

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Sheep Veterinary Society

Zoom Meeting

Wednesday 15 Dec 2021

The meeting convened at 12h00.

Minutes kept by R Reichel, Secretary

Present: Rebecca Mearns, Amanda Carson, Rudolf Reichel, Ed Hill, Hazel Rice, Jonathan Hobbs, David Wilson, Miranda Timmerman, Phillipa Page, Rachel Forster, Kevin Harrison

Apologies: Shona Mouncey, Tricia Sutton, Amy Jennings, Clare Phythian

1. **Minutes and action points** from last meeting. Previous minutes accepted, proposed by Amanda and seconded by Rebecca.

Previous minutes:

| No | Description | Responsible | Completed? |
|----|--|-------------|---|
| 1 | Get chair added to the meeting programme template so it is not overlooked. | HR | Completed |
| 2 | Communication to members. Committee have reviewed and agreed to have one physical and one virtual meeting a year from 2023 and then review how it works after 2024. | RM | This will go in the January newsletter to accompany proceedings to cut out doing multiple mailings |
| 3 | Send a reminder to members to inform the committee if they are a SVS representative on a group. I.E. SCOPS | HR | RM created a template but yet to contact some of the reps. Really important we have notes from meetings held centrally for continuity |
| 4 | BVA response to Defra labelling for animal welfare; call for evidence. Deadline 6 th December 2021. To circulate a copy of the response to all committee members prior to submission. | RM | BVA response agreed. SVS response also completed and submitted late Nov21 |
| 5 | To share a farm visit template/MSD flock list with RM as that will contain a basic required data set to start with. | JH | COMPLETED 3-11-21 |
| 6 | Requested that emails that require urgent feedback should have this indicated in the heading. | All | ongoing |
| 7 | Re the eMedHub article. To feedback to FL re no volunteer found but mention possibility that farms with | RM | COMPLETED 4-11-21 |

Tesco contracts may be using it given they are required to for cattle

8 Provide summary of RoSA webinar to RM COMMITTED 4-11-21
committee members

2. Update on AHW Pathway meetings – AC / RM

AC sheep subgroup (formerly SHAWG mainly) and vet subgroup (BVA council reps) – discussing different topics. Concern that the message suggest many vets contributed when it is not the case.

RM on how the anthelmintic resistance testing will work – there was a meeting with Defra / SCOPS / SVS on Monday - slow to get on the right track it seems but now we have the right people round the table and an understanding of what SCOPS has done to date and why therefore nothing should undermine this. Proposal pre and post drench egg counts. Further details surrounding method, QA if required, interpretation and data collection to be agreed.

AC mentioned there is a further two meetings tomorrow and although the dates are known in advance the topics are not provided till the last minute. This prevents proper preparation and sharing. One meeting is on the pathway design, the other to look at specific diseases to focus on. AC suggested that the aim should change from a specific disease to a problem identified during the first veterinary visit that is specific to that farm/flock and not a generic one that may not be applicable.

RM suggested and the group agreed to set up a subgroup to specifically work on a unified perspective or viewpoint (Red lines). Volunteers for the group are Ed Hill, Jonathan Hobbs, Rachel Forster, David Wilson and Philippa Page. Others are welcome to join. Plan is to have a specific meeting in January.

AP/reminder – RM to arrange a meeting of the AHW Pathway subgroup

Further discussion on the understanding and application of SCOPS principles by sheep farmers and that in many cases it is at a very poor level.

3. Update on castration / tail docking meeting with Scottish Government AC / DW

See attached meeting notes from Amanda.

KH: There was a meeting on the same topic about 2 weeks ago that Kate Hovers attended.

AP – AC to talk to Kate Hovers about the meeting at Malvern

BM: There should be a BVA policy document on this that the SVS contributed to.

Group discussion on Numnuts (<https://numnuts.store/>) and the availability of licenced local anaesthetic that can be used.

Numnuts is available in Australia, but used in older lambs and the legislation here restricts castration to neonates.

AP – RM to follow up with BVA regarding current lamb castration policy.

4. Update on Red Tractor concerns raised by Tim Bebbington SM / JH

(Jonathan Hobbs and Shona Mouncey are now the SVS representatives on Red Tractor issues.)

