

Licence for deer movements: annexes 1 to 4

ANNEX 1

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) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003¹ must be complied with.
2. The following multiple pick-ups and drop-offs will be permitted for all movements of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs under each licence (and of any of these species combined with deer in a single load), subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) An unlimited number of pick-ups can be made delivering to a single destination, and an unlimited number of drop-offs can be made delivering from a single starting point (which may be a market);
 - (b) there must always be a single destination for multiple pick-ups, except that in loads involving multiple pick-ups, animals may be delivered to more than one slaughterhouse (but not any other type of premises);
 - (c) 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 involving movements to a slaughterhouse, but only where the market(s) and/or collecting centre(s) is/are the last premises from which stock is picked up before reaching the slaughterhouse. For example:
 - Farm, Farm, Farm, Market, Market → Slaughterhouse, Slaughterhouse or
 - Farm, Farm, Farm, Farm, Market → Slaughterhouse or
 - Farm, Farm, Collecting Centre, Market, Collecting Centre → Slaughterhouse; Slaughterhouse
 - (e) where a chain of locations are visited in a multiple move resulting in the slaughter of animals, the entire move can only take place if the slaughterhouse/slaughterhouses is/are the final destination/destinations 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.

¹ References in this licence to UK legislation are references to that legislation as amended from time to 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 livestock are not considered to be scheduled stops, the provisions for which are set out separately at Annex 2.

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

- (b) 'USE OF PENS'

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

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

- (c) 'TEMPORARY PENS'

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

MULTIPLE DROP-OFFS

4. One of the following methods must be used:

(a) 'TAIL GATING'

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

(b) 'USE OF PENS'

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

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

(c) 'TEMPORARY PENS'

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

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

5. Animals may be loaded/unloaded at any suitable point in a market or collecting centre premises approved under the relevant Animal Gatherings Order. Once all the animals have been unloaded, the vehicle being used to transport the animals must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant in accordance

with the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003.

ANNEX 2

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 livestock (including those on a livestock vehicle 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 6 months.

No transfers of livestock between vehicles (or unloading of livestock except in an emergency) are allowed at any stop, whether scheduled or not, other than in 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.

ANNEX 3

REPORT OF A DEER MOVEMENT MADE UNDER THE GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE MOVEMENT OF DEER

This Annex describes how to complete the Standard (paper) Movement Document for deer (ARAMS 2)². Keepers can alternatively set up a move electronically on the ARAMS website and print a completed movement document from ARAMS. A user guide is available on the ARAMS website.

When to Use This Document

1. All deer movements should be accompanied by a completed movement document ARAMS 2.
2. Multiple moves must not be recorded on this document. If a large consignment of animals are to be moved and it is proposed that they will be moved in more than one trip then each trip must be accompanied by a new movement document.
3. If more than one vehicle is to be used then each vehicle should carry its own separate movement document.
4. Animals imported from a third country, or sent from another EU Member State, or animals coming from Northern Ireland via Scotland will not be accompanied by a movement document. Instead they will have an Export Health Certificate. Keepers are required to complete a movement document and send it to Defra's contracted movement reporting service provider (SouthWestern) within three calendar days of the movement taking place or send them a copy of the export health certificate.
5. Animals intended for export to a third country, or moving to another EU Member State, or moving to Northern Ireland must have a movement document while being transported to the assembly centre or port (or both).

Important note.....the consignor of the animals must complete the movement document covering the move from the premises to the port and must add in the destination details (i.e. section C) the country and premises address to where the animals will be moved.

6. All movements where the animals will be returning to the place of origin i.e. moves to and from a show must be accompanied by a movement document for the movement to the show, and a separate movement document for the return journey.
7. Movements of deer to non-agricultural premises (no CPH) must report the move as a "round trip" i.e. the CPH of departure and destination are the same but details are added of where the animals have gone via (e.g. village green, TV studio, shopping centre etc.)

Movements into Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland

8. Deer moving to Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland should be accompanied by the movement document (ARAMS 2) and additionally any health certification

² The ARAMS-2 movement document for deer can be found on the ARAMS website: www.arams.co.uk

required by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) in Northern Ireland.

Moves into England from Scotland or Northern Ireland

9. Deer movements from Scotland and Northern Ireland are not required to be accompanied by a movement document. The recipient of deer moving from Scotland or Northern Ireland must complete an ARAMS 2, and send it to Defra's contracted movement reporting service provider (SouthWestern) within three calendar days of the movement taking place.

Moves into England from Wales

10. Movements from Wales must be accompanied by a movement document completed in accordance with the Welsh Government's General Licence for the Movement of Deer. A copy must be sent to Defra's contracted movement reporting service provider (SouthWestern), or the recipient can report the movement electronically on the ARAMS movement reporting service at www.arams.co.uk. In either instance this must be done within three calendar days of the movement taking place.

Who Completes Each Section

11. Section A and C of ARAMS 2 is to be completed by the proprietor (owner/keeper) at the departure premises. This includes artificial insemination centres, collecting centres, assembly centres, markets (but see below), shows and farms.
12. Section B is to be completed by the haulier (or farmer if moving their own animals), whose responsibility it is to ensure that all the details are correct in this section before signing.
13. Section D is to be completed by the proprietor (owner/keeper) of the destination premises. This includes artificial insemination centres, collecting centres, assembly centres, markets, shows and farms.
14. Completion of some parts of the document is compulsory, others not so. Which sections **must** be filled in are explained below.

