LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS - CPH RATIONALISATION

AIMS & OBJECTIVES................................................................................................................. 4
Q1.  What are the aims of this project?......................................................................................... 4
Q2.  What is the geographic scope of this project?....................................................................... 4
Q3.  How will it reduce the burdens on keepers?.......................................................................... 4
Q4.  Will this project increase the burdens on some keepers?.................................................... 4
Q5.  Will it apply to all livestock holdings?.................................................................................. 5
Q6.  How will (may) some livestock holdings change?................................................................. 5
Q7.  Is it voluntary?..................................................................................................................... 5
Q8.  Will HMG’s disease control capability be enhanced?............................................................ 5
Q9.  How will these changes affect a keeper if notifiable diseases are suspected or confirmed on their holding? .......................................................................................... 5
Q10. Will the changes affect a keeper’s flock/herd marks and tags they can use?.......................... 5

CPHs & HOLDINGS.................................................................................................................... 5
Q11. What is a holding / CPH?.................................................................................................... 5
Q12. What types of CPH are there now and will this change?..................................................... 6

MERGING CPHS - THE ‘NEW’ 10-MILE ‘RULE’ ....................................................................... 6
Q13. What is the 10-mile ‘rule’? ................................................................................................ 6
Q14. Why has the distance (rule) changed – what are the benefits?.......................................... 6

LAND USED ON A PERMANENT BASIS – Permanent CPHs.................................................... 7
Q15. What is a permanent CPH?................................................................................................ 7
Q16. How will existing permanent CPHs be affected by these changes?..................................... 7
Q17. How will a keeper merge their CPHs?................................................................................ 7

LAND USED ON A TEMPORARY BASIS.................................................................................. 7
Q18. How is land used on a temporary basis registered?.............................................................. 7
Q19. What has changed?.......................................................................................................... 7
Q20. Who does this affect?........................................................................................................ 8
Q21. What is a Temporary Land Association (TLA)?................................................................. 8
Q22. What is a temporary CPH (tCPH)?.................................................................................... 8
Q23. How are Temporary Land Associations and temporary CPHs different?.......................... 9
Q24. How to apply .................................................................................................................... 9

ENDING CATTLE TRACING SYSTEM (CTS) LINKS ................................................................. 9
Q25. What are CTS links?.......................................................................................................... 9
Q26. Why are they being ended?............................................................................................... 10
Q27. When are they being removed?........................................................................................ 10
Q31. Will there be any change to the way livestock moves are recorded and reported? .......................... 11

Q32. What will happen to flock / herd registers? ......................................................................................... 11

BTB CONTROLS ........................................................................................................................................... 11

Q33. Will I be allowed a Temporary Land Association (TLA) in a different TB risk area to that of my main holding? ............................................................................................................................................. 11

Q34. My holding will straddle two different TB risk areas. What TB regime will I come under? .......... 12

Q35. Will I be allowed a Temporary CPH (tCPH) in a different TB risk area to that of my main holding? ............................................................................................................................................. 12

Q36. Do I need to TB test my cattle when moving between my main holding and my tCPH? .......... 12

Q37. If I have a TLA and suffer a TB breakdown, how will the restrictions on my herd be managed? 12

Q38. If I suffer a TB breakdown on my permanent CPH or tCPH, how will movement restrictions be managed on my other holdings? ...................................................................................................................................................... 12

Q39. If I suffer a TB breakdown on my permanent CPH or temporary land (tCPH or TLA), will there be any implications on the landholder’s holding? ............................................................................................................................................. 12

Q40. If the landholder from who I rent land suffers a TB breakdown on his/her holding, will there be any implications on my holding (permanent or temporary land)? ............................................................................................................................................. 12

Q41. How can I find out what the TB situation is in a location where I want to register temporary land to keep cattle on? ...................................................................................................................................................... 12

TIMING ................................................................................................................................................................. 13

Q42. How will the changes be rolled out - will you be contacting keepers directly? ............................. 13

Q43. Why are you doing this on a business-by-business basis? .................................................................. 13

HOLDINGS OUTSIDE OF ENGLAND .................................................................................................................. 13