Tim Bebbington raised concerns about the latest Red Tractor guidelines, with some major lameness causes (Codd) not mentioned and in the case of John's the examples and focus are on cattle. In addition there is no recognition of farms doing well. It is also important that these guidelines and plans fit in with the AHW Pathway. So the latest plan may need a veterinary review.

AP – JH to get feedback from members re problems and concerns regarding the latest Red Tractor health Plans. This should then be fed back to Red Tractor.

5. Update on VMD Medicines Regulations meeting RF / RM

See word document circulated separately. Rachel has added to it so the latest version will be circulated with the minutes of this meeting.

Note that there will be a consultation on this next year.

6. Update and discussion on blunt force trauma euthanasia of neonates RM / AC

Kevin Harrison attended a meeting on this.

RM: Very late, poorly thought through, with the aim to push something through quickly to help the pig industry to euthanise pigs due to issues arising from lack of staff at abattoirs etc. but the legislation applies also to ruminants also. Consultation process too short to get considered response or discuss alternatives. Can a non-legislative approach help the pig sector but leave sheep sector until more consultation can be sought? The way the legislation is implemented will also play a role if it should be enforced or not.

AP - AC to circulate notes on blunt force trauma euthanasia of neonates and to form a subgroup to look into this in January

7. Stericide medicine licensing update (Sterimatic / SteriCap) RM

Stericide was previously considered part of veterinary equipment so didn't need licensing but now it appears it will be classed as a medicine so needs licensing. Awaiting more info from VMD but cost likely to put off the current manufacturer. Risk of increases abscesses / carcass trimming and also self-injection risk if farmers, who used the sterimatic for example for vaccines and have bought into the benefits of clean needles, resort to wiping needles on alcohol soaked cotton wool as an alternative. Liaising with NSA and others.

AC has raised this with VMD (Claire Strappen?) previously and also raised it with Defra if they can possibly fund/support the licencing of this product.

JH, AC and RF mentioned case studies and available evidence how important hygiene and disinfection is when injecting.

AP- RM to collate the evidence for importance of hygiene and sterilisation systems during injection and the consequences if it is not followed.

8. Belfast conference update PP

About ten speakers currently on the list. Moyna is still available to help with the planning and others can be asked for support.

AC: Reminder to consider Rachel Collins to do the CPD session on neurological disease. PP replied that it is on the draft programme already.

9. Latest on Talking Sheep and MSD funding RM

MSD cannot fund in 2022. We haven't run Talking Sheep meetings since 2019. Approached Ceva to see if they are interested in funding up to 15 meetings in 2022, average 25 attendees @ £10 per head for refreshments. Total £3750 and looks like this will be agreed but going to have a meeting with Ceva in the New Year to finalise. Will have to rename as Talking Sheep is associated with MSD – any ideas for something snappy welcome.

AC suggested calling it "Sheep Matters".

RM: Start thinking about planning these meetings.

10.AOB

AHDB webinar for SVS on evening of 1 February 2022, 1930 – 2130. Opportunity for AHDB to publicise the vote on levy board funding / activities and for SVS to promote membership. To be offered to members and non-members FOC. Nerys Wright on BCS in ewes (ties in well with importance of ewe nutrition and colostrum quality to prevent watery mouth) and Sam Boon on RamCompare and Breeding for resistance to parasites.

At today's BVA council meeting – BVA NI branch want representatives from the species divisions including SVS – any objections to approaching either Paul Crawford or Mark Little? No objections from anyone.

HR: Asked re the stage of the proceedings from the conference. DW replied that it is delayed due to other commitments, but will be progressed soon.

