Changes to UK Pet Travel Scheme

New Pet Travel Scheme Rules from 1 January 2012

From 1 January 2012 the rules for pets entering the country under the Pet Travel Scheme will change as the UK aligns its Scheme with the EU-wide pet movement system (EU Regulation 998/2003). The tables below give details on the current UK rules for pets entering the UK from the EU and non-EU countries, and how they will change from 1 January 2012.

The rules will become simpler for pets coming from the EU and certain non-EU countries ‘listed’ in the EU Regulation (e.g. USA, Australia and Japan) as these animals will no longer require a post-vaccination blood test and the pre-entry waiting period will be considerably shorter. Similarly, from 1 January 2012, pets coming from other non-EU countries which are not ‘listed’ in the Regulation (e.g. China and South Africa) will be entitled to enter the UK without having to undergo six months compulsory quarantine - provided they meet the entry controls as set out in the table below.

Under the new rules pets entering or re-entering the UK will continue to be checked to ensure they meet the requirements of the scheme.

Voluntary quarantine will also continue as an option. This will enable pet owners who are not able to meet the entry requirements, or who need to travel with their pets at short notice, to voluntarily place their animals in quarantine and apply for an import licence beforehand, as they do at present. Further information, including a detailed Q&A, is available at: animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/about/official-vets/guidance/index.html

Entry rules for pets entering the UK from the EU and listed third countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What has to be done</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>From 1 January 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microchip</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies vaccination</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-entry waiting period</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of waiting period</td>
<td>Six months from date sample taken for blood test</td>
<td>21 days after vaccination against rabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapeworm treatment</td>
<td>Yes (24-48 hours before embarkation to UK)</td>
<td>Under consideration at European level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entry rules for pets entering the UK from unlisted third countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What has to be done</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>From 1 January 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microchip</td>
<td>All pets from unlisted third countries are licensed into quarantine for six months and vaccinated against rabies on arrival</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies vaccination</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood test</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, Blood sample must be taken at least 30 days after vaccination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-entry waiting period</td>
<td>Three months from date of blood sample</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of waiting period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Under consideration at European level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapeworm treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bluetongue Restrictions to be Lifted

Great Britain’s bluetongue disease status will change from its current Bluetongue 8 Low Risk Zone to that of Free from Bluetongue (without vaccination) with effect from 5 July 2011.

The impact of this change of status means that from this date:

- Vaccination against bluetongue virus will no longer be permitted in Great Britain;
- There will no longer be any specific bluetongue conditions for exports of susceptible livestock (including to Northern Ireland) from Great Britain.

There is no change to the rules for imports into Great Britain from countries/areas that remain within bluetongue restricted zones. A map and table of bluetongue restricted zones can be found at [ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/bluetongue_en.htm](ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/bluetongue_en.htm)

Bluetongue susceptible animals from these areas will need to continue to meet the conditions set out at Annex III of EC Regulation 1266/2007, unless they are moves directly to slaughter. This is important as it will ensure that the bluetongue virus does not return to the country through moves from these areas. The conditions most likely to be used for such imports would be:

- vaccination plus 60 day wait
- vaccination plus a test 14 days after onset of immunity
- booster vaccination within time period of immunity


Post-import testing for bluetongue virus (BTV) of all serotypes will continue on a risk-assessed basis.

The 5 July 2011 date has been set in order for livestock keepers who wish to do so to purchase vaccine and vaccinate their livestock before this is prohibited.

There has been no evidence of BTV circulating in Great Britain since 2007 and there have been no positive cases found as a result of post import testing since 2008. The numbers of cases of the disease in other EU member states has also fallen significantly throughout 2009 and 2010 (there are currently no reports of any active BTV circulation within northern EU Member States) and information received suggests that sales of BTV vaccine in Great Britain are very low.

Remaining within a Low Risk Zone (LRZs) could potentially pose an enhanced risk of reintroduction of disease via free movements from other confluent BTV8 LRZs in Europe, and would also mean that Great Britain would have to undertake further ongoing surveillance to satisfy the requirements of a LRZ.

