Argyll and Bute Council

Generic Contingency Plan
Notifiable Disease Control

Including

Foot & Mouth Disease
Newcastle Disease
Classical Swine Fever
Bluetongue Disease

Protective Services
FOREWORD

The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) 2001 outbreak touched everyone in Britain in one way or another, no less so farmers and others in the agricultural industry here in Argyll and Bute. For many this was the first time they had ever considered the impacts of such a disease on them and their businesses when disease can spread so far, so wide, so quickly, facilitated by modern marketing practice and efficient transport networks.

The challenges of modern farming and the economic pressures tend to act against good practice, when the perceived threat is low or nonexistent. Animal Disease is now an ever present challenge to the farming community, appears to be more prevalent than in the past, in recent years we have seen outbreaks of Swine Fever, Animal disease and more recently outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (2) and Bluetongue.

Not just a problem of the past, we continue to face new challenges, new diseases, more recently imported from the Continent without our knowledge. All the more need then, for a return to former values and to simple, yet effective “barriers” to the spread of disease.

In the aftermath of the 2001 FMD outbreak the State Veterinary Service and others produced a national response plan, discussed the best response to an outbreak developing novel models of control before revisiting this plan again. The net result of all this thinking is a plan which works much as before with control vested in the State Veterinary Service. For the Local Authority, we must ensure business continuity, provide support and resources for third parties such as the Animal Health Service and provide what support we can for the local economy and specifically those businesses based on agriculture, tourism and other service industries.

The stated aim of the strategy is “to intervene to limit or control the spread of disease and thereby protect the health and welfare of farmed animals, and of people when this involves a zoonotic disease”, through

i. The adoption of “effective disease control”, through early intervention and engagement with farmers and others best placed to ensure bio-security and legitimate animal movement

ii. An informed, confident and farming industry, demonstrating compliance and self regulation

iii. Sound welfare practices

iv. Positive, targeted enforcement of animal health and welfare legislation, which is
sensitive to the prevailing environment, but remains focussed on the absolute need for control(s) based on “risk management”

v. **Consistent representation** to the Scottish Government and others, as indicated, presenting the best case for farming, farmers and others affected by any outbreak/control measures, based on sound evidence and demonstrable need.

vi. The **dissemination of clear, unambiguous information** and messages designed to facilitate the control and eradication of disease, economic stability and public support of the Council and others in pursuit of the above objectives.

The Council’s Animal Health and Welfare Service in past outbreaks have been well received within the farming community. I welcome this strategy as a positive contribution to speedy control of any outbreak and commitment to the sustainability of the farming and service sector economies here in Argyll and Bute.

*Cllr. Robert MacIntyre,*
Depute Leader and Spokesperson for the Environment etc.
Argyll and Bute Council
November 2007
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<thead>
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<th>No. Copies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERNAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argyll and Bute Council: Elected Members</td>
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<td>Argyll and Bute Council: Leader and Environment Spokesperson</td>
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<td>Chief Executive; Emergency Planning Officer &amp; Communications Manager</td>
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<td>Director Development Services; Council Rights of Way Officer</td>
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<td>Director Operational Services; Head of Roads and Amenity Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health and Welfare Team, Protective Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXTERNAL |
| Adjoining Councils | 4 |
| Animal Health Service (Animal Health Divisional Office) | 2 |
| Argyll, Stirling and the Trossachs Tourist Board | 1 |
| British Small Animal Veterinary Association | 1 |
| British Veterinary Association | 1 |
| British Waterways Board | 1 |
| Caledonian MacBrayne | 2 |
| Federation of Small Businesses | 1 |
| Health Protection Scotland | 1 |
| Historic Scotland | 1 |
| Livestock Auctioneers Association (LAA) | 1 |
| Local veterinary surgeons | 6 |
| Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority | 1 |
| National Farmers Union Scotland (NFUS) | 3 |
| National Trust for Scotland | 1 |
| Road Haulage Association (RHA) (Livestock Carriers Group) | 1 |
| SAC (Scottish Agricultural College) | 1 |
| Scottish Crofters Foundation | 1 |
| Scottish Environment Protection Agency | 1 |
Scottish Executive, Environment and Rural Affairs Department  
Scottish Landowners Federation  
Scottish Natural Heritage  
Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA)  
Strathclyde Police, “L” and “X” Divisions  
Transerv  
Western Ferries  