11. **Date of next meeting** – early January - will send round a doodle poll

Action Points from 15 December 2021

| No | Description | Responsible | Completed? |
|----|--|-------------|------------|
| 1 | To arrange a meeting of the AHW Pathway subgroup in January | RM | |
| 2 | Talk to Kate Hovers about the meeting at Malvern. Re castration / tail docking. | AC | |
| 3 | Follow up with BVA regarding current lamb castration policy. | RM | |
| 4 | Get feedback from members re problems and concerns regarding the latest Red Tractor health Plans. This should then be fed back to Red Tractor. | JH | |

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|---------|
| 5 | Circulate notes on blunt force trauma euthanasia of neonates and to form a subgroup to look into this in January | AC | |
| 6 | Collate the evidence for importance of hygiene and sterilisation systems during injection and the consequences if it is not followed. Re Sterimatic/SteriCap. | RM | |
| 7 | Requested that emails that require urgent feedback should have this indicated in the heading. | All | ongoing |
| 8 | AHDB webinar for SVS on evening of 1 February 2022, 1930 – 2130. Please put date in your calendar | All | |

End of meeting:

Rebecca thanked those that attended and the meeting ended at 13h05

Attached Documents:

1. Castration / tail docking meeting with Scottish Government. Notes from AC
2. VMD Medicines Regulations meeting RF / RM
3. Blunt force trauma euthanasia of neonates RM / AC

06/12/2021 Animal Welfare Committee Evidence session

Organiser **Stewart Forsyth** Animal Welfare Team, Scottish Government

Chair Peter Jinman.

First off, I'm confused that this was organised by SG – was it for Scots to provide evidence to Animal Welfare Committee or for everyone as there were representatives from Wales (Kate Hovers), Red tractor, Compassion in World Farming, RSPCA, some universities (surrey RVC). Never sure with these meetings.

Meeting based on FAWC report, and principle of Replacement, Reduction, Refinement.

Mutilations

In August the AWC asked for views on castration and tail docking. SVS responded to this questionnaire.

The main questions were:

Is there a feeling that castration and tail docking should continue?

NFU – serves different purposes and decisions are made at farm level.

But it needs to be considered as part of the production system and all farms need to review castration and tail docking.

Other species are castrated but routinely receive pain relief (dogs, horses, cattle) So why not sheep?

The Muslim faith holds the view that one should first do no harm – so should mutilations be phased out? And farmers need to be educated why it can be avoided which is a discussion as part of a flock health plan – will it become RT requirement?

CWF suggested that breeding for resistance to fly strike should be explored, Other felt that there are underlying reasons for increased flies was perhaps more relevant.

Pain relief – further work needed on analgesics and availability, currently limited by options available under cascade. Then there is issue of needing both short acting and long-acting relief (RSPCA scheme requirement)– are two jabs feasible.

Why can't govt fund pharma company to develop what is needed???

Some farmers have turned to clamp castrations – same issue with analgesics.

Numnuts can only be used in larger lambs so legislation needs changing to allow this and anyway the 7-day limit is arbitrary... there is no evidence to support that.

Immuno castration also discussed – but would that be acceptable to consumer and labelling would become complex to describe if meat from male/ female, castrated/ method used etc.

NFU resists mandatory labelling as too much detail at farm level required.

Not sure what recommendations or actions came out of this meeting

| Workshop | Time and date | Content |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Antimicrobial Resistance | 2pm – 3pm 14 December 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prophylaxis and metaphylaxis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ definitions ○ group prophylaxis • Antibiotic use data collection • In-feed antibiotic medication |

Over 70 participants representing the different sectors.

Meeting consisted of a powerpoint presentation by Fraser Broadfoot, and slides will be shared at some point and I will then circulate around SVS exec committee. My notes below and my initial thoughts re sheep sector in blue.

The Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013 will be updated in light of the application of EU regulations 219/4 and 219/6 from January 2022.

A consultation about these changes will take place in 2022, details on www.gov.uk/vmd for updates.

In light of changes to EU regs there will be a consultation next year on vet med regulations. Date not available yet. Today's meeting considering only antimicrobials and a few key aspects. Aim is to not lower our standards and any regs must tackle inappropriate use and further improve antibiotic stewardship.

Feedback will be sought on the proposals in terms of suitability, fit for purpose, whether they meet the needs of GB. Positive feedback and negative feedback sought. Particularly regarding any likely unintended consequences and any alternatives that will achieve the aims.

Prophylaxis / Metaphylaxis EU 2019 / 6 article 107 – the full definitions in the legislation were given

Metaphylaxis – treatment of a group where clinical disease has been established . Aim is to treat sick animals, and control the spread of disease and treat those subclinical affected.

Propylaxis – treatment before signs of disease to prevent the occurrence of a disease or infection.

