



## Guidance on Registering Temporary use of Land for the Keeping of Livestock

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### Who needs to apply?

If, for livestock purposes, you temporarily use land in addition to that recognised as being part of your permanent holding (CPH) you have the following options:

- if your livestock will be mixing<sup>1</sup> with livestock kept by the landholder you must use their CPH when reporting moves to/from that land
  - Standstill is triggered on the whole holding when any animals are reported onto that CPH.
  - The CPH holder must keep their holding register updated.
- if you have sole occupancy of that land (i.e. your livestock will not be mixing with livestock kept by someone else) you may apply to APHA for a Temporary Land Association (TLA) or Temporary CPH (tCPH) number
  - You must hold a permanent CPH (to serve as 'Parent' CPH' for the temporary land registration).
  - You must also be registered with APHA as a livestock keeper before you can apply for a TLA or tCPH.

Note, there is no requirement to prevent nose-to-nose contact between animals on different holdings (i.e. reported against different CPH numbers). Keepers are reminded, however, that preventing contact between their own livestock and livestock kept by other people is recommended, along with other best practice measures that are set out at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers>.

Whenever you start to keep livestock at any location for the first time even on a temporary basis, you must tell us. Likewise, you must tell us when you cease to keep animals at that location.

For further information about animal movement regulations please refer to [www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-identification-movement-and-tracing-regulations](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-identification-movement-and-tracing-regulations)

### What is a Temporary Land Association (TLA)?

If additional land that you use on a temporary basis is within ten miles of a permanent CPH that you hold you may apply to APHA to associate that land to it via a TLA. Note that if your CPH is registered for keeping bovine animals (cattle, buffalo or bison), a TLA will only be permitted where the land is in the same bovine TB risk area as that of the CPH to which it is to be associated.

TLAs will last up to a year (with an option to renew), during which time the land covered would be **treated as part of your permanent CPH** for livestock recording and reporting purposes and disease controls. This means that:

- movements to that land from other land covered by your 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 your 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Livestock would be considered to be mixing if they were in the same field or building.

It is expected that TLAs will be a better option than tCPHs for the majority of keepers who have the choice because they are associated with a lower movement reporting burden.

## What rules apply to a TLA?

### Distance

The land (or at least part of each individual field) must be within ten miles of the RPA Place of Business point of your permanent CPH (measured as the crow flies). Land further than ten miles may be included if it is contiguous to other land included in that CPH.

### Sole occupancy (separation of livestock)

Whilst reported as being on one CPH livestock must not mix with those reported as being on a different CPH. This means that you must keep livestock reported as being on your CPH (including land associated to it via a TLA) separate from livestock reported as being on a different CPH, including the CPH of the person you are renting<sup>2</sup> the land from.

Individual fields may only be included in one temporary land registration at once, i.e. APHA will not temporarily associate a field to your CPH if it is already registered under a TLA or tCPH on the dates you have requested.

### Land outside England

APHA will only allocate TLAs 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.

### TB Controls (applicable for bovine species e.g. cattle, bison and buffalo)

If your CPH is registered for keeping bovine animals, a TLA will only be permitted where the land is in the same bovine TB risk area as that of the CPH to which it is to be associated, whether or not you intend to keep bovine animals on the land.

A TLA may be used to associate land in the Low Risk Area (LRA) to a permanent CPH in the Low Risk Area even if animals on that CPH are tested annually (for example herds subject to radial TB testing, post-TB breakdown testing, or producer retailers of unpasteurised milk etc).

There will be no fundamental changes in the way TB breakdowns involving rented land are managed by APHA. All bovine animals on your CPH will be tested at the same time and in the event of a TB breakdown restrictions will apply to them all (including those on the temporarily associated land).

## Other things you may need to know about TLAs

Each field<sup>3</sup> is associated individually to your CPH (i.e. you will have one TLA per field included in your application).

## What is a Temporary County Parish Holding Number (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 livestock on the different holdings don't mix

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<sup>2</sup> The terms 'renting' and 'rent' are used in this document to refer to any arrangement between yourself and someone else for you to use land they have control of.

<sup>3</sup> The term 'field' is used to describe a single piece of land surrounded by a boundary.

- 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 on a tCPH must be kept separate from those of any other keeper and from any other CPH(s) that you hold.