Q44. Is anything similar happening elsewhere in the UK? ......................................................................... 13

Q45. How are holdings near a border affected? .......................................................................................... 13

Q46. Will the 10 mile rule affect cross border farms? .................................................................................. 14

CHANGES TO SHEEP MOVEMENT RECORDING FROM 2018 ........................................................................ 14

Q47. What and when are the specific changes for sheep and goat keepers? ............................................ 14

COSTS? ............................................................................................................................................................... 14

Q48. Will keepers have to pay for the changes? ............................................................................................ 14

FARMING REGULATION TASK FORCE ........................................................................................................... 14

Q49. What was their role in this project? ......................................................................................................... 14

DELIVERY AGENCIES ....................................................................................................................................... 15

Q50. What is APHA’s role in this project ......................................................................................................... 15

Q51. What is RPA’s role in this project? ........................................................................................................... 15
THE STANDSTILL REGIME

Q52. What is this? ................................................................. 15
Q53. Will I still have to observe standstills? ..................................................... 15
Q54. When will standstill regime be reviewed and why? ..................................... 15

FURTHER INFORMATION

Q55. What information is available now and where? ........................................ 16
Q56. Has Defra advised keepers of the changes? ............................................... 16
Q57. What contact numbers can enquirers use? .................................................. 16
Q58. Will information be available at livestock events? ....................................... 16
Aims & Objectives

Q1. What are the aims of this project?

To reduce the burden of movement reporting for many livestock keepers.

To simplify complex and often misunderstood rules on recording and reporting livestock movements.

To improve data quality and livestock traceability with consequent benefits for our ability to control many diseases.

Once the changes are bedded-in to analyse what movements are taking place compared to previously to inform a review of the standstill regime in 2018.

Q2. What is the geographic scope of this project?

England

Q3. How will it reduce the burdens on keepers?

Under new rules livestock keepers will be able to apply to register all land they use within 10 miles, whether on a permanent or temporary basis, under the same/single CPH number and then not report moves between that land.

For keepers currently reporting moves between different CPH numbers that they hold within 10 miles this will significantly reduce the reporting burden.

Q4. Will this project increase the burdens on some keepers?

Yes, however the livestock sector (including the c.125,000 livestock keepers in England) will all benefit from the better disease control capabilities which will result from these changes.

Approximately 30,000 of these keepers will be directly affected by one or more of:

- the change to the 10 mile rule; or the removal of: CTS links, or SOAs, or existing tCPHs.

• Of these, up to 12,000 may benefit from the ability to register land they currently use (on a permanent or temporary basis) within a 10 mile radius within a single CPH. They’ll no longer have to report moves (or observe standstills) when moving livestock between land in that single CPH previously covered by different CPH numbers.

• The remaining directly affected livestock keepers will be variously affected as
  - Approximately 6,500 cattle keepers have CTS links and all (approx. 10,000) will close.
    About 85% of CTS links are however between holdings <10 miles apart and maybe eligible for replacement with TLAs - with the benefit of moves between previously linked land not triggering standstills as well as not requiring reporting.
  - Livestock keepers unable to replace a CTS link with a TLA will have to start reporting moves if they continue to use that land.
  - Approximately (18,500) livestock keepers will lose their SOAs. It is estimated that the majority are no longer in use. Livestock keepers using land within a 10 mile radius will be able to apply for TLAs in order to mitigate the effects of removal of the SOA standstill exemption. Movement of livestock between different holdings (CPHs) will trigger standstill following withdrawal of SOAs.
  - A keeper merging their holdings will go through an application process.
A keeper putting in place a TLA will go through an application process and an annual renewal process if they continue to use that land on a temporary basis.

Q5. Will it apply to all livestock holdings?
No. Changes will not have to be made where a keeper does not want to merge holdings, or does not have a CTS link, SOA, or temporary CPH.

Q6. How will (may) some livestock holdings change?
Some holdings will be able to be merged into one (or be associated with the keeper’s holding). The extent of some holdings will therefore increase as a result of these changes, thus reducing movement reporting and standstill burdens. (See below for the 10 mile rule).

