

078741



Animal welfare assessment

An RSPCA inspector has called to see: [animal(s) and location]

Sheep, London Road, opp

Beccraft.

On: [date and time] 4/7/06

Owner/person responsible: _____

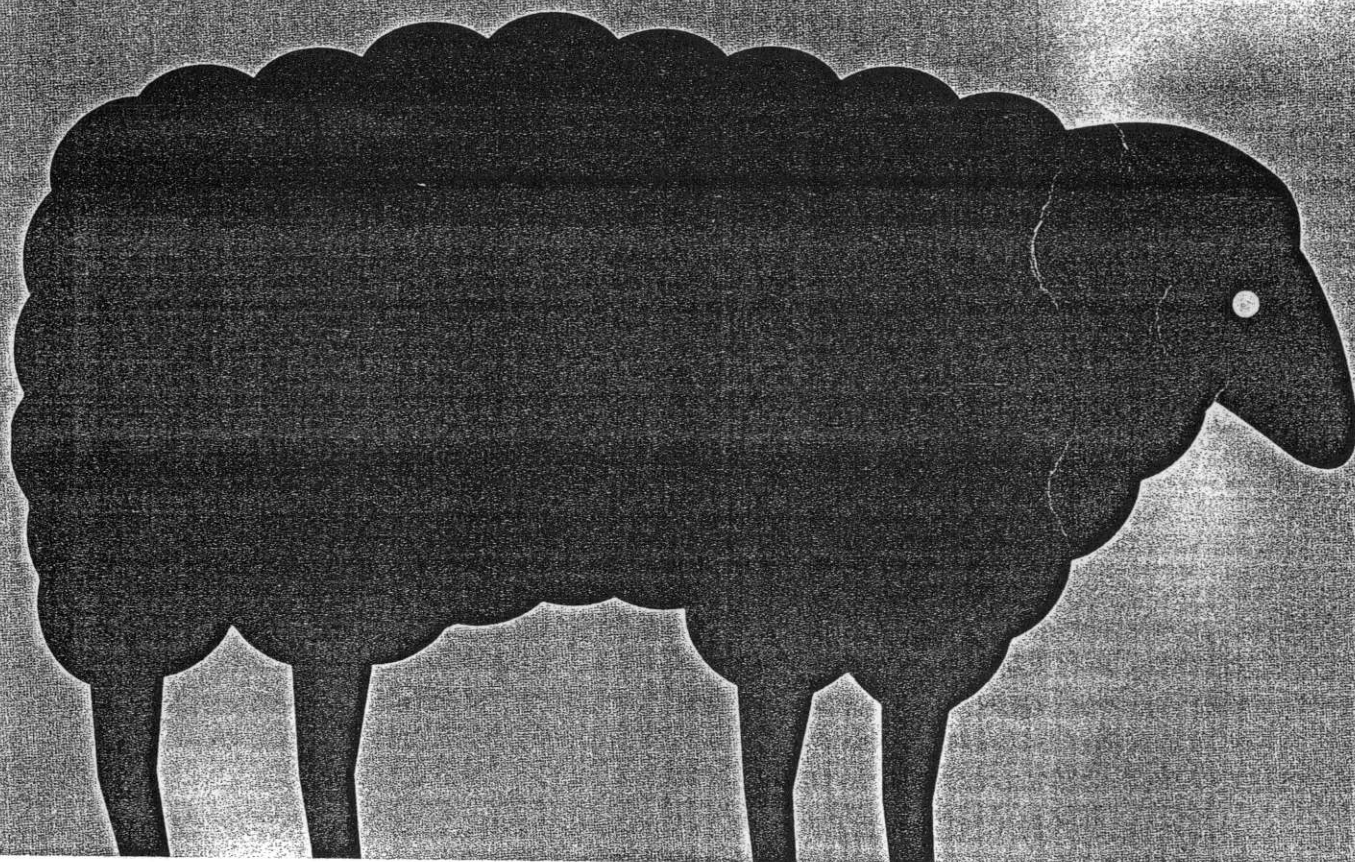
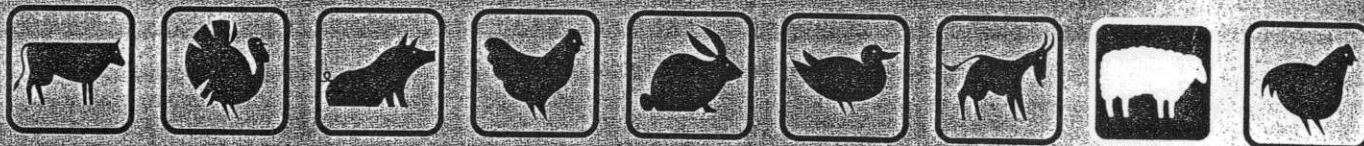
Contact number: _____

Below is the RSPCA inspector's view about how the animal(s) is/are being kept. Any ticks in the 'No' column mean you need to do something for your animal's welfare. See the inspector's comments below for details.

