



# Animal Health Act 2002

## 2002 CHAPTER 42

### PART 3

#### ENFORCEMENT

##### *Powers*

#### **7 Treatment: power of entry**

- (1) Section 16 of the 1981 Act (treatment after exposure to infection) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2) for “officer of the Minister” substitute “ inspector ”.
- (3) In that subsection omit the words from “taking with him” to the end.
- (4) After subsection (2) insert the following—
  - “(3) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on sworn information in writing that the first condition is satisfied and that the second or third condition is satisfied he may issue a warrant authorising an inspector to enter any land or premises, if necessary using reasonable force, for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) The information must include—
  - (a) a statement as to whether any representations have been made by the occupier of the land or premises to an inspector concerning the purpose for which the warrant is sought;
  - (b) a summary of any such representations.
- (5) The first condition is that there are reasonable grounds for an inspector to enter the land or premises for that purpose.
- (6) The second condition is that each of the following applies to the occupier of the premises—

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (a) he has been informed of the decision to seek entry to the premises and of the reasons for that decision;
  - (b) he has failed to allow entry to the premises on being requested to do so by an inspector;
  - (c) he has been informed of the decision to apply for the warrant.
- (7) The third condition is that—
- (a) the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is absent and (in either case) notice of intention to apply for the warrant has been left in a conspicuous place on the premises, or
  - (b) an application for admission to the premises or the giving of notice of intention to apply for the warrant would defeat the object of entering the premises.
- (8) Subsections (9) to (12) apply to an inspector who enters any land or premises by virtue of subsection (2) or under a warrant issued under subsection (3).
- (9) The inspector may take with him—
- (a) such other persons as he thinks necessary to give him such assistance as he thinks necessary;
  - (b) such equipment as he thinks necessary.
- (10) The inspector may require any person on the land or premises who falls within subsection (11) to give him such assistance as he may reasonably require for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2).
- (11) The following persons fall within this subsection—
- (a) the occupier of the premises;
  - (b) a person appearing to the inspector to have charge of animals on the premises;
  - (c) a person appearing to the inspector to be under the direction or control of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (12) If the inspector enters any unoccupied premises he must leave them as effectively secured against entry as he found them.
- (13) If the inspector enters any premises by virtue of a warrant issued under subsection (3) he must at the time of entry—
- (a) serve a copy of the warrant on the occupier of the premises, or (if the occupier is not on the premises)
  - (b) leave a copy of the warrant in a conspicuous place on the premises.
- (14) A warrant issued under subsection (3) remains in force for one month starting with the date of its approval by the justice of the peace, which date shall be clearly visible on the warrant.
- (15) A warrant issued under subsection (3) must be executed only at a reasonable hour unless the inspector thinks that the case is one of urgency.
- (16) In relation to any premises to which entry is obtained by virtue of a warrant under this section the Secretary of State must retain for a period of not less than 12 months beginning with the day after entry—
- (a) a copy of the warrant;

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (b) a copy of any record of the steps taken to effect entry to the premises and the actions taken on the premises by the inspector and any other person entering the premises with him.

(17) A person commits an offence if—

- (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (10), and
- (b) he fails to give it.”

## **8 Slaughter: power of entry**

(1) In the 1981 Act the following sections are inserted after section 62—

### **“62A Slaughter: power of entry**

- (1) An inspector may at any time enter any premises for the purpose of—
  - (a) ascertaining whether a power conferred by or under this Act to cause an animal to be slaughtered should be exercised, or
  - (b) doing anything in pursuance of the exercise of that power.
- (2) In this section and sections 62B and 62C premises includes any land, building or other place.

### **62B Slaughter: warrants**

- (1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on sworn information in writing that the first condition is satisfied and that the second or third condition is satisfied he may issue a warrant authorising an inspector to enter any premises, if necessary using reasonable force, for the purpose mentioned in section 62A.
- (2) The information must include—
  - (a) a statement as to whether any representations have been made by the occupier of the land or premises to an inspector concerning the purpose for which the warrant is sought;
  - (b) a summary of any such representations.
- (3) The first condition is that there are reasonable grounds for an inspector to enter the premises for that purpose.
- (4) The second condition is that each of the following applies to the occupier of the premises—
  - (a) he has been informed of the decision to seek entry to the premises and of the reasons for that decision;
  - (b) he has failed to allow entry to the premises on being requested to do so by an inspector;
  - (c) he has been informed of the decision to apply for the warrant.
- (5) The third condition is that—
  - (a) the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is absent and (in either case) notice of intention to apply for the warrant has been left in a conspicuous place on the premises, or

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (b) an application for admission to the premises or the giving of notice of intention to apply for the warrant would defeat the object of entering the premises.
- (6) A warrant issued under this section remains in force for one month starting with the date of its approval by the justice of the peace, which date shall be clearly visible on the warrant.
- (7) A warrant issued under this section must be executed only at a reasonable hour unless the inspector thinks that the case is one of urgency.
- (8) In relation to any premises to which entry is obtained by virtue of a warrant under this section the Secretary of State must retain for a period of not less than 12 months beginning with the day after entry—
  - (a) a copy of the warrant;
  - (b) a copy of any record of the steps taken to effect entry to the premises and the actions taken on the premises by the inspector and any other person entering the premises with him.