Q7. Is it voluntary?
Merging permanent holdings and using the new process to register new temporary land use will be the keeper’s choice. But - keepers must still adhere to the recording and reporting rules when they will apply – e.g. for moves between different holdings. Withdrawal of CTS Links, SOAs and existing tCPHs will be mandatory.

Q8. Will HMG’s disease control capability be enhanced?
Yes. We will have better livestock location data to inform our disease controls.

Q9. How will these changes affect a keeper if notifiable diseases are suspected or confirmed on their holding?
Where notifiable diseases are suspected APHA undertake an investigation which usually involves a veterinary inquiry at the suspect premises which looks at the health of the animals, farm records, and movements within the CPH and to others. It will also consider the biosecurity arrangements in place. If disease can’t be ruled out the inspector will assess which parts of the CPH and any associated CPHs identified during the inquiry need to be placed under movement restrictions pending the outcome of the investigation.
This process is unchanged.
It is likely that if the land parcels in the CPH are operated as a single holding it will be subject to restrictions. If the same lands were instead defined as separate CPHs but they are operated in the same way as a single business then it is likely a restriction notice will be served on all of the CPH.
It is possible that the whole CPH will not need to be restricted but this will depend on how the land is used and the biosecurity practices in place.

Q10. Will the changes affect a keeper’s flock/herd marks and tags they can use?
Flock/herd marks are 6 digit numbers unique to a keeper’s holding. They’re also part of the ID number printed on ear tags. (They’re not issued for temporary CPHs).
If a keeper chooses to merge permanent CPHs into one they’ll be unable to use tags issued for the merged CPHs. Only tags for the retained CPH number can be used. Consequently, when ordering ear tags they may wish to moderate the number of ear tags ordered to minimise the chance of ending up with tags they can’t then use.

**CPHs & HOLDINGS**

Q11. What is a holding / CPH?
A County Parish Holding (CPH) number, or ‘holding number’, is a unique geographical reference to a particular farm or group of land parcels. The CPH is made up of 3 sets of
numbers. The first 2 digits denote the county, the next 3 digits the parish, and the third group of four digits the farm (holding).
The format is 22 / 333 / 4444.
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/get-a-cph-number-from-the-rural-payments-agency#what-is-a-cph-number

Q12. What types of CPH are there now and will this change?
There are currently permanent and temporary CPH numbers, and that will not change.
Temporary CPH numbers (tCPHs) are issued by APHA for land that is used on a temporary basis (e.g. seasonal grazing) where the ‘tenant’ is not able to use the permanent CPH (where there is one) that covers the land.
The format of CPH numbers remains the same.
The CPH number range for temporary numbers will change from xx/xxx/6500-7999 to xx/xxx/5300-5999.

MERGING CPHS - THE ‘NEW’ 10-MILE ‘RULE’

Q13. What is the 10-mile ‘rule’?
It is a DEFRA business rule which defines the maximum extent of a single holding as denoted by a CPH number.
Ten miles is the radius measured from the ‘place of business’ point of the CPH (usually the animal gathering point or correspondence address).

Q14. Why has the distance (rule) changed – what are the benefits?
Previously there were different distance rules i.e. a 10 mile rule for cattle and pig holdings and a 5 mile rule for sheep and goat holdings. This was confusing, and the Farming Regulation Task Force recommended that this be harmonised to a 10 mile rule.
The new 10 mile rule also allows for land used on a temporary basis to be included (‘associated’ – see questions on ‘TLA’s below).
The benefit from merging existing holdings is that livestock moves between pieces of land covered by the same CPH number (i.e. within the same holding) do not have to be recorded or reported and such moves do not trigger standstills.
Moves reported on to a holding from another holding will (as previously) trigger standstill on all of the land it covers including any land temporarily associated with it.
All lands covered by a single CPH, whether used permanently or temporarily, will be treated as part of that CPH from a disease testing and restriction perspective.
As well as reducing some keepers recording/reporting burdens, making movement reporting less burdensome should help improve compliance which will improve our animal location data which will benefit our disease control capability.