The full announcement from Agriculture Minister Jim Paice is available on the Defra [website](http://www.defra.gov.uk).
On 1 April 2011, Animal Health and the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA) merged to form a new executive agency, to be known as the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA). The creation of the new body brings together considerable delivery capability and scientific expertise into a single organisation.

The main reason for the merger is to increase resilience of the agency’s operations, including an emergency response capability for dealing with animal disease outbreaks, and internationally recognised scientific expertise in animal health, during a time of reducing public expenditure. The merger also provides a new, wider opportunity to change the way things are done, to provide more cost effective services and to create more flexible and robust working methods.

In addition to merging the two existing agencies, approximately fifty veterinary and scientific advisors previously working for the Defra Food and Farming Group (FFG) transferred into AHVLA. This embeds within the agency full responsibility for advising Defra on the veterinary and scientific evidence base for policy development. The transfer will enable more effective use of resources and help meet the increasing need for evidence and specialist advice in support of the Government’s objectives. These include the need to address the environmental sustainability of animal food production and climate change mitigation. The agency will continue to serve customers in the UK veterinary profession and farming communities, as well as other international customers.

Animal Health and VLA working together is not new. With other partner organisations they have achieved notable steps forward in the understanding and control of animal disease - eradicating brucellosis, controlling outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and avian influenza, finding and contributing to the control of BSE.

The new agency faces complex challenges, particularly in the context of changing disease risks, tight restrictions on public expenditure and economic pressures on the industries it supports and regulates. By working together even more closely, as a single agency, it will be better placed to achieve its aims and provide services to its customers.

AHVLA will be a net running cost agency (NRCA). This means that it will not receive an annual budget for the work it does. Instead, all funding will be directly linked to the activities AHVLA carries out on behalf of policy customers - predominantly Defra, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Scottish Government.

TB Testing - Training Video Published

A training video detailing the requirements of the TB intradermal (skin) test has been published on the Animal Health website. The video provides a step-by-step guide to the correct procedure for skin testing bovines and all those involved in TB testing are encouraged to view it.

It is available at: animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/about/official-vets/video/index.htm
Using the Sam System/Tagging TB Reactors

Using the Sam IT System to Manage TB Testing

Previous editions of the Official Veterinarian have described the changes to the way TB testing will shortly be managed, using AHVLA’s Sam IT system to replace the current VeBus system and paper-based processes.

Sam holds information on all our customers, stores documents and enables us to manage work electronically. As part of our reform programme we are developing the Sam system to manage TB processes. Part of this capability will enable elements of Sam to be shared with OVs from July 2011.

Almost three quarters of the practices who conducted TB testing on behalf of AHVLA last year have now requested access to Sam. OV practices are encouraged to sign up as soon as possible to ensure their access to the system is not delayed. Welcome packs were issued in June to those practices who have signed up so far. The pack includes:

• A covering letter explaining next steps, including the Government Gateway registration process;
• A guidance booklet on how practices and practice staff should register on the Government Gateway;
• The unique registration details (known facts) for each individual in the practice who has requested access to Sam.

If you have any queries about the welcome pack or registering on the Government Gateway please contact the AHVLA support desk on 0870 242 4996, or at ahvlasupport@uk.ibm.com

If your practice has not received a welcome pack and you are making an initial enquiry about signing up to use Sam please contact:

OV Appointments Team, Block C, Government Buildings, Whittington Road, Worcester, WR5 2LQ
Telephone: 01905 768725
E-mail: ovteam@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk

Tagging for TB Positive Cattle

Instructions have been issued to OVs in respect of the permanent marking of bovine TB reactors using DNA tags. These instructions will need to be followed by all OVs who undertake tuberculosis testing of bovine animals on premises in England and Wales.