### **62C Slaughter: supplementary**

- (1) This section applies to an inspector who enters any premises by virtue of section 62A or under a warrant issued under section 62B.
  - (2) The inspector may take with him—
    - (a) such other persons as he thinks necessary to give him such assistance as he thinks necessary;
    - (b) such equipment as he thinks necessary.
  - (3) The inspector may require any person on the premises who falls within subsection (4) to give him such assistance as he may reasonably require for the purpose mentioned in section 62A.
  - (4) The following persons fall within this subsection—
    - (a) the occupier of the premises;
    - (b) a person appearing to the inspector to have charge of animals on the premises;
    - (c) a person appearing to the inspector to be under the direction or control of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
  - (5) If the inspector enters any premises by virtue of a warrant issued under section 62B he must at the time of entry—
    - (a) serve a copy of the warrant on the occupier of the premises, or (if the occupier is not on the premises)
    - (b) leave a copy of the warrant in a conspicuous place on the premises.
  - (6) If the inspector enters any unoccupied premises he must leave them as effectively secured against entry as he found them.”
- (2) In that Act the following section is inserted after section 66—

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

### **“66A Refusal and obstruction of inspector**

- (1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he—
  - (a) refuses admission to any premises to a person acting under section 62A above,
  - (b) obstructs or impedes him in so acting, or
  - (c) assists in any such obstruction or impeding.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
  - (a) he is required to give assistance under section 62C(3), and
  - (b) he fails to give it.”

## **9 Tests and samples: power of entry**

In the 1981 Act the following sections are inserted after section 62C (inserted by section 8 of this Act)—

### **“62D Tests and samples: power of entry**

- (1) A veterinary inspector may at any time enter any premises for the purpose of ascertaining—
  - (a) whether disease anti-bodies exist in animals on the premises;
  - (b) whether any animal on the premises or which was kept there at any time is, or was at that time, infected with disease;
  - (c) whether any causative agent of disease is present on the premises.
- (2) Disease is foot-and-mouth disease and such other disease as the Secretary of State may by order specify.
- (3) No order may be made under subsection (2) unless a draft of the order has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House.
- (4) Causative agent includes any virus, bacterium and any other organism or infectious substance which may cause or transmit disease.
- (5) In this section and sections 62E and 62F premises includes any land, building or other place.

### **62E Tests and samples: warrants**

- (1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on sworn information in writing that the first condition is satisfied and that the second or third condition is satisfied he may issue a warrant authorising a veterinary inspector to enter any premises, if necessary using reasonable force, for the purpose mentioned in section 62D.
- (2) The information must include—
  - (a) a statement as to whether any representations have been made by the occupier of the land or premises to an inspector concerning the purpose for which the warrant is sought;
  - (b) a summary of any such representations.

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (3) The first condition is that there are reasonable grounds for a veterinary inspector to enter the premises for that purpose.
- (4) The second condition is that each of the following applies to the occupier of the premises—
  - (a) he has been informed of the decision to seek entry to the premises and of the reasons for that decision;
  - (b) he has failed to allow entry to the premises on being requested to do so by an inspector;
  - (c) he has been informed of the decision to apply for the warrant.
- (5) The third condition is that—
  - (a) the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is absent and (in either case) notice of intention to apply for the warrant has been left in a conspicuous place on the premises, or
  - (b) an application for admission to the premises or the giving of notice of intention to apply for the warrant would defeat the object of entering the premises.
- (6) A warrant issued under this section remains in force for one month starting with the date of its approval by the justice of the peace, which date shall be clearly visible on the warrant.
- (7) A warrant issued under this section must be executed only at a reasonable hour unless the inspector thinks that the case is one of urgency.
- (8) In relation to any premises to which entry is obtained by virtue of a warrant under this section the Secretary of State must retain for a period of not less than 12 months beginning with the day after entry—
  - (a) a copy of the warrant;
  - (b) a copy of any record of the steps taken to effect entry to the premises and the actions taken on the premises by the inspector and any other person entering the premises with him.

#### **62F Tests and samples: supplementary**

- (1) This section applies to a veterinary inspector who enters any premises by virtue of section 62D or under a warrant issued under section 62E.
- (2) The inspector may take with him—
  - (a) such other persons as he thinks necessary to give him such assistance as he thinks necessary;
  - (b) such equipment as he thinks necessary.
- (3) The inspector may take such samples (including samples from any animal on the premises) and carry out such tests as he thinks are necessary for the purpose mentioned in section 62D(1).
- (4) The inspector may require any person on the premises who falls within subsection (5) to give him such assistance as he may reasonably require for the purpose mentioned in section 62D(1).
- (5) The following persons fall within this subsection—

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (a) the occupier of the premises;
  - (b) a person appearing to the inspector to have charge of animals on the premises;
  - (c) a person appearing to the inspector to be under the direction or control of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (6) If the inspector enters any unoccupied premises he must leave them as effectively secured against entry as he found them.
- (7) If the inspector enters any premises by virtue of a warrant issued under section 62E he must at the time of entry—
- (a) serve a copy of the warrant on the occupier of the premises, or (if the occupier is not on the premises)
  - (b) leave a copy of the warrant in a conspicuous place on the premises.
- (8) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (4), and
  - (b) he fails to give it.”