To be completed by RSPCA inspector

Freedom from hunger and thirst		Yes	No
F1	Does the animal have ready access to water?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F2	Does the animal look like it is getting a nutritionally adequate diet to stay healthy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freedom from discomfort			
F3	Is the animal contained within a suitable environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F4	Is the environment clean? Can the environment be maintained in a clean condition?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F5	Is the environment free from hazards, such as sharp projections?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6	Is there shelter from extremes of weather?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F7	Is there a comfortable resting area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Freedom from pain, injury and disease			
F8	Is the animal free of any sign of pain, injury or disease? If 'no', has its condition been diagnosed? Is its condition being treated properly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Freedom to express normal behaviour			
F9	Does the animal have enough space to express its normal behaviour? If it is working or in transit, does the animal get enough opportunity to express its normal behaviour?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F10	Does the animal have enough opportunity to express its normal behaviour in the company of other animals of its own kind or its handler/owner?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freedom from fear and distress			
F11	Is the animal free of any obvious signs of fear and distress? If it is showing fear, distress or mental suffering, has the cause been identified? Is the right action being taken to alleviate the problem?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inspector's comments/any other concerns			
Please contact us regarding lamb with lame hind left leg. Consider providing field shelter as some sheep overheating. Check lamb with green ear tag. Please call.			
Chief/Inspector <u>Russon 723 8WJ</u>			
Contact number: <u>0870 55 55 999</u> Date <u>4/7/06</u>			
For internal purposes only			
F12	Do you believe your advice	Yes	Date
F13	has been accepted?	No	
IS77 Version 2			