In March 2011, Defra announced that cattle testing positive for bovine TB would be DNA tagged in order to further strengthen controls preventing spread of the disease. The decision to tag cattle came about after evidence revealed that some cattle farmers in the South West of England and the Midlands may have been illegally swapping cattle ear tags.

It is thought these farmers may have been retaining highly productive but TB positive animals in their herds and sending less productive animals to slaughter in their place. The alleged evidence of fraud emerged from an investigation instigated by Gloucestershire Trading Standards, which reviewed TB reactors sent to two slaughterhouses.

The application of tags to reactors is being implemented to help identify infected animals and ensure their valuation, removal and slaughter. It also discourages fraud and helps identify cases where fraud has taken place. Retaining cattle in herds when they have tested positive for TB obviously increases the risk of TB being spread to other herds and wildlife. Official Veterinarians are being urged to reinforce this point with their clients.

Instructions are available on the Animal Health website at animalhealth.defra.gov.uk/about/official-vets/guidance/Instructions-on-tagging-TB-reactors.html. They should be used in conjunction with existing instructions for undertaking TB skin testing.

AHVLA are in discussion with the British Veterinary Association (BVA) with a view to agreeing how OVs will be reimbursed for this work in future and we hope to be able to implement the proposals during the next few months.

The Scottish Government has decided not to use the DNA tagging system being rolled out across England and Wales. Instead, they have opted for insertion of a reactor tag in the ear of the affected animal.
Tail Docking of Dairy Cattle in the UK

Official Veterinarians are being asked to report any incidences of dairy cattle with docked tails, after a number of cases involving this practice were brought to the attention of AHVLA.

Veterinarians who come across tail-docked UK-bred cattle during the course of their work are asked to give the livestock keeper appropriate advice on the illegality of the procedure - and explain the risks of penalty reductions under cross compliance for those claiming single farm payment.


Veterinarians should be aware that they could be criminally liable under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, or Animal Health & Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006, if they have advised a livestock keeper to dock the tails of their cattle.

In the UK surgery to remove part of the tail of cattle must only be performed as a therapeutic action in response to injury or disease. Tail docking has been similarly banned in Denmark, Germany and Sweden, and even in those countries where it is still carried out routine tail-docking is not supported [e.g. the AVMA position in the United States] or has been banned in certain states/regions.

AHVLA will continue to monitor the situation and will consider further enforcement action if this activity continues.
New Animal Health Board/New AHVLA Director

CVO (Scotland) Appointed as AHVLA’s Veterinary Director

Those affected by Government policy on animal health and welfare in England will, for the first time, make recommendations on those policies directly to Ministers, Defra has announced.

A new Animal Health and Welfare Board for England will bring experts, including farmers, veterinarians, welfare experts and others from outside Government, together with the Chief Veterinary Officer and civil servants to make recommendations on policy affecting the health and welfare of all kept animals, including farm animals, horses and pets. Final decisions on animal health and welfare policy will remain in the hands of Defra Ministers.

The Board will be made up of around 12 members, five senior Defra officials including the Chief Veterinary Officer, and seven-eight external members, including the chair. The external members will have experience and knowledge of kept and farmed animals, animal and veterinary science, and animal welfare, and could be farmers, veterinarians and/or animal welfare experts.

The Board and its members will have to represent the views of all stakeholders, so they will be expected to communicate with them regularly.

The Board’s responsibilities include:
• setting the strategic policy priorities;
• development of key policies and how they should be funded;
• assessing the risk of threats from animal disease and how to manage them;
• determining the surveillance and research priorities;
• reviewing and developing contingency plans for dealing with new disease outbreaks; and
• considering, what if any, charging mechanisms should be introduced.

The Board will not be set up as a non departmental public body or arms length body, but will form part of the internal structure of Defra.

CVO (Scotland) Appointed as AHVLA’s Veterinary Director

Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) is delighted to announce the appointment of Simon Hall as its new Veterinary Director.

Previously the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) for Scotland, Simon will play a significant role in ensuring that veterinary judgement and expertise is at the heart of decision making in the agency.