What Each Section Should Contain

Section A

15. The proprietor (owner/keeper) of the departure premises must enter the address and CPH of the location where the animals are moving from. Note the CPH does not apply if moving from an assembly centre or port. In these circumstances, the assembly centre reference number/port name must be entered as the first line of the address. Section A must be signed to confirm that the information in this section is correct.
16. If the address of the owner of the animals is different to that of the departure then their details must be included in Section A – owner name and address. This is required under the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 (WATO).
17. The proprietor (owner/keeper) of the departure premises should enter as much of the premises details in Section C as they can before the movement takes place. At least the destination premises's address must be completed. Note that this

information will be verified by the proprietor of the destination premises on the animals' arrival.

Details of Deer

18. The number of animals must be clearly stated along with the eartag number. This should be one line of the table per eartag number.
19. Either a Defra individual identification mark or a British Deer Farms and Parks Association (BDFPA) individual identification mark³ must be recorded.
20. If a continuation sheet is attached the total number of animals specified on the front page must be the total number of animals in the consignment (i.e. front page plus continuation sheet(s)) not just the total for the front page.
21. Section A must be signed by the proprietor (owner/keeper) of the departure premises to verify the animals identified and the departure information is correct. By signing, the proprietor (owner/keeper) of the departure premises states that they are moving the animals in accordance within the provisions of the General Licence..

Section B

22. The transporter's name and address should be clearly stated along with their Assured Scheme Number if they have one.
23. The start time and date should be the time and date the first animal is loaded onto the vehicle. The finish time and date should be the time and date the last animal is unloaded from the vehicle.
24. Vehicle registration details and/or the trailer ID for the vehicles moving the animals should be clearly stated.
25. Details of rest stops are required for moves with a duration of eight hours or more.
26. The telephone number can be either a mobile number (preferably) or a landline.
27. The boxes in bold in section B must be completed. If you only complete these boxes, a separate Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) must be completed as required by the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006 (WATO). The transporter must fill in the departure date and the unloading date. These are required by the DCO.

Section C

28. This section must be completed by the proprietor (owner/keeper) of the departure premises.

Section D

29. Section D must be completed by the proprietor (owner/ keeper) of the destination premises. The CPH must be completed, unless the destination is an assembly centre or port. If the destination is an assembly centre or port, the assembly

³ The BDFPA no longer issues herd marks for deer. Keepers need to contact APHA for new herd marks.

centres' reference number /port name must be entered. Section D must be signed by the proprietor (owner/ keeper) of the destination premises to verify that the details in this section are correct.

Compulsory Details

30. The following boxes on Document ARAMS 2 must be completed for the movements to be valid:
 - Keepers name and full postal address and CPH of premises of departure
 - Name and full postal address and CPH of destination premises
 - Details of deer
 - Loading date
 - Unloading date
 - Section A signature and date (departure premises)
 - Section D signature and date (destination premises)
 - Transporter's signature
31. For the movement also to be valid under WATO, the following fields must also be completed. These are:
 - Name and address of owner of deer
 - Transporter's name and address
 - Vehicle registration details and/or trailer ID
 - Loading time
 - Departure date and time
 - Transporters permit number
 - Estimated duration of intended journey
 - Time(s) and places where rest stops undertaken, including if the animals were watered and/or fed (if over 8 hours).

Who Has a Copy

32. Where the receiving keeper is not reporting the movement electronically on the ARAMS website, the **white copy** of the completed paper movement document must be sent to Defra's contracted movement reporting service provider (shown at the bottom of the form) within 3 calendar days of the move taking place. It is the responsibility of the proprietor (owner/keeper) of the destination premises to ensure that this happens. The **yellow copy** is retained by the **departure premises** and the **pink copy** is retained by the **destination premises**. The destination premises must keep a copy of the movement document for six months.
33. The transporter must keep a copy of the record of the movement for six months. This can be their own document or the blue copy of ARAMS 2.

Supplies of Movement Documents

34. Document ARAMS 2 and ARAMS-S (supplementary sheet) can be obtained from Defra's contracted movement reporting service provider. You should contact them for more information.

ANNEX 4

Movements of deer to non-agricultural premises for performing or exhibition purposes

1. Deer being moved should be accompanied by the ARAMS 2 movement document.
2. All movements must be recorded in a movement book for the departure premises of origin.
3. Deer being moved for performing or exhibition purposes must
 - originate from one premises, which may include any premises in a Sole Occupancy Authority
 - travel separately from any other animals.
4. There must be no contact between the deer being moved and any other animals susceptible to Foot and Mouth Disease during the movement or while at the premises of destination.
5. If the deer remain on the destination premises longer than 12 hours they must be housed appropriately either in their own transport or with the natural person in charge of the deer and how they are accommodated must be noted in the movement record.
6. The person responsible for transporting the deer must remove any animal waste products from the venue and take them back to the premises of origin.