

Glossary of terms

Agent Access You can choose to have someone (an agent) to input and send us your information using CTS Online.

AHDO Animal Health Divisional Office. It is responsible for controlling animal disease, animal welfare, inspections, herd marks and so on. There are about 25 offices around Great Britain.

Alpha-numeric Letters and numbers.

Bar-code labels Labels issued to keepers showing the keeper's name and the address of the holding, with a bar code including the CPH. The bar code allows us to read information electronically.

BCMS British Cattle Movement Service.

Bovine-SCH Bovine Schedule. A list of ear tags and animals that matches the health status for export.

BSPS Beef Special Premium Scheme. A subsidy previously paid to farmers who keep male cattle on their holding for a specific period (retention period). The payment is recorded by a stamp on the CPP13 or on a CID or CCD.

Calves Young cattle up to six months old.

CAP Common Agricultural Policy.

Cattle subsidy-paying authorities RPA in England, SGRPID in Scotland and WAG in Wales.

CCD Cattle control document (Scotland only), equivalent of CID.

Check digit First number of an animal number on new numeric tags.

CHR Cattle herd registration project. The project ran through 2000 and 2001, and involved collecting the details and current location of older animals and putting it on to the CTS.

CHR 1 Registration of older cattle form (see also CHR).

CHR 3 Certificate of CTS registration (see also COR).

CID Cattle identification document needed to claim BSPS (England and Wales).

CII Cattle Identification Inspection. Inspection to check identities and paperwork for cattle on a holding.

COR Certificate of registration. Document issued to keepers for older cattle to help them report movements to BCMS.

CPH County, Parish, Holding number. This is a unique identifier for each farm that is issued by the RPA Customer Service Centre in England, your local SGRPID office in Scotland or your local WAG office in Wales. It is made up of two numbers for a county, three numbers for a parish and four numbers for a holding.

CPP1 'Old-style' cattle passport on a blue and green A4 sheet. Issued between 1 July 1996 and 28 September 1998.

CPP1b Movement licence. Form needed to move an animal that does not have a passport to a hunt kennel or knacker's yard. The animal must not enter the human food chain.

CPP9a Application for a replacement passport.

CPP12 Application for a cattle passport. These are preprinted with the animal's ear-tag number and the details of the holding.

CPP13 Chequebook-style cattle passport issued to cattle born after 28 September 1998.

CPP16 Application for a cattle passport for imported animals.

CPP16(W) Application for a cattle passport for imported animals (Welsh)

CPP18 Cattle Identification Inspection: Report Form 1. Issued by a visiting inspector at the end of an inspection. It is also a document receipt.

CPP27/ CPPS27 Notice restricting the movement of individual cattle.

CPP28/ CPPS28 Whole herd movement restriction notice. Issued by a visiting inspector

CPP29/ CPPS29 Notice of compliance.

CPP30/ CPPS30 Notice to identify

CPP31/ CPPS31 Notice of removal of cattle for compulsory slaughter.

CPP35 Notice of registration. Issued when a passport is refused. The animal is registered on the Cattle Tracing System. The animal may only be moved under licence to a knacker's yard or hunt kennel. The animal must not enter the human food chain.

CTS Cattle Tracing System. Database run by BCMS.

CTS Online On-line version of the Cattle Tracing System that can be accessed by keepers to report movements and apply for passports.

CTS Web Services One of our channels for reporting cattle births and movements, which works with some farm management software packages. You only have to input your information once and your farm software does the rest.

CSC Customer Service Centre, based at RPA Newcastle, issues and maintains CPH numbers in England.

Dairy cattle Females reared and used mainly for producing milk.

Dam-genetic Cow that produced the embryo of a calf (usually also the cow that gave birth to the calf except where the embryo was transferred).

Dam-surrogate Cow that gave birth to a calf, where the embryo was transferred.

DARD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland.

DBES Date Based Export Scheme. Scheme allowing British beef to be exported under strictly controlled conditions. This was replaced in April 2006 with the General Export conditions.

Defra Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Responsible for cattle identification and tracing issues in England.