In group prophylaxis antimicrobials shall not be used for prophylaxis other than in exceptional circumstances.

Eg risk of disease is very high and consequences are likely to be severe. Limited to administration of antimicrobials to individual animals only . No group treatments, especially in feed or water medications.

but, in brief, the former consists of prevention, latter consists of treatment of a group (needs defining) where disease has been confirmed in a group. Aim is to avoid the 'just in case' treatments or routine use of antimicrobials to compensate for poor management / husbandry / hygiene / biosecurity. Limits to duration of treatment only to cover period of risk, where alternatives do not exist and where consequence of not treating metaphylactically are severe. May be more pertinent in pig and poultry sectors.

VMD propose to adopt the same wording as in EU Vet med regs.

In terms of sheep sector what comes under this umbrella? Treatment of lambs for watery mouth? In feed decoquinate for coccidiosis and toxo prevention. Anything else? Looking broader than antimicrobials does this include anthelmintics, flukicides, ectoparasiticides e.g dipping for tick / fly / scab control? It's probably premature to consider anything other than antimicrobials at this stage I hope.

As far as I understood this, it currently only relates to antimicrobials.

Data collection –[article 57](#) - sales and usage data at various point along supply chain. Plan in EU regs is stepwise so starting with pigs, poultry, cattle gathering data in 2023 for publication in 2024; other food producing species including sheep data from 2026 to be published in 2027;; 2029 data from cats / dogs to be published in 2030.

Issues regarding voluntary versus mandatory. GB has made good progress so far with RUMA targets on a voluntary basis. VMD line at present is that there is still more that can be achieved on a voluntary basis and so continue with this but with room to move to compulsory data collection if necessary. Clearly full coverage will not be possible across all sectors if this is voluntary.

For sheep sector I think this issue will be data quality and collection. The EMedHub is a tool to get the data, and its adoption will be part of the AHWPathway in England but unclear what level of engagement there will be in the Pathway and it doesn't cover Wales, Scotland, Nireland.

Medicated feed: [2019/4 article 16](#) aim to limit use of open ended prescriptions and prolonged use. So limited to no more than 1 month and no more than 2 weeks in the case of antimicrobials [unless specified in SPC](#). Only one antibiotic in feed at a time to ensure use us targeted to likely pathogens. Prescription for in-feed antimicrobials valid for 5 days from date of issue to getting the feed onto a farm. Plan is to adopt the EU legislation on this.

For sheep sector – I think in –feed antimicrobial use is limited to the antiprotozoal decoquinate for toxo or coccidiosis. It would be nice to have some sales / usage data to establish if this is significant. SPC for deccox advises use for 28 days for coccidiosis and 14 weeks continuous use prelambling for ewes to prevent toxo. The latter is rarely practical as it doesn't fit with ewe management / feeding Clearly there is a good vaccine for toxoplasmosis and other treatments / management for coccidiosis. Logistics of getting prescription to on farm medicated feed within 5 days was highlighted by some on the call.

'Delegated and implementing acts' – this concerns a list to be drawn up in EU regs (and not yet available) of antimicrobials considered as critical and to be reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans and necessary to preserve efficacy. It will apply to 3rd countries when exporting to the EU. This won't be included in the consultation but could impact some sectors in terms of export requirements.

That was the limit of the meeting, though there was some discussion re pig / poultry sectors and metaphylaxis and slight concern that animal welfare wasn't mentioned though I kind of thought this was implicit in the RUMA targets that VMD support.

Non-penetrative captive bolt device as a killing method for neonate lambs, notes and discussions

This has also just come through from Defra

SVS committee have previously discussed this under Nick Hart although at the time it was focussing on piglets – we thought lambs would be included and here it is

Possibly also for discussion next week as response is required 10/12/2021

So this may be something farmers could access under the new welfare grants?

Amanda Carson, 3/12/21

Dear stakeholders,

We are seeking views on a proposal to allow the use of a non-penetrative captive bolt device as a killing method for neonate piglets, lambs and kids (within certain specified parameters).

We plan to lay legislation through a short Statutory Instrument (SI) on 13 January.