In July 2016, Defra started sending letters out to all keepers who have more than one CPH within 10 miles explaining the change to the distance rule and how they apply to merge their CPHs if they choose to. These letters are being sent in batches over a 12 month period.

A short video clip on the 10 mile rule is published at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L7QoSgeXVkJ
**LAND USED ON A PERMANENT BASIS – Permanent CPHs**

**Q15. What is a permanent CPH?**

A permanent CPH is allocated by the RPA to cover land at a keeper’s uninterrupted disposal for more than one year.

(A single, or a number of consecutive short term letting arrangements (less than one year) do not constitute ‘permanent’).

**Q16. How will existing permanent CPHs be affected by these changes?**

That is up to the keeper – if they have more than one permanent CPH covering land within a 10 mile radius they may choose to merge that land into one CPH. They do not then have to report moves or observe standstills when moving livestock between lands covered by the same CPH number.

They will only require one herd or flock register for that holding.

**Q17. How will a keeper merge their CPHs?**

They don’t need to do anything until they receive a letter from Defra with guidance on how to apply to merge their land.

They will then be able to contact RPA via the Defra Rural Services Helpline (there will be a specific call option for CPH changes) who will take them through the changes if they have any questions.

**LAND USED ON A TEMPORARY BASIS**

**Q18. How is land used on a temporary basis registered?**

If a keeper uses additional land on a temporary basis (i.e. for one year or less) they must do one of the following:

- If the livestock will be mixing with livestock kept by the landholder their CPH must be used when reporting moves to/from that land. Note that standstill is triggered on the whole holding when any animals are reported onto that CPH and the CPH holder must keep their holding register updated.

- If the keeper has sole occupancy of that land (i.e. their livestock will not be mixing with livestock kept by someone else) they may apply to APHA to register that land use (under either a Temporary Land Association or a Temporary CPH)

**Q19. What has changed?**

Before July 25th 2016 tCPHs were allocated by either APHA and RPA in the following number formats: XX/XXX/65XX and XX/XXX/7XXX.

All tCPHs in these number ranges will be closed by (Summer / Autumn 2017).

A new process for registering the temporary use of land for livestock has been introduced.

APHA now register all temporary land use, including for cattle.

Keepers now have a choice of using a tCPH or Temporary Land Association (TLA).

See below for further details on these options.
Q20. Who does this affect?

Defra are writing to all keepers that have CTS links, SOAs, or ‘old’ tCPHs (i.e. those allocated before 25th July 2016).

Keepers using land that is covered by one of these existing arrangements do not need to take any action before they receive that letter. The letters are being sent in batches over a 12 month period that starting in July 2016 and they will include guidance on the new temporary land registration process and an application form.

Any temporary land use NOT covered by one of these existing arrangements must be registered with APHA now (unless livestock will be mixing with livestock kept by the landholder in which case moves should be reported using his CPH).

See below for further information on the registration options and how to apply.

Q21. What is a Temporary Land Association (TLA)?

Keepers using land on a temporary basis (i.e. for 12 months or less) within 10 miles of their permanent CPH and within the same TB risk area (i.e. High Risk Area, Edge Area or Low Risk Area) as their permanent CPH will have the option to ‘associate’ that land to it via a TLA.

TLAs will last up to a year (with an option to renew). During this time they will be treated as part of the parent/permanent CPH for all livestock recording and reporting purposes (i.e. moves will not need to be recorded/reported between all land within a keeper’s 10 mile pCPH – including any land associated with it via a TLA)

- Movements to that land from other land covered by a keeper’s permanent CPH would not need to be recorded or reported and would not trigger standstill.
- Movements to that land from a different CPH would need to be recorded and reported against their permanent CPH.
- Moves reported to a CPH will trigger standstill on all of the land it covers including any land temporarily associated with it.
- All land covered by a single CPH, whether permanently or temporarily, will be treated as part of that CPH from a disease testing and restriction perspective.

Q22. What is a temporary CPH (tCPH)?