DO Divisional Office (Wales and Scotland).

Ear tag Ear tags are fitted to cattle to identify them. The regulations have changed several times over the years. All calves born since January 1998 should have a tag in each ear, one primary (large yellow plastic) and one secondary (various types). Each tag shows the herd mark of the birth holding and the individual animal number.

ETAS Ear Tag Allocation System. It controls the issue of tag numbers and is based at BCMS.

EU European Union.

GB Great Britain.

Helpline Takes incoming calls from farmers on a lo-call helpline number (0845 050 1234). This is the main point of contact for BCMS. There is also a Welsh language line (0845 050 3456). Lines are open from 8am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday, and from 9am to 1pm on Saturdays (limited service), and closed on Sundays.

Herd mark Unique identifier for a herd of animals that is issued by Animal Health Divisional Offices. Before January 2000, herd marks were made up of one or two letters followed by four numbers. Since January 2000 numeric herd marks have replaced the old ones (for cattle) - these are made up of six numbers. The new herd mark was made compulsory from 1 July 2000. Every cattle keeper has to have a herd mark for their holding, even if they only buy animals from other keepers and don't breed their own calves.

Herd suffix Number after a CPH showing the herd.

Hire bull A bull hired out for breeding purposes.

Holding A place where cattle are kept or handled. Includes farms, livestock markets, calf collection centres and slaughterhouses.

Hunt kennel A place that destroys carcasses which will not be eaten by humans.

ISP Internet service provider.

Inferred movement A missing movement created automatically from the information available to CTS, usually when movements before and after the inferred movement have been reported.

Keeper Any person responsible for animals, permanently or temporarily.

Knacker's yard A place that destroys carcasses, which will not be eaten by humans.

Lairage A temporary holding for cattle, for example, when being transported.

MAFF Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (now Defra)

MHS Meat Hygiene Service. Covers health and animal welfare issues at slaughterhouses. They have an MHS number, which is used in the same way as a CPH number on CTS.

Movement card Removable cards in chequebook-style passports and CORs. Used for reporting movements to BCMS. Information is entered by scanning.

Movement history The record on page three of the passport of the animal's previous movements, as recorded on the CTS when the passport was issued.

Movement licence Used to move animals which have been refused a passport to hunt kennels or a knacker's yard (CPP1b) or to move pre-registered calves either for welfare reasons or in exceptional circumstances.

Movement section Checking and correcting animal movement histories, and dealing with missing or incorrect information.

Movement summary Record of movements after the passport was issued, entered by keepers on pages five to 10 of the passport using bar-code labels.

PPAF Preprinted application form for a cattle passport (see also CPP12).

Queried cattle (page) This CTS Online screen shows a list of the cattle waiting for a passport that BCMS are dealing with.

Queried movements (page) This CTS Online screen shows a list of movements on or off your holding that BCMS are dealing with.

RDS Rural Development Service (England).

Retention period A set time that cattle must stay on a holding to qualify for a subsidy claim.

RPA Rural Payments Agency. Merged with BCMS on 1 April 2003.

SCPS Suckler Cow Premium Scheme. A subsidy previously paid for suckler cows.

SGRPID Scottish Government, Rural Payment and Inspections Directorate
Responsible for cattle identification and tracing issues in Scotland.

Single Payment Scheme (England and Wales) and Single Farm Payment Scheme (Scotland) This replaced most crop and livestock payments from 1 January 2005.

SIS Standard Interface Specification. This sets out how information about applications or movements should be e-mailed.

Snapshot date The date we took information from CTS for your statement.

SPS Slaughter Premium Scheme. A subsidy previously paid for animals to be slaughtered, which have been on the holding for a set time.

Standstill Restriction on animal movements by moving cattle 'on' to your holding. Contact your local AHDO for current details.

Suckler cow Gives birth to a calf of a suitable breed for meat production and suckles it for a minimum period of five months before weaning.

SVS State Veterinary Service. See also AHDO.

WAG Welsh Assembly Government. Responsible for cattle identification and tracing issues in Wales.