FIRST ISSUE  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated Recipient</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name (Printed)</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENT(S)  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name (Printed)</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Example</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1/07</td>
<td>Change of SAC Address</td>
<td>21.10.07</td>
<td>AS TAYLOR</td>
<td>AS Taylor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>AIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>National and Regional Context</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Exercising the Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>RISK ASSESSMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>KEY EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Animal Health Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Strathclyde Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>NHS Highland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Health Protection Scotland (HPS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>WIDER STAKEHOLDERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>National Farmers Union Scotland (NFUS), Scottish Crofting Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Local Veterinary Practitioners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Rural Interest Bodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Specific Interest and Pressure Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Local businesses; inc. service sector and tourist industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Local communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>NATIONAL &amp; LOCAL DISEASE CONTROL STRUCTURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>National Disease Control Structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>PLAN ACTIVATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1 Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement
7.2 Argyll and Bute Council Emergency Planning Team
   7.2.1 Initiation
   7.2.2 Activation
7.3 Communications and Public Relations
   7.3.1 Initiation and Activation
   7.3.2 Stand Down and Recovery
7.4 Roads and Public Rights of Way Responsibilities
7.5 Elected Members
7.6 Wider Local Authority Services Responsibilities

8. INFECTED PREMISES AND RESTRICTED ZONES
   8.1 Suspect Premise
   8.2 Infected Premise (IP)
   8.3 Contact Premise or Dangerous Contact
   8.4 Temporary Control Zone (TCZ)
   8.5 Protection Zone (PZ)
   8.6 Surveillance Zone (SZ)
   8.7 Restricted Zone (RZ)
   8.8 Vaccination Surveillance Zone
ATTACHMENTS
Protection & Surveillance Zone – Animal disease

Appendix A    Notifiable Disease List
Appendix B    Notifiable Animal Disease Suspect Report Form
Appendix C    Argyll and Bute Council Internal Contact List
Appendix D    Delivery Partner and Key Stakeholder Contact List
Appendix E    Bio Security Guidance
Appendix F    Duty Officer Call out Procedure for a report of Reported Disease
Appendix G    Animal disease
Appendix H    Bluetongue Disease
Appendix I    Classical Swine Fever
Appendix J    Foot and Mouth Disease
Appendix K    Newcastle Disease
Appendix L    Rabies

Please remember that this Contingency Plan must be read in conjunction with the Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department’s Animal Diseases Generic Contingency Plans.
1. INTRODUCTION

This plan summarises the Argyll and Bute response to an outbreak of a contagious animal disease, wherever that may be in the United Kingdom.

This plan is linked to the Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department and other national Animal Disease Contingency Plans. This Plan provides the local context for the Argyll and Bute response.
2. AIM

The aim of the Plan is to set out a coordinated response to an outbreak of notifiable animal disease by prescribing the roles and responsibilities of key players, and identifying the resources which the Council will deploy in response to this, and in particular, sets out how it will respond independently and working with others.

2.1 Objectives

The Council will

i. provide assistance to the Animal Health Service through early intervention and the enforcement of “effective disease control strategies”, working with farmers and others best placed to ensure bio-security and legitimate animal movement

ii. work to promote an informed and confident farming industry, demonstrating compliance and self regulation

iii. promote sound welfare practices

iv. undertake positive, targeted enforcement of animal health and welfare legislation, which is sensitive to the prevailing environment, but remains focussed on the absolute need for control(s) based on “risk management”

v. work to ensure consistent representation to the Scottish Government and others, as indicated, presenting the best case for farming, farmers and others affected by any outbreak/control measures, based on sound evidence and demonstrable need.

vi. disseminate clear, timely information to the public, local businesses and the Media throughout the duration of the outbreak designed to facilitate the control and eradication of disease, promote economic stability and “win” public support for the Council and others in pursuit of the above objectives.

vii. manage the wider impacts of any outbreak to minimise disruption to the countryside, transport networks and to the rural and island communities of Argyll and Bute.

2.2 National and Regional Context

The Scottish Government Rural Affairs and Environment Department is the lead department in the Scottish Government in the event of a notifiable animal disease outbreak in Scotland, and has the responsibility for ensuring national preparedness for
such an event. The information and arrangements set out in this Plan should be read in conjunction with the Scottish Government Animal Disease Contingency Plans which are available at the following web address
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Contingencies/Introduction

2.3 Exercising The Plan
The Council will exercise one facet of the Plan each year, and organise a multi-agency event once every three years, or following any major change in the Plan and/or the Council’s response to disease outbreaks
3. RISK

Working at all times in compliance with national guidance, the Council's Animal Health and Welfare enforcement team will adopt a risk-based decision making process, in the development of determining enforcement interventions designed to secure the health and well-being of animals.