For most disease testing/restrictions the land included in a tCPH will be treated by default (subject to APHA veterinary risk assessment) as part of that tCPH and not your permanent holding or that of the person you are renting the land from. See also TB controls section below.

## What rules apply to a tCPH?

### Distance

A tCPH may be allocated regardless of the distance between it and any other CPHs that you hold providing that adequate separation of livestock between them is maintained.

The land (or at least part of each individual land parcel) must be within ten miles of the nominated Primary Map Reference of the tCPH (measured as the crow flies). Land further than ten miles may be included if it is contiguous to other land included in the tCPH.

### Sole occupancy (separation of livestock)

Whilst reported as being on one CPH livestock must not mix with those reported as being on a different CPH. This means that you must keep livestock reported as being on your tCPH separate from those reported as being on any other CPH, including any other CPH(s) that you hold and the CPH of the person you are renting land from.

Individual fields may only be included in one temporary land registration at once, i.e. APHA will not register land under your tCPH if it is already registered under a TLA or tCPH on the dates you have requested.

### Land outside England

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).

You 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.

Land in Scotland is not eligible for inclusion in an English tCPH

### Landholder

A single tCPH number may cover multiple pieces of land as long as they are all rented from the same person (and do not belong to different permanent CPHs).

### TB Controls (applicable for bovine species e.g. cattle, bison and buffalo)

A tCPH will be permitted whether or not the land you intend to rent is in the same bovine TB risk area to that of your permanent CPH.

The TB testing interval of the tCPH will reflect the area in which it is located, with the exception of tCPHs in a Low Risk Area (LRA) which have a Parent CPH (i.e. your permanent CPH) in an annual or six-monthly testing area in which case the testing interval of the tCPH will mirror that of its Parent.

A permanent CPH in the LRA with a tCPH in an annual or six-monthly area will in principle keep its four-yearly testing interval. However, APHA may review this based on the volume, regularity, frequency and nature of the movements of cattle into the LRA from tCPHs in annual/six-monthly testing areas.

If your permanent CPH is in the LRA but is tested annually (for example herds subject to radial TB testing, post-TB breakdown testing, or producer retailers of unpasteurised milk etc.) you may still apply for a tCPH.

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 the applicant's permanent CPH.

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

## Other things you may need to know about tCPHs

You may hold more than one tCPH at the same time.

A tCPH will share herd/flock mark(s) with your permanent CPH. You will not buy separate ID tags for a tCPH. Animals born, or needing replacement tags, on a tCPH must be identified with ID tags ordered against the permanent 'Parent' CPH.

Each tCPH will have a 'Primary Map Reference'. You will nominate the Primary Map Reference on your application form and it should reflect the animal gathering point or access point for the temporary holding (note, this point must be in England). The location of the Primary Map Reference will determine the County and Parish components of the tCPH number.

## How to apply

You must complete the Application form (IRA75) and send to APHA by post or email.

You must provide the following information on your application:

- your contact details, CPH number, and either RPA Single Business Identifier (SBI) number or RPW Customer Registration Number (CRN) as appropriate.
- the livestock species you intend to keep on the land
- for tCPH applications only – a Primary Map Reference the date you wish to start the tCPH or TLA(s)
- name and contact details of the person you intend to rent the land from and their CPH number if they have one.

Information about each field to be registered must also be provided:

- a 12 character (2 letters and 10 numbers) OS map reference or the Rural Payments Agency's Parcel ID (if the person you would be renting the land from is a subsidy claimant they should be able to find the relevant Parcel IDs on their RPA paperwork or on the Rural Payments system for you)
- a planned End Date (different dates can be entered for each TLA or for each field to be included in a tCPH if required)
  - Planned End Dates may be amended at any point.

## Contact Details

If you have any queries or wish to make changes to an existing tCPH/TLA please contact the APHA Customer Service Centre:

Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)  
Cardiff Customer Service Centre  
Government Buildings  
66 Ty Glas Road  
Llanishen  
Cardiff  
CF14 5ZB

Email: [temporaryland@apha.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:temporaryland@apha.gsi.gov.uk)

Tel: 03000 200 301

Fax: 029 2076 8520

## Please retain this guidance for future reference

Copies of the application form (IRA75) can be obtained from [www.GOV.UK/defra](http://www.GOV.UK/defra) or APHA