle collecting the animals to be flush with the gates of the unloading facility to prevent animals from escaping.

Multiple Pick-ups/Drop-offs at Markets & Collecting Centres

5. Animals may be loaded/unloaded at any suitable point in the market or collecting centre premises approved under the Animal Gatherings (Wales) Order 2010. 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) (Wales) (No. 3) Order 2003 (as amended).

Scheduled Stops Conditions

Scheduled stops will be permitted under the following conditions:

- a) The scheduled stop must be at one of the following:
 - i) Motorway Service Station
 - ii) Official lay-by (on a trunk/main road)
 - iii) Lorry park or similar place
- b) The vehicle must be parked on a hard standing.
- c) The vehicle must be parked at least 100 metres away from any animals (including those on a vehicle that is using the same facility).
- d) 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.
- e) 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 in a separate compartment on the vehicle to which animals do not have access and taken to the point of destination for disposal.
- f) A record of the place(s) where and time(s) when stopped must be kept by the driver and retained for at least 6 months.
- g) No transfers of animals between vehicles (or unloading of animals except in an emergency) are allowed at any stop, whether scheduled or not other than in the case of a multiple pick-up/multiple drop-off operation. Any multiple pick-up/multiple drop-off operation must be in accordance with the provisions of this licence.

Welfare of Animals During Transport

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007 makes provision in Wales for the administration and enforcement of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations.

1. The Regulation requires everyone transporting animals on any journey to ensure that:
 - a) No one shall transport animals, or cause them to be transported, in a way likely to cause them injury or undue suffering.
 - b) Journey times are kept to a minimum.
 - c) The animals are fit to travel.
 - d) Those handling animals have been trained and are competent.
 - e) The vehicle and its loading and unloading facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals.
 - f) Water, feed and opportunity to rest are made available to the animals as needed and sufficient floor space and height is available in the transport.
2. Transportation of pregnant cows and cows which have recently given birth:
 - a) Cows in the last 10% of pregnancy (approximately 27 days), or that have given birth in the last week, are not fit for transport, and are also unfit for presentation at a market.
 - b) Pregnant cows that have reacted positively to a bovine TB test may be moved under the supervision of the Animal Plant Health Agency (APHA).