First developed and adopted during the 2000 outbreak as the basis for the “opening up” of the countryside, the management of any outbreak and the decisions required beyond those prescribed by the national strategy will be informed by this self-same risk based approach which focuses on the risk, rather than the hazard presented by a national outbreak. In this way, the Service will work to ensure that the needs and interests of the British farming community, the livestock population and general public are effectively balanced and protected.
4. KEY EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

The Council places a great value on effective communication between partners and stakeholders as the key to effective inter-agency working and public and stakeholder engagement, and ultimately effective animal disease control.

4.1 Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT)

The Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department will be the lead Governmental Department in the event of an outbreak. Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department is responsible for establishing a National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) to manage the tactical level response to a disease outbreak. The NDCC will include representatives from all relevant central government departments and agencies, operational partners (e.g. MoD) and wider stakeholders (e.g. NFUS, market operators).

The NDCC provides a coordinated response to the information received from the Strategic Group (Governmental); to receive operational feedback, collate information and provide accurate reports and devise tactics for operational implementation. The NDCC provides information and guidance to the Scottish Government’s Emergency Coordinating Committee.

Overview of Responsibilities

Before the Event

a. Produce, update and review the National Contingency Plan for notifiable animal diseases
b. Provide for the regular exercising of national contingency plan
c. Ensure and co-ordinate effective liaison with other government departments, government agencies, operational partners and wider stakeholders on an ongoing basis, and in the event of an animal disease outbreak.
d. Author and implement legislation as necessary.
e. Lead in the effective provision of information to partners, industry stakeholders, wider stakeholders and government bodies and the general public and media interests.
f. Collate data through the SAMU, BCMS, Poultry Register and the AIICS, sharing with appropriate partners and stakeholders.
During the Event

g. Establish and manage the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) in the event of a notifiable animal disease outbreak.
h. Ensure the rapid establishment of the Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department and the Scottish Government’s Emergency Cell/Coordinating Committee at St Andrews House
i. Make policy decisions as required, having regard to veterinary opinion and advice from partners and stakeholders.
j. Lead in the effective provision of information to partners, wider government bodies, wider stakeholders, and the general public and media interests.
k. Continuously assess the resource demands and pressures on Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department staff, the Animal Health (State Veterinary Service) local veterinary surgeons and wider partners, including local authorities.
I. Fulfill national and European financial and auditing requirements.
m. Ensure the needs and interests of the British farming community, the livestock population and general public are effectively balanced and represented.

4.2 Animal Health Service (AHS)
The Animal Health Service, formerly known as the State Veterinary Service was established in April 2005. The AH Service will take the lead on all operational aspects of emergency preparedness and control in relation to animal disease at both a national and local level across Great Britain.

The AH Service will develop national and regional animal disease contingency plans, and lead the implementation of contingency plans if required. The AH Service regularly test both national and local contingency plans through contingency exercises. The AH Service will ensure that operational partners and stakeholders are engaged in the development and testing of the contingency plans, ensuring all key parties have a common understanding of their roles and responsibilities in a disease outbreak.

At a national level, the AH Service has overall responsibility for tactical and operational requirements, including taking a key role in the implementation of the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC). The AH Service will ensure that a Joint Co-ordination Centre is established within the NDCC to collect and collate outbreak intelligence, pass data to the
strategic level team, provide tactical guidance to the operational level and facilitate two way communications between disease eradication teams.

The AH Service will, as veterinary experts, have a significant input into the decisions made at a strategic level, and play a fundamental role in ensuring effective communication takes place across central government and delivery partners. Local Animal Health Divisional Office(s) (AHDO) have responsibility for establishing and managing the implementation of Local Disease Control Centres (LDCCs) where indicated. The Local Disease Control Centres will facilitate the implementation of disease control measures at an operational level, and enable effective co-ordination of all delivery partners and stakeholders involved in controlling the disease at a regional and local level.

**Overview of Responsibilities - NATIONAL**

**Before the Event**

a. Develop and implement national animal disease contingency plans.
b. Organise and lead national contingency exercises at appropriate intervals.
c. Organise regular testing of “local” animal disease contingency plans. (Local Authority Contingency Plans)
d. Engage with key SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT officials, wider central government departments and key operational partners.

during the Event

e. Overall responsibility for operational requirements in the event of disease outbreak, providing necessary input into strategic and tactical areas.
f. Engage with key Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department officials, wider central government departments and key operational partners.
g. Liaise with UK Government Officials.
h. Establish Joint Co-ordination Centre within NDCC.
i. Co-ordinate and direct activities between LDCCs as required.