He qualified from Cambridge University in 1984 and spent six years in mixed veterinary practice in Devon and Gloucestershire. In 1990 Simon joined the then State Veterinary Service in Gloucester, where his varied workload included the investigation of BSE and tuberculosis cases.

A spell as a veterinary policy adviser in animal welfare at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) followed in 1997, and in 2001 he moved to the national control centre for Foot and Mouth Disease.

This was followed by an appointment in Defra in the field of international trade, managing disease risks through import controls and supporting the British economy by facilitating exports of animals and animal products.

Simon had been Chief Veterinary Officer of Scotland since July 2009.
New Flow Cytometry Cell Sorter Facility at AHVLA Weybridge

AHVLA has recently acquired a flow cytometric sorting instrument, commonly known as a FACS sorter. Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting technology is based upon the analysis of single cells in suspension. Cells are labelled with fluorescent dyes, or antibodies coupled to fluorochromes, to detect both cell surface and intracellular proteins. These cells are then exposed to one or multiple lasers. This causes light scatter, which is measured by multiple detectors. The collected data are then plotted to analyse and characterise cells, and to identify complex phenotypes.

A flow (FACS)-based cell sorter uses this technology to separate cell subtypes. The stream containing the cells passes through a nozzle which forms droplets that are charged by electrodes as they form. The operator tells the computer which cells are of interest by a technique known as gating, which controls the polarity of the droplets, and these cells are deflected by magnets into sample collection tubes.

The Astrios has five lasers and is capable of sorting, based on 22 parameters, into six separate tubes (or a microtitre plate) simultaneously, and at speeds up to 70,000 cells per second. It can sort any particles (to about 1µm) which can be separated by either fluorescent probes or light scatter. Examples of particles include beads, bacteria, and mammalian and plant cells.

AHVLA’s TB Research Group is currently using the instrument to separate recently identified subsets of mouse T cells expressing a complex effector memory phenotype. These cells are then transferred to naïve mice which are challenged with Mycobacterium bovis to investigate their protective capacity, and their role as correlates of immunity in bovine TB vaccines. The instrument is also used to isolate and characterise recently identified bovine effector/memory T cells that are predictive of protective efficacy of vaccines in cattle. Virology has used the Astrios to successfully isolate porcine dendritic cells, and bovine and porcine NK cells while there are also plans to sort Salmonella via fluorescent genotype probes.

EIA Lessons Learned and Epidemiology Reports Published

On 19 January 2010 an outbreak case of Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA) was confirmed in two horses at a premises near Swindon, Wiltshire, following post import checks. The two animals were humanely destroyed and the incident was successfully brought under control.

As is normal practice, Animal Health undertook a review of the lessons identified during the incident, and this report was published on the Defra website on 30 March 2011. To download the PDF version of the report click on this link.

Animal Health’s review has confirmed that current outbreak response models are fit for purpose, but it has highlighted some areas for improvement in the way response effort is scaled to fit different types of exotic disease. It has also identified some issues associated with operational response to equine diseases and the trade in horses that would improve preparedness for future equine disease outbreaks and highlighted a number of areas where communication could be improved.

Following the Wiltshire outbreak, Animal Health and Defra subsequently dealt with a further two, unrelated cases of EIA in September 2010. On 7 September Defra confirmed EIA in a horse on premises in Northumberland following importation from the Netherlands, and four days later, on 11 September, another case of EIA was confirmed in a horse in Devon.

Lessons learned reviews of the handling of these two cases were undertaken and these reports were published as an Annex to the Wiltshire Lessons Identified Report on the Defra website. The Epidemiology reports for these cases were also published: EIA Northumberland Epidemiology Report, and EIA Devon Epidemiology Report. This second review concluded that the revised National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) and Local Disease Control (LDCC) structures implemented following the earlier EIA outbreak worked well. Coupled with the work on the lessons identified from the earlier Wiltshire case, this resulted in significantly fewer issues being reported, and any new issues raised during the follow-up lessons learned review have now been incorporated into the work streams already initiated.
Avoiding Infections During Farm Visits

Revised guidance has been published to help those visiting farms avoid infections. The guidance for operators, published by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), has been revised and now applies not only to farms but to other premises where the public can come into contact with animals. In addition to open (or ‘petting’) farms, it is now applicable to farms that have occasional open days or offer bed and breakfast accommodation, markets, shows and any other sites where animals are kept and which are open to the public. This guidance includes a supplement for teachers and others who organise visits for children.

