

Buildings and structures for agriculture

Part 49. Code of practice for design and construction of milking premises

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Farm and Horticultural Buildings Standards Policy Committee (FHB/-) to Technical Committee FHB/1, upon which the following bodies were represented:

AFRC Institute of Engineering Research
Aggregate Concrete Block Association
Brick Development Association
British Cement Association
British Commercial Glasshouse Manufacturers' Association
British Constructional Steelwork Association Ltd.
British Poultry Federation Limited
British Precast Concrete Federation Ltd.
British Veterinary Association
British Wood Preserving Association
British Woodworking Federation
Cold Rolled Sections Association
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
Department of Agriculture Northern Ireland
Electricity Supply Industry in England and Wales
Farm and Rural Buildings Centre
Farm Buildings Association
Fibre Cement Manufacturers' Association Limited
Health and Safety Executive
Institution of Civil Engineers
Local Authority Organizations
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
National Farmers' Union
Royal Institute of British Architects
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Steel Construction Institute
Timber Research and Development Association

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Foreword

This Part of BS 5502 has been prepared under the direction of the Farm and Horticultural Buildings Standards Policy Committee. This Part together with BS 5502 : Parts 40, 41, 42 and 43 is a revision of BS 5502 : Section 2.2 and Section 2.5 which are withdrawn.

While BS 5502 is being revised and added to, the opportunity is being taken to restructure the standard into the following broad subject areas:

- Part 0 Introduction and consolidated index
- Parts 10 to 19 Reference information and legislation
- Parts 20 to 39 General design
- Parts 40 to 59 Livestock buildings
- Parts 60 to 79 Crop buildings
- Parts 80 to 99 Ancillary buildings

More specifically, the livestock building series will comprise:

- Part 40 Code of practice for design and construction of cattle buildings
- Part 41 Code of practice for design and construction of sheep buildings and pens
- Part 42 Code of practice for design and construction of pig buildings
- Part 43 Code of practice for design and construction of poultry buildings
- Part 49 Code of practice for design and construction of milking premises
- Part 50 Code of practice for design, construction and use of storage tanks and reception pits for livestock slurry
- Part 51 Code of practice for design and construction of slatted, perforated and mesh floors for livestock
- Part 52 Code of practice for design of alarm systems, emergency ventilation and smoke ventilation for livestock housing

A more detailed description of the new structure of BS 5502 is given in Part 0.

The object of introducing the new structure is to allow subject areas to be broadly characterized, and related subject matter, whether in the form of recommendations, guidance or supporting data, to be rationalized and brought together. It will also allow sufficient flexibility to enable BS 5502 to be expanded and developed in a logical way in the future.

It has been assumed in the drafting of this Part of BS 5502 that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose guidance it has been prepared.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Code of practice

1 Scope

This Part of BS 5502 gives recommendations for the design and construction of milking premises, including milking parlours, milk rooms and their associated facilities. The recommendations are not applicable to buildings used for the housing of dairy cattle, nor for the processing of milk (see BS 5502 : Part 40) or to cow sheds.

NOTE.1. For further information on milking machine installations reference should be made to BS 5545.

NOTE.2. The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions given in BS 6100 apply.

NOTE. Work has commenced on a further Part of BS 5502 (Part 10) which will be a glossary of terms for buildings and structures for agriculture.

3 General

3.1 Milking systems

3.1.1 There are two basic milking systems. The most common method is to bring the cows for milking to a milking parlour, usually twice a day. The alternative system is to milk the cows where they are housed.

3.1.2 A milk room is required on all registered dairy farms and the milk should be transferred to this room as soon as possible after milking. A milk room is usually needed to provide a suitable place for filtering, cooling and storing milk.

3.2 Regulations

3.2.1 New regulations

In June 1992 the EC adopted Directive 92/46, which lays down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of milk and milk-based products. In the UK the Directive has been implemented in new national hygiene regulations as follows:

The Dairy Products (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1996;

The Dairy Products (Hygiene) (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 1996;

The Dairy Products (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996.

These regulations replace most of the previous milk and dairies hygiene legislation that applied to the production of cow's milk in the UK. The regulations apply to milk, intended for human consumption, from cows, goats, sheep and buffaloes.

3.2.2 Registration and licensing

All milking premises where milk is produced are referred to as production holdings. In England and Wales production holdings should be registered with the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency. In Scotland they should be licensed by the Local Authorities and in Northern Ireland they should be licensed by the Department of Agriculture.

3.2.3 Conditions for registration and licensing of production holdings

3.2.3.1 General conditions

The regulations require the following general conditions.

- a) Animals of all species shall be kept away from premises and sites where milk is sorted, handled or cooled (and where milking equipment is cleaned or stored).
- b) Pigs and poultry shall not be housed in premises where milk-producing animals are housed or milked.
- c) Access to the premises in which milk-producing animals are housed or milked or any premises on the production holding in which milk is handled, cooled or stored shall be kept free from accumulation of dung, droppings or other offensive matter. Dung channels and droppings on the production holding shall be cleared regularly as necessary.
- d) Adequate measures shall be taken to control insects, rodents and other vermin on the production holding.

3.2.3.2 Conditions for the structure of the premises and feedingstuffs

The regulations, additionally, set out the following conditions relating to the design and construction of the milking premises.

- a) Premises in which animals are milked or in which raw milk is handled, cooled or stored shall:
 - 1) be designed, sited, constructed, maintained and managed in such a way as to ensure satisfactory hygiene conditions for milking operations and for handling, cooling and sorting of milk and shall provide adequate separation from all sources of contamination, including lavatories and dung heaps;
 - 2) have walls and flooring in areas liable to soiling or infection and fittings and equipment which are easy to clean and disinfect;
 - 3) have suitable means of waste disposal, including flooring which allows liquids to drain away;