A tCPH:

- is allocated to cover one or more pieces of land intended to be used for one year or less and where an additional CPH number is required for livestock movement reporting purposes
- may be allocated regardless of the distance between it and any other CPHs that you hold providing that adequate separation of livestock and livestock activities between them is maintained
- will last up to a year (with an option to renew) during which time the same statutory livestock movement recording, reporting and standstill requirements would apply as to a permanent holding.

In summary:

- a separate holding register has to be kept for a tCPH
- all livestock movements on and off land covered by a tCPH number, including movements between a tCPH and any other CPHs you hold, must be recorded and reported
- all livestock movements on or off a tCPH would trigger standstill on the receiving holding, including movements to/from your permanent CPH(s)
livestock and livestock activities on a tCPH must be kept separate from those of any other keeper and from any other CPH(s) that you hold.

Where a notifiable disease is suspected, an APHA veterinarian will undertake an enquiry. They will consider which land should be restricted whilst the investigation is conducted and this will include an assessment of whether tCPH needs to be restricted as well as the permanent CPH. The biosecurity practices in place on the holding will be a factor in the decision.

Advice on biosecurity is available at:

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers
http://www.tbhub.co.uk/biosecurity/

Q23. How are Temporary Land Associations and temporary CPHs different?

If you need to register temporary use of land within 10 miles of your permanent CPH you will have to choose whether to apply for a TLA or tCPH. You should read carefully the detail under ‘What is a TLA?’ and ‘What is a tCPH?’.

The key difference is that if you have a TLA you will not have to report moves or observe standstill when moving animals between your permanent holding and the land used temporarily, if you have a tCPH you will.

TLAs are not possible when the temporary land and the permanent land are in different TB Risk Areas i.e. High Risk Area, Edge Area and Low Risk Area.

If the land is more than 10 miles from the centre point (usually correspondence address or main animal gathering point) of your permanent CPH you may only apply for a tCPH – TLAs are not an option.

It is expected that TLAs will be the preferred option in most cases.

Q24. How to apply

To apply for a tCPH or a TLA a completed Application form (IRA75) must be sent to APHA by post or email using the contact details on the form. Applications must be received at least ten working days before the proposed Start Date of the registration.

The application form can be found at:

ENDING CATTLE TRACING SYSTEM (CTS) LINKS

Q25. What are CTS links?

CTS (Cattle Tracing System) Links are an administrative arrangement whereby cattle keepers could associate different holdings together with a link that is known to BCMS.

If holdings are linked in such a way, the movement of cattle between the linked holdings doesn’t need to be reported to BCMS. (These movements still though need to be recorded by the keeper in their on-farm records and 6 days standstill and TB pre- and post-movement requirements apply).
Q26. Why are they being ended?
There is no legislative provision for them and as movements between links are not reported we do not hold accurate animal location data following such moves which is a disease risk.
Many CTS links span distances > 10 miles and the new rules require that all livestock movements over distances greater than 10 miles are recorded and reported.
There is confusion amongst keepers over the correct use of BCMS links and use of them increases disease risk. For example, some keepers have mistakenly assumed that moves between linked holdings don’t have to comply with certain requirements such as 6-days standstill and TB pre- and post-movement testing.
They are a risk to traceability and disease control.
The Farming Regulation Task Force recommended that they be removed.

Q27. When are they being removed?
All keepers that have CTS links will be sent a letter explaining the changes, new options and any action required.
These letters are being sent in batches from the end of July 2016 until Summer/Autumn 2017.
BCMS will then contact each keeper within a few weeks of sending their letter.
Keepers with CTS links do not need to take any action before they receive their letter/call. Their CTS links will not be removed before BCMS have been in contact.
(They will be able to contact BCMS directly if they have any queries in the meantime on the contents of their letter).