## 10 Inspection of vehicles

In the 1981 Act the following section is inserted after section 65—

### “65A Inspection of vehicles

- (1) If each of the conditions in subsection (2) is satisfied, an inspector may stop, detain and inspect any vehicle to ascertain whether the provisions of any of the following are being complied with—
- (a) this Act;
  - (b) an order made under this Act;
  - (c) a regulation of a local authority made in pursuance of such an order.
- (2) The conditions are—
- (a) that the vehicle is in a designated area in a designated period;
  - (b) that the inspector is accompanied by a constable in uniform.
- (3) In subsection (2) “designated” means designated by an order made by the Secretary of State.
- (4) A vehicle includes—
- (a) a trailer, semi-trailer or other thing which is designed or adapted to be towed by another vehicle;
  - (b) anything on a vehicle;
  - (c) a detachable part of a vehicle;
  - (d) a container or other structure designed or adapted to be carried by or on a vehicle.”

## 11 Obstruction

In section 60(5) of the 1981 Act (power to apprehend without warrant if officer is obstructed)—

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (a) for “officer other than a constable” substitute “ inspector ”;
- (b) for “officer” (in the second place where the word occurs) substitute “ inspector or a constable ”.

### *Offences*

## 12 Deliberate infection of animals

(1) In the 1981 Act the following sections are inserted after section 28—

### “28A Deliberate infection

- (1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he knowingly does anything which causes or is intended to cause an animal to be infected with a disease specified in Schedule 2A.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable—
  - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both;
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by order amend Schedule 2A.
- (4) A statutory instrument containing an order under subsection (3) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

### 28B Deliberate infection: disqualification

- (1) If a person is convicted of an offence under section 28A the court may by order disqualify him, for such period as it thinks fit, from keeping or dealing in—
  - (a) any animals, or
  - (b) any animals of a specified kind.
- (2) The court may suspend the operation of the order—
  - (a) for such period as it thinks necessary to enable arrangements to be made for the keeping of any animals to which the disqualification relates;
  - (b) pending an appeal.
- (3) A person who is disqualified under subsection (1) may from time to time apply to the court which imposed the disqualification to remove it or vary it.
- (4) On an application under subsection (3) the court may by order—
  - (a) refuse the application,
  - (b) remove the disqualification, or
  - (c) vary the disqualification to apply it only to such animals or kind of animals as it specifies.
- (5) In considering an application under subsection (3) the court may have regard to—



---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (a) the nature of the offence in respect of which the disqualification was imposed;
  - (b) the character of the applicant;
  - (c) his conduct since the disqualification was imposed.
- (6) The first application under subsection (3) must not be made before the end of the period of one year starting with the date the disqualification starts.
- (7) A further application must not be made before the end of the period of one year starting with the date of the court's last order.
- (8) For the purposes of this section keeping or dealing in an animal includes—
- (a) having custody or control of an animal;
  - (b) being concerned in the management or control of a body (whether or not incorporated) whose activities include keeping or dealing in animals.”
- (2) In that Act the following Schedule is inserted after Schedule 2—

“SCHEDULE 2A

SPECIFIED DISEASES

Foot-and-mouth disease  
Swine vesicular disease  
Peste des petits ruminants  
Lumpy skin disease  
Bluetongue  
African horse sickness  
Classical swine fever  
Newcastle disease  
Vesicular stomatitis  
Rinderpest  
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia  
Rift Valley fever  
Sheep pox and goat pox  
African swine fever  
Highly pathogenic avian influenza.”

**13 Penalties for certain summary offences**

In the 1981 Act the following section is substituted for section 75—

“**75 Penalties for certain summary offences**

- (1) This section applies to any offence under this Act for which no penalty is specified.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence to which this section applies is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.”

---

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3. (See end of Document for details)*

---

## 14 Prosecutions: time limit

In the 1981 Act the following section is inserted before section 72—

### “71A Prosecutions: time limit

- (1) Despite anything in section 127(1) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 an information relating to an offence under this Act which is triable by a magistrates’ court in England and Wales may be so tried if it is laid at any time—
  - (a) within the period of three years starting with the date of the commission of the offence, and
  - (b) within the period of six months starting with the day on which evidence which the prosecutor thinks is sufficient to justify the proceedings comes to his knowledge.
- (2) A certificate by the prosecutor as to the date on which such evidence came to his knowledge is conclusive evidence of that fact.”

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Animal Health Act 2002, Part 3.