

# Farm Records Production and Inspection

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# Work in pairs- 5 Mins

- ➔ List the Legislation that require livestock keepers to keep records that you would want to inspect when carrying out farm inspections

# Earned Recognition

- ➔ Frequency of inspections
- ➔ Risk based
- ➔ **Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Beef and Lamb**
- ➔ **Red Tractor Farm Assurance for Farms - Dairy Scheme**
- ➔ **Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) Assurance Scheme – Pigs**
- ➔ **Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) Assurance Scheme - Cattle and Sheep**
- ➔ **Scottish Quality Wild Venison (SQWV)**
- ➔ **RSPCA Assured**

# In my experience

- ➔ Successful prosecutions, Fraud TB etc.,
- ➔ Most farms involved are:
  - Reputable/large businesses
  - **Quality assured**
  - Excellent trading history
  - Award winning
  - LOW INSPECTION RISK

# Cattle

- ➔ Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007
- ➔ Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 2007
- ➔ Brucellosis (Scotland) Order 2009 - Dealers
  
- ➔ Herd Registers.
- ➔ Time limits for entries to be made into the herd book
- ➔ Details of movements on or off holding within 36 hours
- ➔ Birth of animal in dairy herd within 7 days
- ➔ Birth of another animal within 30 days
- ➔ Death of animal within 7 days
- ➔ Replacement tag within 36 hours

# Sheep and Goats

- ➔ **The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009**
- ➔ **What are the requirements?**
- ➔ In practical terms there are five key requirements to the legislation, you must:
- ➔ **register** as a keeper on every holding that you use;
- ➔ **identify** each of your animals;
- ➔ keep your **records** up to date;
- ➔ complete **movement documents** for every move; and
- ➔ **notify movements** of animals on to your holding to the Scottish Animal Movement Unit (SAMU).

# Pigs

- ➔ Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 1995
- ➔ Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2011
- ➔ Movement records are required to be kept and full details of any movement onto or off the premises must be recorded within 36 hours. The records must be in the form shown in the schedule to the order
- ➔
- ➔ Once a year the keeper must record the maximum number of pigs normally present on the holding
- ➔
- ➔ The records must be retained for six years

- ➔ When a pig moves, its movement must be recorded in your holding register and you must notify the movement to the Scottish Ministers, either prior to the movement taking place or on the day of the movement. The notification must specify the following information:
- ➔ the address, including postcode and CPH number of the holdings from and to which the pigs are being moved;
- ➔ the date of the movement;
- ➔ the number of pigs moved;
- ➔ the identification mark of each pig moved; and
- ➔ in the case of pigs moved from a market, the lot number of the pigs being moved.
- ➔ Keepers can notify movements electronically to the ScotEID movement reporting database (operated on behalf of the Scottish Ministers)



# Poultry

➔ How many birds do you have to have before you are required to Register as a keeper?

# Poultry

- ➔ Disease of Poultry (Scotland) Order 2003
- ➔ Registration of Establishment Keeping of Laying Hens (Scotland) Regulations 2003
- ➔ Control of Salmonella in Poultry (Breeding, Laying & Broiler Flocks (Scotland) Order 2009
- ➔ Control of Salmonella in Turkey Flocks (Scotland) Order 2009
- ➔ Avian Influenza (Preventive Measure) (Scotland) Order 2007

# Poultry Register

- ➔ There is a legal requirement for all commercial poultry keepers with 50 or more birds to register their premises. The voluntary registration of premises with fewer than 50 birds is encouraged.
- ➔ The following species of poultry must be registered:
  - ➔ chickens (including bantams)
  - ➔ turkeys
  - ➔ ducks
  - ➔ geese
  - ➔ partridges
  - ➔ quail
  - ➔ pheasants
  - ➔ pigeons (reared for meat)
  - ➔ guinea fowl
  - ➔ ostriches
  - ➔ emus, rheas and cassowaries

# Registration of poultry

- ➔ **Registration of Establishments Keeping Laying Hens (Scotland) 2003**
- ➔ These Regulations shall apply to establishments other than–
- ➔ (a) those having fewer than 350 laying hens;
- ➔ (b) those rearing breeding laying hens.
  