If the cattle keeper wishes to continue to use the linked land BCMS will discuss with them which of the following options below they intend to take up:

a. Start to report all cattle moves between the CPHs that they had linked on CTS (note that the holder of a permanent CPH becomes legally responsible for livestock reported as on that CPH);

b. Apply to temporarily associate the linked land with your permanent CPH - if it is within 10 miles (via a TLA, see above);

c. Apply to add the land to their CPH if they hold it on a permanent basis and it falls within 10 miles;

d. Apply for a tCPH to cover the linked land

ENDING ‘SOAs’

Q28. What are SOAs?
Sole Occupancy Authorities. These are agreements set up with APHA that have allowed a keeper to move animals between their different holdings within their agreed SOA without triggering a standstill on them (they still have to record/report those moves).
No new SOAs have been issued in England since July 2012.
Q29. Why are the remaining SOAs being removed?
There is confusion amongst keepers over the correct use of SOAs and use of them increases disease risk. For example, some keepers have mistakenly assumed that moves between holdings within a SOA don’t have to be recorded and reported. They are a risk to traceability and disease control.
The Farming Regulation Task Force recommended that they be ended.

Q30. When are they being removed?
All keepers that have a SOA will be sent a letter explaining the changes, new options and any action required. These letters are being sent in batches from the end of July 2016 until Summer/Autumn 2017. Keepers with SOAs do not need to take any action before they receive their letter, their SOA will not be removed before then.
Once a SOA has been withdrawn normal livestock standstill rules will apply (and TB pre-movement testing where applicable) to moves between those holdings if they remain under different CPHs numbers. However, a keeper can apply to merge into a single CPH all the land currently covered by a SOA if that land is within a 10 mile radius, either by:
   a. applying to APHA to temporarily associate that land with their permanent CPH (via a TLA); or by
   b. applying to the RPA to permanently associate that land, if it is held for more than one year, to their permanent CPH.

RECORDING AND REPORTING MOVEMENTS

Q31. Will there be any change to the way livestock moves are recorded and reported?
No. There will be no change to the processes for recording or reporting livestock movements. What may change for affected keepers is which moves require recording and reporting.

Q32. What will happen to flock / herd registers?
Where a keeper has merged holdings together they may wish to start a new holding register for the merged holding. They must still keep their historic records for the relevant statutory period.

Btb controls

Q33. Will I be allowed a Temporary Land Association (TLA) in a different TB risk area to that of my main holding?
No. Applications for TLAs which fall outside the TB risk area of the main holding will not be allowed. This rule is based on the same principles that we applied to Cattle Tracing System (CTS) links that were abolished when the TB risk areas were first introduced.
Q34. **My holding will straddle two different TB risk areas. What TB regime will I come under?**

Existing CPHs can already straddle boundaries between TB risk areas. In such cases APHA applies the more stringent TB surveillance and control regime on the whole holding.

Q35. **Will I be allowed a Temporary CPH (tCPH) in a different TB risk area to that of my main holding?**

Yes, a Temporary CPH (tCPH) can be authorised where the rented land is in a different risk area to that of your permanent CPH.

Q36. **Do I need to TB test my cattle when moving between my main holding and my tCPH?**

Current TB pre-movement and post-movement testing rules will apply to movements of cattle between tCPHs and pCPHs.

Q37. **If I have a TLA and suffer a TB breakdown, how will the restrictions on my herd be managed?**

We will treat a breakdown in the same way whether or not you have a TLA(s). All cattle on the same CPH, whether on land covered by a TLA or on your permanent land, will be restricted. They are considered as one group.

Q38. **If I suffer a TB breakdown on my permanent CPH or tCPH, how will movement restrictions be managed on my other holdings?**

There will be no fundamental changes in the way TB breakdowns involving tCPHs are managed by APHA, i.e. APHA will not assume by default that bovine animals kept on tCPHs are separate epidemiological groups from the animals on your permanent CPH. Restrictions may be placed on all or some permanent and temporary CPHs.

Q39. **If I suffer a TB breakdown on my permanent CPH or temporary land (tCPH or TLA), will there be any implications on the landholder’s holding?**

Yes potentially, but this is already the case where TB affected cattle may have been in contact with others’ cattle. There will be no fundamental changes in the way TB breakdowns involving temporary land are managed by APHA, i.e. APHA may not be able to treat bovine animals kept on temporary land and the landholder’s holding as separate epidemiological groups. In this scenario restrictions would be placed on all in-contact cattle herds.