Much of this guidance refers specifically to the verocytotoxin-producing bacterium E coli O157 because it poses a serious hazard to the health of people visiting such premises. E coli O157 can potentially cause serious illness, especially in young children, in whom symptoms may include bloody diarrhoea and kidney failure.

‘Avoiding ill-health at open farms: advice to farmers’ is available as a PDF on the HSE website: www.hse.gov.uk/pubs/agindex.htm

The publication updates previous HSE advice on avoiding infections on farm visits. It has been reviewed and revised following the outbreak of verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) at Godstone Farm in Surrey in 2009, when nearly 100 people, mostly children, became ill.

Following this outbreak the HPA launched an independent inquiry, which was chaired by Professor George Griffin. Among the recommendations made by the inquiry was that specific guidance for farm operators (and that available to the general public) should be revised to ensure that potential public health risks associated with animals were clear to all, and that operators assessed their premises and took appropriate action to minimise these risks as far as possible.

An information leaflet for members of the public titled ‘Avoiding infection on farm visits’ has also recently been revised and jointly published by the Department of Health, the Health Protection Agency (HPA) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. This is available as a PDF on the HPA website:

www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/InfectiousDiseases/Factsheets/0410farmvisits/

A more detailed consideration of the revised guidance for farmers will be published in ‘In Practice’ in the next few months. OVs are encouraged to read the guidance so they can properly advise clients should they seek assistance in undertaking a risk assessment of their premises.
Vitamin A Toxicity in Lambs Fed with Milk Replacer

AHVLA Advice Note for Private Veterinary Surgeons

Update:
Since early April, Veterinary Investigation Officers and the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) have investigated 10 farms with lambs affected by vitamin A toxicity through the consumption of milk replacer that had excess vitamin A added. AHVLA and SAC are also aware of other farms that have received affected batches. Information concerning affected batches can be found at [www.frankwright.com/frankwright/main/page.jhtml?page_id=pressrelease](http://www.frankwright.com/frankwright/main/page.jhtml?page_id=pressrelease)

May 2011
The manufacturer and the distributing companies involved have tried to recall and remove all affected batches but some farmers may be unaware of the problem and may still be using affected batches.

Further cases:
If you become aware of further cases, either through history or clinical signs suggestive of this problem, please report these cases to your nearest AHVLA or SAC centre, to the feed supplier and FWT NI helpline (see above link for contact details). The history and clinical signs are sufficiently distinctive to enable confirmation of the problem without the need for further confirmatory samples.

If your clients insist on confirmatory testing or post mortem examination please discuss this with your local AHVLA regional laboratory prior to submission.

Outcome/recovery of lambs exposed to the high vitamin A levels:
Feedback from known cases suggests that many clinically affected lambs are unlikely to make a full recovery. It appears that permanent damage to some of the growth plates leads to abnormal and irregular bone growth. Some cases examined three weeks after withdrawal from the affected milk powder showed marked varus and valgus deformation of the limbs, and short and rigid neck and spinal columns. There is a significant welfare concern with these chronically affected lambs and euthanasia should be considered on welfare grounds.

Treatment:
Treatment should be symptomatic. Unfortunately we are not aware of any treatment to reverse the changes causing abnormal bone growth. Further information is available at the following link, [vla.defra.gov.uk/science/sci_lamb_milk_replacer.htm](http://vla.defra.gov.uk/science/sci_lamb_milk_replacer.htm)

New Strain of MRSA Identified in Cattle and Humans

AHVLA was part of a study, led by Cambridge University, which has identified a new strain of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

The discovery of this new strain of MRSA in both cattle and humans was announced at a press conference at the University of Cambridge on Thursday 2 June, and has been published in The Lancet Infectious Diseases journal. This story has since been reported widely in the national and international press.