- ➔ **Control of Salmonella in poultry (Breeding, Laying and Broiler Flocks) (Scotland) Order 2009**
- ➔ The occupier of a holding on which one or more breeding flocks (note no Number specified) or laying flocks of at least 250 poultry or hatchery (1000+) are kept must notify the Scottish Ministers - **Records of movements**

# Horses

- ➔ Horse Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2009
- ➔ All horses have a passport. The purposes of the passport is two fold
- ➔ Identification
- ➔ Deals with Human Food Consumption

# Commission Implementing Regulation EU 504/2015 (EQUINE PASSPORT REGULATIONS)

- ➔ EU 2015/262 which came into force and repealed EU 504/ 2008 on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 (except for Article 39 – database not yet established – then 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016).
- ➔ In light of the Judgement in Dorset County Council-v- David Richard Yeates House [2010]EWCA Crim 2270- Case No 2009/05857 C3- 13<sup>th</sup> October 2010
- ➔ I would say that until the 2009 Regulations are amended to substitute 2015/262 for 504/ 2008 in them or new Identification regulations replaces them then The Horse Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2009 (which have not been revoked yet) do not contain any offence known to law. (so unenforceable)

# Record Keeping for Horses.

- ➔ Community legislation defines the horse as a food-producing species. Therefore keepers are required to maintain records for any transactions involving the retail sale of veterinary medicinal products for administration to horses unless the specific animal has been declared as **not** intended for human consumption in the horse passport. These records must be kept in all cases where the product has been used to treat a horse if the particular animal is likely to go for human consumption at any time in the future. The record may be kept within the passport or elsewhere as desired.

# Deer

➔ Movement of Animals (Records) Order 1960



# Dogs

- ➔ Microchipping of Dogs (Scotland) Regulations 2016
- ➔ Licensing of Animal Dealers (Young Cats and Dogs) (Scotland) Regulations 2009

# Fish

➔ Fish Farming Business (Record Keeping)(Scotland)  
Order 2008



Others ?

➔ Alpacas

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# Fallen Stock

➔ Animal By Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013



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# Transport

- ➔ Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006
- ➔ Transport of Animals (Cleaving and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
- ➔ Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Scotland) Order 2008
  
- ➔ Animal Transport Certificates are required for all journeys within the scope of the Regulations. Transporters must keep certificate for 6 months and produce them on demand. NOTE: Farmers transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys of up to 50km from their holding are **exempt** from this requirement

# Veterinary Medicines

- ➔ Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013
- ➔ Food Safety Act 1990
- ➔ Animal and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) (England and Scotland) Regulation 2015
- ➔ Records - Veterinary Medicine Records: check if records completed for acquisition?  
Administration? Use? Treatment? Compliance with withdrawal periods against any animals moved off holding (Anthelmintic / Dry cow tubes / mastitis tubes)

# Who is required to keep Medicine Records ?

- ➔ If you are the **keeper of food producing animals**, or treating farm animals which will end up as food intended for human consumption, you must keep a record of the proof of purchase of all veterinary medicinal products bought for those animals or if you did not buy them, documentary evidence of how you acquired them, and a record of any veterinary medicinal product you give them or treat them with.



# Welfare

## ➔ Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010

# Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010

- ➔ Applies to farmed Animals (bred or kept for the production of food , wool or skin)
- ➔ Places duties on persons responsible for farmed animals
- ➔ Includes a provision for record keeping, including the use of veterinary medicine records

# Basic Payment Scheme

➔ Other schemes,

# Food and Feed Hygiene

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# 178/2002 Food Hygiene – Livestock Farmers

- ➔ General Principles, Livestock farmers should:
  - Follow basic hygiene procedures
  - Keep records – (Hygiene practices and traceability of animals including Food Chain Information)
  - Follow good practice
- ➔ This is not only for primary production but for associated operations including transport, storage and handling.