Q40. **If the landholder from who I rent land suffers a TB breakdown on his/her holding, will there be any implications on my holding (permanent or temporary land)?**

Yes potentially, but this is already the case where TB affected cattle may have been in contact with others’ cattle. There will be no fundamental changes in the way TB breakdowns involving temporary land are managed by APHA, i.e. APHA may not be able to treat bovine animals kept on temporary land and the landholder’s holding as separate epidemiological groups. In this scenario restrictions would be placed on all in-contact cattle herds.

Q41. **How can I find out what the TB situation is in a location where I want to register temporary land to keep cattle on?**

You should always ask the person you are to rent the land from about the situation on his/her holding and on neighbouring holdings.

You can also check the local TB breakdowns on ibTB (http://www.ibtb.co.uk/).
**TIMING**

Q42. **How will the changes be rolled out - will you be contacting keepers directly?**

Defra wrote to all livestock keepers (c.125,000) in May 2016 to give them an high level overview of the changes being introduced. Defra are sending additional letters to all keepers likely to be directly affected by the changes (i.e. those that have a CTS link, SOA, ‘old’ tCPH, or more than one CPH within 10 miles).

These letters explain the changes, new options, and any action required and are being sent in batches from the end of July 2016 until Summer/Autumn 2017. Keepers with CTS links will have the opportunity to set up replacement arrangements before their CTS link(s) expire. Otherwise, these letters will be sent in no specific order. Affected keepers will have any relevant changes to their farm business made in one go.

Q43. **Why are you doing this on a business-by-business basis?**

Taking this ‘whole-case’ approach minimises the number of times that a keeper will be contacted, and enables them to take all the changes that affect their business into account when choosing new options.

**HOLDINGS OUTSIDE OF ENGLAND**

Q44. **Is anything similar happening elsewhere in the UK?**

Yes, in Wales. The Welsh Government held a consultation on the delivery of similar changes there. An announcement on their delivery plans is awaited.

Q45. **How are holdings near a border affected?**

**TLAs:**

APHA will allocate TLAs in England against English permanent CPHs (i.e. those with English county numbers).

Only land in England may be temporarily associated (via a TLA) to an English CPH (unless the land straddles the Welsh border in which case it may be associated with an English CPH at the discretion of Defra and Welsh Government).

Land in England cannot be temporarily associated (via a TLA) to a Scottish pCPH. Land in Scotland cannot be temporarily associated (via a TLA) to an English pCPH.

**tCPHs:**

APHA will allocate tCPHs for land in England only (unless the land straddles the Welsh border in which case it may be included in an English tCPH at the discretion of Defra and Welsh Government).

All tCPHs allocated by APHA will have English county numbers.

Keepers must hold an English or Welsh permanent CPH (i.e. one with an English or Welsh County number) to serve as ‘Parent CPH’ for the tCPH.

A Scottish pCPH may not have an English tCPH linked to it.
Q46. Will the 10 mile rule affect cross border farms?
This has not yet been decided.
Defra, the Welsh Government, and our delivery agencies are presently investigating whether there are any potential regulatory, IT or inspection issues in doing that and if not, what the different options are for operating a 10 mile rule for farm businesses that cross the England / Wales Border.
We will look to identify a pragmatic solution and will report back to industry stakeholders on that once our deliberations are concluded and we are clear on the way ahead.
A 10 mile rule will not operate across the England /Scotland border.

CHANGES TO SHEEP MOVEMENT RECORDING FROM 2018

Q47. What and when are the specific changes for sheep and goat keepers?
The within business batch reporting exemption will end.
This permits sheep and goat moves between different holdings within the same business - if the keepership does not change - to be reported at a batch rather than an individual level.
It will end on 1st January 2018.
Once this exemption has been removed all sheep movements between different CPHs must be reported at an individual animal level rather than a batch level (except for movements of batch-tagged slaughter animals).
When this exemption was implemented in 2010 following a public consultation Defra made clear that it was a temporary exemption pending the future delivery of changes to how holdings could be registered.