Abstract
Study to Develop Alternative Approach to TB Surveillance Testing in Scotland

A study commissioned by the Scottish Government to develop a more selective risk-based method of routine herd testing for bTB has been published. The study sought to identify options for reducing the amount of testing that is undertaken, while continuing to provide effective surveillance.

Currently, all eligible cattle herds in Scotland are tested on a four-year routine herd testing (RHT) cycle. This identifies approximately one third of the incidences of bTB, but accounts for the majority of active screening that takes place. In addition to RHT, all carcasses are inspected at the slaughterhouse for evidence of bTB lesions and this detects around another one third of cases. The remainder of the breakdowns are detected through other forms of surveillance, including epidemiological tracings and movement tests.

Undertaken by researchers from Glasgow University, the study sought to develop a more selective risk-based method of routine herd testing which would supplement existing surveillance systems - the most important of which is detection at slaughterhouse. Therefore, a natural consideration of risk targeting was herds likely to become infected but unlikely to be detected at the slaughterhouse.

A variety of risk-based testing strategies were investigated in combination with slaughterhouse meat inspection. The combinations of risk factors that identify higher risk herds unlikely to be detected at slaughterhouse were defined. Of the four surveillance scenarios studied (that produce similar freedoms from infection compared to current surveillance) the best gives a 24% saving in terms of the number of herds and animals tested. In this strategy, all herds that slaughter less than 25% of their stock annually, or regularly import animals from high risk areas, are tested every four years (unless these herds slaughter more than 40% of their stock).

Crucially, under this strategy 35 of the 36 breakdowns detected under the current four-yearly routine between 2002 and 2008 would have been required to have been tested. The one that would not have been required to undergo testing slaughters a large proportion of its stock. Therefore, it would have had a high likelihood of being rapidly identified under slaughterhouse surveillance.

Furthermore, this strategy reduces the number of unconfirmed breakdowns or ‘false positives’ by 25%. This saves on the financial and surveillance resources of following up these suspect breakdowns.

Further information can be found at: www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/16155558/0
Welsh Government Announce Review of bTB Science

The Welsh Government has announced that there will be a review of the scientific evidence base for the eradication of bovine TB in Wales. The review is part of the Welsh Government’s commitment to take a science-led approach to evaluate and review the best way of tackling bTB.

There will be no cull of badgers in the Intensive Action Area while the review is being carried out, however the current regime of cattle surveillance and controls will continue. This includes the additional cattle disease control measures, introduced on 1 May 2010, in the Intensive Action Area.

The Welsh Government’s Chief Scientific Adviser, Professor John Harries will oversee the review and appoint an independent panel of experts who will peer review the scientific evidence base for the TB eradication programme. The panel will be chaired by an independent expert with the other members being recognised experts in areas relevant to the review.

It is expected that the report will be delivered in the autumn 2011.

Further information is available from: wales.gov.uk/newsroom/environmentandcountryside/2011/110621bovinetb/?lang=en

Non-formal Consultation on Reforming the GB Animal Welfare Inspection Regime

Defra, the Welsh Government and the Scottish Government are asking for comments on proposals to refine the animal welfare inspection regime in Great Britain.

The aim is to better target inspections to farms that show an increased risk of non-compliance with animal welfare legislation. Possible new criteria are identified for AHVLA’s risk model for allocating inspections to claimants under cross compliance regulations.

It’s proposed that membership of a farm assurance scheme, or a certified organic scheme, be included in the risk model for 2012 and beyond. Views are also sought for ways in which further efficiencies in animal welfare inspections can be achieved. The consultation will run from 15 June – 27 July. Full details can be found on Defra’s website.