Sheep

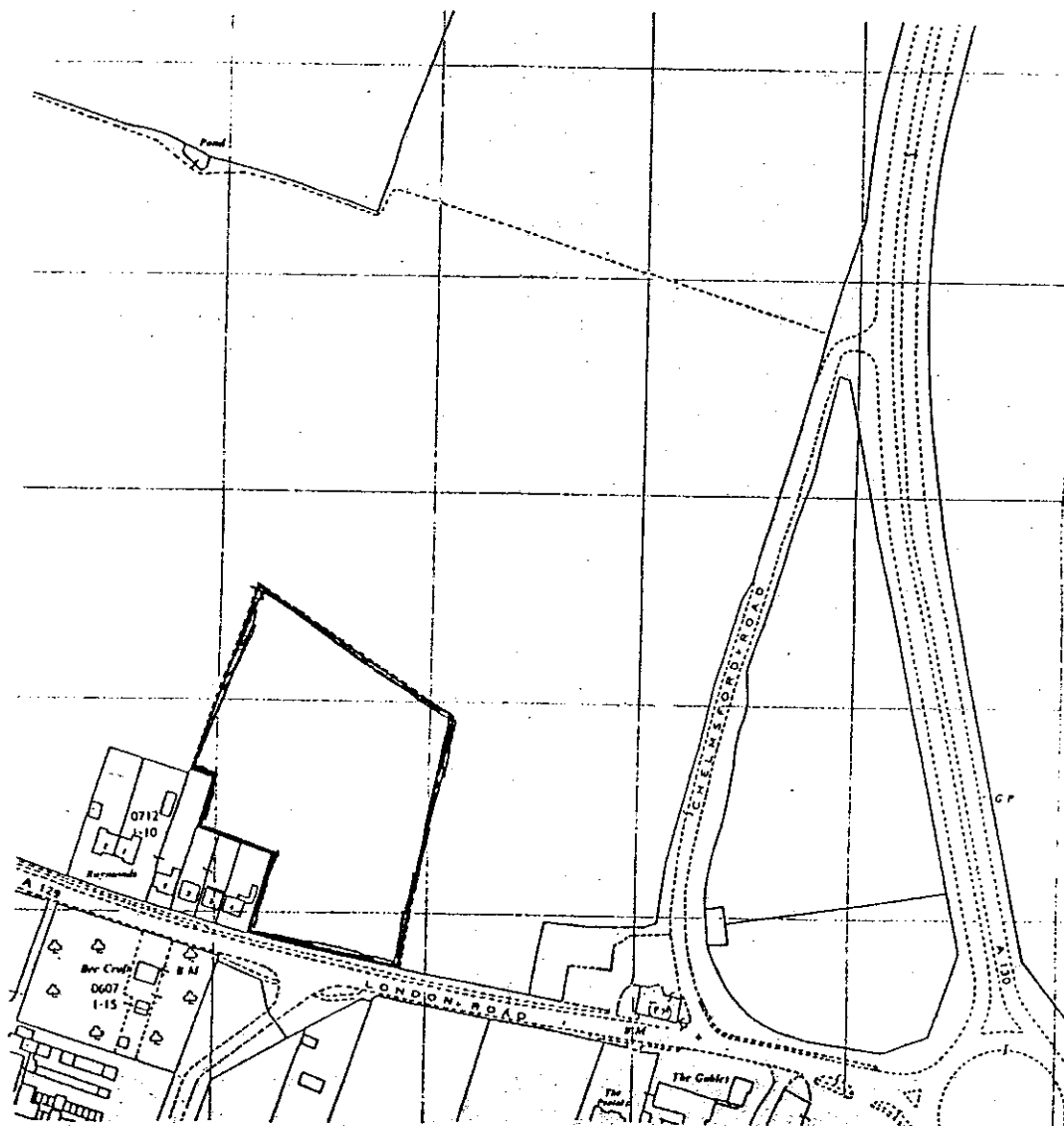


SCOTT VINCENT 0191 2263630

HOLDING N° 13-407-0018

ANIMAL HEALTH C/FORD 01245 358383

H.M. LAND REGISTRY		EX607993
ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN REFERENCE	TQ 7892	Scale 1/2500
COUNTY ESSEX	DISTRICT ROCHFORD	© Crown copyright



CERTIFICATE COPY OF
H.M. LAND
PAID
2/15

Mr Buckfield
Sharon
Pooles Lane
Hullbridge
Hockley
Essex
SS5 6PZ

Direct Line 0845 603 7777

Email customer.servicecentre@rpa.gsi.gov.uk

Date 18 July 2005

Ref SBI - 110216285

Dear Sir

RPA Customer Register – Notification of County Parish Holding (CPH) Number

Thank you for your customer registration form. We have added this information to our customer register and assigned a CPH Number to your business(es). The CPH number indicates the location of your main business and/or any additional place(s) of business and the details of these are:

Business/place of business: **Sharon**

CPH Number: **13/407/0018 TQ 7892**

You will need this CPH number when dealing with the RPA or any other agencies belonging to Defra in respect of this business/place of business. Please retain this letter for your records.

If you have any questions about this please contact our Customer Service Centre on the number shown above. Hours of opening are 8.30am to 5.00pm, Monday to Friday. Please ensure you have your SBI number to hand when calling.

Yours faithfully
Customer Service Centre
Rural Payments Agency
PO Box 1058
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE99 7YQ

- Animals kept in buildings shall not be kept without an appropriate period of rest from artificial lighting.

114 The law requires that fixed or portable lighting be available so that sheep kept in buildings can be thoroughly inspected at any time.

115 Throughout the hours of daylight, the level of indoor lighting, natural or artificial, should be such that all housed sheep can be seen clearly by the shepherd.

Space allowances

116 The space allowance and group size for housed sheep should be determined according to age, size and class of livestock. Some examples of current good practice, with adequate ventilation and well-bedded on straw indoors, are set out below.

8 LOWLAND EWES.
60-80 kg LIVE WEIGHT

EXPECTED IN APRIL 2007

16 LAMBS.

Category of sheep	Space
Lowland ewes (60-90 kg live weight)	1.2-1.4 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Lowland ewes after lambing with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	2.0-2.2 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Hill ewes (45-65 kg live weight)	1.0-1.2 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Hill ewes after lambing, with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	1.8-2.0 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Lambs up to 12 weeks old	0.5-0.6 m ² floor space per lamb
Lambs and sheep 12 weeks to 12 months old	0.75-0.9 m ² floor space per lamb/sheep
Rams	1.5-2.0 m ²

Shorn sheep

The space allowances may be reduced by 10% for winter-shorn sheep. However no corresponding reduction should be made in respect of the amount of trough space allocated – see paragraphs 112 and 113.

Group size

Where possible, pregnant ewes should be kept in groups of less than 50 to allow for better individual recognition and attention at lambing time.

Pregnancy & lambing

72 The nutritional management of pregnant ewes is particularly important. Both condition scoring and scanning can be of benefit.

73 Pregnant and nursing ewes should receive adequate food to ensure the development of healthy lambs and to maintain the health and bodily condition of the ewe.

74 Scanning can be a valuable aid to management. However, scanning is an addition to good husbandry not a replacement. The scanning procedure allows barren, single, twin and triplet bearing ewes to be managed as separate groups. A combination of scanning and condition scoring allows ewes carrying more than one lamb, and thin ewes, to be separated for special feeding and supervision. Equipment should be properly cleansed and disinfected between flocks.

