businesscompanion
trading standards law explained

Livestock markets

In the guide

The law
What is a market?
Market conditions
Identification
Sales of calves
Young animals
Biosecurity
    Livestock vehicles
Trading Standards
In this update
Key legislation

This guidance is for Scotland

Most people in a market, whether they are selling, buying, in charge of, hauling or just viewing animals, are required to comply with certain ways of handling them. Animals must be handled with care, in an appropriate manner for their species, and be fit for transport and sale in a market.

Only people who are correctly dressed in clean washable or disposable clothing and footwear should enter designated animal areas. They should wash their hands and cleanse and disinfect their footwear when leaving this area.

The golden rule for vehicles is 'clean in, clean out'.

For the purposes of this guide, 'animals' are cattle, sheep, goats (and all other ruminating animals), pigs, rabbits and poultry.

The law

Disease control measures at markets are exercised via the Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Order 2002, and Scotland has so far retained the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order 1925.

The Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990 (WAMO) defines a market as "... a market place or sale-yard, or any other premises or place to which animals are brought from other places and exposed for sale and includes any lairage adjoining a market and used in connection with it and any place adjoining a market used as a parking area by visitors to the market for parking vehicles".

Note: this definition does not include a farm sale where all the animals are resident on the farm and

owned by the occupier of that farm.

For specific information on horses, please see 'Welfare of horses at markets etc'.

What is a market?

This is both a place and an event.

Market conditions

- animals or poultry must not be lifted, dragged or suspended by their head, ears, horns, legs, feet, tail, fleece or wings
- the use of sticks, goads and instruments capable of inflicting electric shocks is controlled and specified
- unfit animals* are not to be exposed for sale
- animals must not be caused injury or unnecessary suffering while in the market by any means and by any person
- the method and manner of penning / caging animal species and poultry is specified

[*'Unfit' includes infirm, diseased, ill, injured, fatigued or likely to give birth. Suspected unfit animals can be detained pending veterinary examination. Livestock must also be fit for transport; see the Scottish Government's guidance on commercial animal transport.]

Market operators (normally the auctioneers) are required to:

- supply suitable bedding for specified animals
- ensure suitable pens are provided for unfit animals
- make provision for the feeding and watering of animals
- supply footbaths at the entrance to the animal areas and the loading / unloading areas
- supply footbaths and handwashing facilities at the entrance to the animal areas and the loading / unloading areas
- ensure that alleyways, pens and fittings are not likely to cause injury to animals

Market authorities are required to provide covered accommodation for specified animals.

Market operators are also required to accurately meet the recording and movement reporting requirements, which can be specific to the species passing through the market.

Identification

All cattle, pigs, sheep and goats must be correctly identified. Identification in this context includes both physical identification, such as ear tags, slapmarks or tattoos (as appropriate and as permitted by the relevant legislation) and the relevant documentation that must accompany individual species - for example, cattle passports or movement documents for sheep.

If animals are to be slaughtered for human consumption, the appropriate food chain information (FCI) declaration will be required; see 'Food chain information' for more information.

More detailed guidance on species-specific requirements can be found in the following guides:

- 'Goats: identification, records and movement'
- 'Sheep: identification, records and movement'
- 'Cattle identification'
- 'Identification and movement of pigs'
- 'Registration and records of poultry and other captive birds'

The Scottish Government website also has information relating to livestock identification and traceability.

Sales of calves

In this context, calf means a bovine animal under 12 weeks old. Calves can only be sold at market under certain conditions; they must be:

- removed from market within four hours of the last calf being sold by auction
- accompanied by a valid cattle passport and, if intended for slaughter, by a food chain information document (FCI)

Marketing of any calf more than twice in a consecutive period of 28 days is not permitted.

Calves less than seven days old or those with an unhealed navel may not be taken into a market at all.

Calves under six months old presented at market must have an adequate supply of suitable bedding, which must be dry when provided. A thin dusting of sawdust would not be considered adequate.

See also 'Calves at market'.

Young animals

Young lambs and goat kids must not be taken to market or exposed for sale while they still have unhealed navels.

Young lambs and goat kids under four weeks of age, not accompanied by mother, must:

- be housed in covered accommodation, with solid sides and free from draughts
- be removed from the market not more than four hours after arrival
- have bedding provided, which must be dry

Pigs less than three weeks old, lambs less than one week old and calves less than ten days old must not be transported further than 100 km.

Biosecurity

Those who operate markets should ensure good biosecurity is adhered to. Leave 'disease' where it is by following good biosecurity measures every time you leave a premises with livestock:

- you should ensure that you know the signs of notifiable diseases in animals and, if in doubt, seek veterinary advice as soon as possible
- don't come on to the premises with clothes or livestock vehicle (including a vehicle used to pull a trailer), contaminated with mud or other farm contamination
- facilities are provided for you to cleanse and disinfect your boots and scrub your hands. Use them if you need to

- handling animals can spread disease. You should wash your hands and clothing / footwear before you leave the premises
- you should cleanse and disinfect your livestock vehicle on site before leaving if at all possible
- be alert for any signs of disease in animals. If there is a suspect case while you are on the premises, be prepared to cooperate with the authorities in implementing the disease control contingency plan

Scottish Government biosecurity guidance gives essential advice on disease prevention and good practice.

Livestock vehicles

The golden rule for vehicles is 'clean in, clean out'. Animals must not be loaded into a vehicle or trailer unless it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using an approved disinfectant since it was last used to transport animals.

You must not bring a vehicle or trailer to a market, even if it is empty, if it is visibly contaminated with animal dung, other than the dung of animals on the vehicle or trailer at the time. However, you may enter the market for the purpose of washing out your vehicle, in which case you must go straight to the lorry wash.

If you bring animals to a market and then purchase others, you must not load the purchased animals unless and until you have cleansed and disinfected the vehicle or trailer. However, there are exceptions to this rule - for example, if you are transporting animals between the same two points (except two sale premises) on the same day, and the means of transport is used exclusively for this purpose, then you only need to cleanse and disinfect before the first journey and after the last.

If you have brought animals to a market and wish to leave without cleansing and disinfecting your empty vehicle or trailer, you must cleanse and disinfect within 24 hours or, in any event, before the vehicle or trailer is next used to transport animals (local authority inspectors may carry out random checks).

All livestock vehicles should have their tyres, mudguards and wheel arches cleansed and disinfected when leaving the market.

For further guidance, see 'Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles'.

Trading Standards

For more information on the work of Trading Standards services - and the possible consequences of not abiding by the law - please see 'Trading Standards: powers, enforcement and penalties'.

In this update

The 'Sales of calves' section has been amended for greater clarity.

Last reviewed / updated: October 2024

Key legislation

- Markets, Sales and Lairs Order 1925
- Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990
- Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Order 2002
- Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
- Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
- Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006

Please note

This information is intended for guidance; only the courts can give an authoritative interpretation of the law.

The guide's 'Key legislation' links go to the legislation.gov.uk website. The site usually updates the legislation to include any amendments made to it. However, this is not always the case. Information on all changes made to legislation can be found by following the above links and clicking on the 'More Resources' tab.

© 2026 Chartered Trading Standards Institute

Source URL:
https://businesscompanion.owastaging.co.uk/en/quick-guides/animals-and-agriculture/livestock-markets-s