It is our intention to take this forward immediately due to current supply chain disruptions in the pig industry. This proposal is backed by evidence from Defra funded research, as set out in the [post implementation review of the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing \(England\) Regulations 2015](#). We are also publishing [advice from the Animal Welfare Committee](#), which recommends the introduction of the non-penetrative captive bolt device as a killing method for neonate piglets, lambs and kids. For this reason, the changes we are proposing will cover lambs and kids as well as piglets.

Following the available scientific evidence, the Government is proposing to introduce non-penetrative captive bolt device as a killing method in the cases of:

- piglets of less than 10kg of live weight;
- kids of less than 4kg of live weight; and
- lambs of less than 6kg of live weight.

Under this proposal, a non-penetrative captive bolt device should be used:

- with a 1-grain cartridge or higher (or propulsion method producing equivalent bolt-velocity) in the case of piglets;
- with a 1-grain cartridge or higher (or propulsion method producing equivalent bolt-velocity) in the case of kids; and
- with a 1.25-grain cartridge or higher (or propulsion method producing equivalent bolt-velocity) in the case of lambs.

This will be achieved through amendments to Annex I of Regulation 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing. Non-penetrative captive bolt will remain a permissible method of simple stunning in the case of ruminants up to 10kg.

It would be particularly useful to gather feedback on issues related to:

Aspects of the use of the non-penetrative captive bolt device;

- Costs and availability of mechanical devices that fulfil the requirements;
- The evidence base for live weight and cartridge grain power parameters; and
- Quality of cartridges available in the market and whether this may affect the power; delivered by cartridge power devices.

We would be grateful for your views by COP Friday 10 December on the proposed new legislative changes. Please send your response to Rebecca Thomas (rebecca.thomas@defra.gov.uk). We will also send out invitations to stakeholder meetings over the next week.

Thank you in advance for your thoughts and insights on the proposed amendment.

Best Wishes,

Rebecca Thomas

Rebecca Thomas

Policy Advisor – Welfare at Slaughter; Transforming Farm Animal Health and Welfare Team

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Further discussions on this on 6 December:

Hi All,

Well it is interesting as I think many of us were under the impression that blunt trauma for the dispatch of neonatal lambs in emergency was acceptable based largely on the Humane Slaughter Association guidance that states:

Neonate lambs, kids and piglets can be humanely killed by delivering a heavy blow to the head. This must only be used if no other method is immediately available.

There are two variations of this method:

1. Hold the animal by the back legs and deliver a firm blow to the back of the head with a blunt instrument, e.g. an iron bar or hammer.
2. Hold the animal by the back legs and swing it through an arc to hit the back of its head with considerable force against a solid object, e.g. a brick wall or metal stanchion.

With both methods it is essential the blow is delivered swiftly, firmly and with absolute determination. If there is any doubt that the animal has not been killed effectively, the blow should be immediately repeated and/or death should be ensured by bleeding the animal: this can be done by cutting the throat from ear to ear to sever both carotid arteries and both jugular veins; alternatively, insert the knife into the base of the neck towards the entrance of the chest to sever all the major blood vessels where they emerge from the heart.

However it actually appears that this is not in fact legal

Below is taken from Review of the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulations 2015 Post Implementation Review Date: January 2021

Society expects that all animals will be slaughtered and killed in a humane manner. Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing (PATOK) sets out the directly applicable main requirements for protecting the welfare of animals at the time of killing. 2. The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulations 2015 (WATOK) implement and enforce PATOK and contain stricter national rules which provide greater protection of animals at the time of killing. WATOK is relevant to slaughter operations/killing of animals by slaughterhouses, on farms, knacker's yards, small-scale producers and private individuals

A manual percussive blow to the head is banned for all other animals by WATOK (paragraph 26(1) of Schedule 1 and paragraph 36(1) of Schedule 2). This includes for emergency slaughter since the stricter national rules in WATOK apply more extensive animal welfare protections to PATOK, as allowed in Article 26 of PATOK. In practice, a manual percussive blow to the head is widely used to dispatch neonate piglets, lambs and kids and there is a need to inform the industry that these practices must stop and for practical and effective alternatives to be adopted.

In other words PATOK - Council Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing makes provision for blunt force but the UK have not adopted this in WATOK regs.....