75 Heavily pregnant ewes should be handled with care to avoid distress and injury, which may precipitate premature lambing. However, if a heavily pregnant ewe requires treatment, such as for lameness, she should receive appropriate treatment as soon as possible and not be left untreated until after lambing.

76 A large proportion of ewe mortalities occur during the period around lambing, so particular skill and expertise are required at this time. Severe damage can be caused through inexperience when assisting a ewe in difficulties. Shepherds should therefore be experienced and competent before having responsibility for a flock at lambing time. Where necessary, they should receive training.

77 Shepherds should pay particular attention to cleanliness and hygiene of equipment and pens during pregnancy and lambing. Personal cleanliness is essential when assisting ewes to lamb. Attention to cleanliness and hygiene is also important in the lambing area and pens used in treating or assisting lambing ewes. Lambing pens, sufficient in number and size, should be easily accessible and on a dry, well-drained site. Each pen should be provided with a

hay rack, feed trough and water bucket. If the pens are outdoors, their tops should be covered.

78 There may be times when even a proficient shepherd experiences difficulty in delivering a lamb single-handed. In such cases, assistance should be called immediately.

79 Any ewe with a prolapse should be treated immediately using an appropriate technique and, where necessary, veterinary advice should be sought.

80 Embryotomy, the dissection and removal of a foetus which cannot be delivered naturally, should be carried out on dead lambs only. It should never be used to remove a live lamb.

81 Every effort should be made to prevent the build-up and spread of infection by ensuring that lambing pens are provided with adequate, clean bedding and are regularly cleansed. It is particularly important to ensure that dead lambs and afterbirths are removed and disposed of in a suitable manner without delay.

The Dog Act 1906 28 include provisions making it an offence for a person knowingly to permit a carcass to remain unburied in a place to which dogs could obtain access.

Article 5 of the EU Animal By-Products Regulation requires that fallen stock are disposed of by:

despatch to a knacker's yard, meat kennel or maggot farm

incineration in approved premises

trendering in approved premises

The Animal By-Products Regulation does not permit the burial or on-farm burning of fallen stock, except in designated remote areas. In the UK these will be the Isle of Lundy, Isles of Scilly and designated areas of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

This provision applies to the disposal of stillborn or unborn lambs as well as to older sheep.



Management

General

42 All fields and buildings should be kept clear of debris such as wire or plastic, which could be harmful to sheep.

43 When sheep are outdoors in winter, and particularly when fed on root crops, they should be allowed either to run back to pasture or to a straw bedded area, which gives a more comfortable lying area as well as limiting the build-up of mud or dung on the fleece. Where there is no natural shelter for the sheep, artificial shelter, such as the placement of straw bales, should be provided.

Schedule 1, paragraph 17 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000 No. 1870) states that:

- Animals not kept in buildings shall, where necessary and possible, be given protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and risks to their health and shall, at all times, have access to a well-drained lying area.

Marking

44 Permanent marking of sheep by, for example, ear tattooing or tagging, should be carried out only by a skilled stockman using properly maintained instruments. Ear tags should be suitable for use in sheep. Wherever possible, marking should not be undertaken during the fly season. If marking does have to be carried out during the fly season, farmers should take measures which will prevent or reduce the threat of fly strike. Where, for flock management purposes, ear marking is by notching or punching, this should be done using proprietary equipment. If horned breeds of sheep are to be marked for flock management purposes, horn branding is to be preferred.

45 Aerosols or paints used for temporary marking should be non-toxic.

Handling

46 All sheep farmers should have easily operated and efficient handling pens, to facilitate routine management and treatment, on a size and scale to suit the flock numbers. Pens and floors should be maintained in good repair and should not have any sharp edges or projections, which might injure sheep.

47 When sheep are to be transported, well-designed collecting, loading and unloading facilities should be available on the farm. It is helpful if the sheep are familiar with these handling pens in order to minimise stress levels.

48 Sheep should not be caught by the fleece alone. They should be handled or restrained by means of a hand or an arm under the neck (holding the neck wool, if necessary) with the other arm placed on or around the rear. Lifting or dragging sheep by the fleece, tail, ears, horns or legs is unacceptable. Care should be taken with horns, which may be broken off if sheep are roughly handled.

49 Devices such as raddles, harnesses, tethers and yokes should be of suitable material and should be properly fitted and adjusted to avoid causing injury or discomfort. They should be checked regularly and should not be used for longer than necessary. Tethering by the horns is unacceptable.

Fencing & hedges

50 Fences and hedges should be well-maintained so as to avoid injury to sheep and prevent entanglement. Where any type of mesh fencing is used, particularly for horned sheep, and around lambing fields, it should be checked frequently so that any animals which are caught can be released.

51 Electric fences should be designed, installed, used and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the