The adjacent moves reporting exemption will end
This permits frequent sheep or goat movements to contiguous land on a different holding to not be reported.
It will end on 1st January 2018.
Once this exemption has ended all livestock movements between different CPHs must be reported and recorded whether or not the land is contiguous.
Sheep keepers will not however be affected by these changes where they are able to register these different CPHs within the 10 mile rule.

COSTS?

Q48. Will keepers have to pay for the changes?
No. In some instances there will be an application process (e.g. to merge existing holdings together, or to put in place a Temporary Land Association) but there is no charge.

FARMING REGULATION TASK FORCE

Q49. What was their role in this project?
They were an independent industry led group set up by the last Government to look at ways to reduce the regulatory burdens.
They concluded that some of the current arrangements for regulating livestock movements could be simplified, making them easier to understand and improving compliance.
Amongst their related recommendations they recommended a harmonised 10 mile boundary for livestock holdings along with the ending of CTS links and SOAs.

Their report is published at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-farming-regulation-task-force-report (Chapter 8)


**DELIVERY AGENCIES**

**Q50. What is APHA’s role in this project**

APHA are working with RPA to deliver these changes.

All temporary land use for livestock keeping purposes in England must now be registered with APHA.

APHA will withdraw all SOAs and tCPHs allocated before July 25th 2016.

**Q51. What is RPA’s role in this project**

RPA, including BCMS, will be working through all of the CTS links to close them down, moving the animals on the Cattle Tracing System so they are correctly recorded on the right holding.

RPA will handle requests from keepers to amalgamate holdings that are within 10 miles of each other.

**THE STANDSTILL REGIME**

**Q52. What is this?**

It is a domestic disease dampening measure designed to slow down the rate of spread of undetected disease and thus reduce the size (and hence the cost) of disease outbreaks.

Livestock movements on to a holding trigger a 'standstill' whereby any livestock already on it (including the animals moved on) may not move off for at least 6 days.

If pigs are moved onto a holding on which pigs are present the pigs on that holding are subject to a 20-day standstill. (For any other livestock on that holding the standstill is 6 days).

Movements of animals and standstills are monitored through the Animal Movements Licensing System (AMLS) database which is managed by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS). (There are a limited number of specific exemptions).

**Q53. Will I still have to observe standstills?**

Yes for movements between different holdings i.e. with different CPH (including tCPH) numbers where there is livestock already on the holding when animals move on.

**Q54. When will standstill regime be reviewed and why?**

In 2018. This will allow for the changes to the CPH landscape to have bedded in so that Defra can see what affect that has had on standstills being triggered. (It is likely that the merging of holdings will result in fewer standstills).

The Farming Regulation Task Force recognised that changes to the standstill regime could not be made until after the changes to the CPH landscape had been delivered.
**FURTHER INFORMATION**

**Q55. What information is available now and where?**

Information is published on Gov.UK. Links to that information can be found by searching under ‘farming’.

*Press Notice (27 July 2016)*

*Gov.UK info*

**Q56. Has Defra advised keepers of the changes?**

Yes. Defra wrote to all keepers on 27th May 2016 with an overview of the changes.

Letters and guidance are being sent to businesses likely to be affected by the changes (i.e. those that have a CTS link, SOA, tCPH *allocated before July 25th 2016*, or more than one CPH within 10 miles).

The letters will explain the changes, options, and any action required. They are being sent in batches from until Summer/Autumn 2017.

**Q57. What contact numbers can enquirers use?**

The Rural Services helpline will deal with enquiries related to the registration of livestock keepers and land used for livestock purposes.

📞 03000 200 301 *(option 1)*

Defra helpline – can deal with general enquiries related to animal ID and movements

📞 03459 33 55 77

**Q58. Will information be available at livestock events?**

A leaflet which will be available at the Defra stand at Agricultural shows. A poster was sent to livestock markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaflet</th>
<th>CPH change leaflet</th>
<th>Sent to industry stakeholders, livestock markets, and to tag suppliers for inclusion with customers tag orders.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>CPH change poster</td>
<td>Sent to industry stakeholders and livestock markets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information is published on Gov.UK at:

A short video clip is published at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L7QoSgeXVkJ