There is an imminent rush to get changes to the legislation through due to the situation in pigs, where there was increased killing of pigs due to the recent shortage of slaughtermen/transport etc – and Lambs and kids are being thrown into the mix.

The proposal from the Review of the Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing is:

Alternative methods available for stunning young animals on the farm would be mechanical percussive stunning with a captive bolt device (either non-penetrating or penetrating), head only or head to body electrical stunning, firearm with free projectile or a lethal injection. Mechanical percussive stunning and electrical stunning are considered simple stuns and must currently be followed by a killing method (e.g. bleeding or pithing). Some stunning methods would be more practical on farm than others, e.g. mechanical percussive stunning. Indeed, there have been a number of recent studies on the effectiveness of non-penetrative captive bolt devices on neonate animals. As a result of these studies it has been recommended by the Animal Welfare Committee that non-penetrative captive bolt be a permitted killing method for neonate piglets, lambs and kids.

Evidence exists that this is acceptable

GRIST, A., LINES, J. A., KNOWLES, T. G., MASON, C. W. & WOTTON, S. B. (2018) The Use of a Mechanical Non-Penetrating Captive Bolt Device for the Euthanasia of Neonate Lambs. *Animals (Basel)* 8, 49

This paper concludes that Based upon behavioural indicators of brain death, the Accles & Shelvoke “CASH” Small Animal

Tool is an effective single shot euthanasia device for neonate lambs, provided that a specific shot position is used, that is, on the midline at the back of the head with the chin tucked in, in conjunction with a 1.25-grain cartridge.

So the questions are

- Aspects of the use of the non-penetrative captive bolt device; Do famers need training? How much do they cost? I can't find a Accles & Shelvoke “CASH” Small Animal
- Costs and availability of mechanical devices that fulfil the requirements; Could these be available under the welfare grants scheme?
- The evidence base for live weight and cartridge grain power parameters; and Is 6KG OK or are there bigger lambs
- Quality of cartridges available in the market and whether this may affect the power; delivered by cartridge power devices. I have no idea about this

Amanda Carson

From: Kevin Harrison (jtbaylisfarming) <jtbaylisfarming@gmail.com>

Sent: 06 December 2021 14:01

To: Carson, Amanda <Amanda.Carson@apha.gov.uk>

Cc: beckmearns (beckmearns@gmail.com) <beckmearns@gmail.com>; Clare Joan Phythian (clare.phythian@nmbu.no) <clare.phythian@nmbu.no>; Clare phythian private <clare.phythian@googlemail.com>; David Wilson <David.Wilson@sruc.ac.uk>; ed.j.hill (ed.j.hill@hotmail.com) <ed.j.hill@hotmail.com>; Hazel Rice <hazel.rice@moredun.org.uk>; JENNINGS Amy <amy.jennings@ed.ac.uk>; Jonathan Hobbs <jonathan@northparkvets.co.uk>; mounceyshona (mounceyshona@gmail.com) <mounceyshona@gmail.com>; mt0708@my.bristol.ac.uk; phillipa <phillipa@flockhealth.co.uk>; rachelforster (rachelforster@marketvets.co.uk)

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Subject: Re: non-penetrative captive bolt device as a killing method for neonate

Hi Amanda

This is not before time and could have happened many years ago. It also links in to other conversations I have had on the RH&W task and finish group meetings recently.

Euthanising young lambs with blunt trauma is a horrible job to have to do and it also looks very barbaric. I would welcome the opportunity to be able to do it in a more controlled manner.

Some concerns would be-

I believe you have to hold the lambs head close to its chest through the process. Does this have health and safety implications? If done incorrectly I guess it could cause issues. Has anyone come up with a device that could restrain the lamb safely?

Will the old methods still be acceptable if the non penetrative captive bolt becomes available? Sometimes in the field a quick solution is needed and you might not have the captive bolt with you.

Rules on training and certificates of competence is a bit vague for farmers whether using firearms or captive bolts. Will the rules be tightened or clarified and better training given in both the use and maintenance of the product?

What will the availability and cost be?

What are the storage/security requirements?

Kind regards

Kevin

Kevin Harrison

Farm Manager

JT Baylis Farming

07900056562

Sheep farmer extraordinaire .