**Overview of Responsibilities - LOCAL**

**Before the Event**

j. Co-ordination of local disease control activity 
k. Develop and implement regional animal disease contingency plans.
l. Organise regular testing of local animal disease contingency plans.
m. Ensure effective communication across partner and stakeholders

**During the Event**

n. Deploy personnel and resources, and disseminate information designed to control or minimise the risk of the spread of disease from infected to un-infected stock
o. Co-ordinate local disease control activity
p. Establish a Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) to co-ordinate the local aspects of the disease control operation.
q. Ensure that local partners and stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities in a disease situation, and are actively engaged in an open and dynamic communication network.
r. Provide veterinary personnel and/or resources for disease testing requirements.
s. Lead in the identification of tracing the source of the disease, dangerous contact animals etc.
t. Co-ordinate the effective serving of notices and movement licences.
u. Work with delivery partners to organise enforcement activities based on local intelligence and consideration of disease risk.
v. Co-ordinate slaughter activities on all premises where stock are to be slaughtered for disease control purposes
w. Ensure valuations on livestock being slaughtered for disease control purposes in accordance with legislative and policy requirements

**4.3 Strathclyde Police**

Strathclyde Police will fulfill a number of specific roles in relation to an animal disease outbreak, in addition to their wider role in maintaining order and protecting the public. Specifically the Police will work closely with Argyll and Bute Council to enforce movement controls and the policing of control zones.

The work of Strathclyde Police in an animal disease outbreak will be dependent upon the severity and nature of other requirements being placed upon them. Police are able to provide assistance to the AH SERVICE through the provision of specialist knowledge in the area of management and co-ordination of major incidents.

**Overview of Responsibilities**

**During the Event**

a. Assist local authorities with the policing of Surveillance Zones and enforcement of movement controls.
b. Work in partnership with Argyll and Bute Council and the AH Service to gather/interpret local intelligence of flocks and keepers.

c. Manage public order, potential Breaches of the Peace or obstructions to enforcement and veterinary activities.

d. Provide representation at the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) where resource allows.

e. Preventing public access to infected premises and closed rights of way/land

4.4 Scottish Environment Protection Agency

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency is the lead governmental organisation for protecting and improving the environment in Scotland. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency will work closely with other delivery partners to reduce the environmental consequences of the outbreak including advising on environmental risks.

Overview of Responsibilities

Before the Event

a. Participate in national contingency exercises

b. Work to minimise the environmental impact of the disease eradication activities.

c. Notify and advise delivery partners on potential and actual environmental risks.

During the Event

d. Represent the Scottish Environment Protection Agency at the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) and Joint Co-ordination Centre.

e. Provide representation at the LDCC.

f. Assess and advise on the environmental risk posed by the disease outbreak.

g. Work to minimise the environmental impact of the disease eradication activities.

h. Notify and advise delivery partners on potential and actual environmental risks.

i. To issue relevant permits before waste management and disposal activities commence based upon appropriate risk assessments.

4.5 Department of Health

The Director of Public Health/Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) will provide clear advice on the human health implications of an animal disease outbreak. NHS Highland will be supported by Health Protection Scotland.
The CPHM’s role in the event of an outbreak will be to provide strategic guidance and advice on prophylaxis and treatment where appropriate and necessary. This would be facilitated through local Primary Care Trusts.

4.6 Health Protection Scotland

Health Protection Scotland will take the policy lead on the human health aspects of an animal disease outbreak. The major role of the Health Protection Scotland is to consider prophylaxis and protection against infectious disease and other dangers to health. One of the core aspects of this role is to identify and respond to health hazards and emergencies.

Overview of Responsibilities
Before the Event
a. Ensure communication with Argyll and Bute Council for public health information
b. Assess the impact of disease control measures on human health.

During the Event
c. Respond to health related queries from the public, local health staff and delivery partners.
d. Ensure continuity of health care in infected areas.
e. Contribute to communication and briefing requests.
f. Provide appropriate national representation within the National Disease Control Centre.

4.7 Scottish Government

The key function of the Scottish Government is to improve co-ordination and communication between central government and local responders and other organisations to ensure that Argyll and Bute is prepared to respond to events which would affect most or the entire region or which could overwhelm any locality. This role can assist in the co-ordination of Argyll and Bute Council and neighbouring Councils at a regional level, as well as wider delivery partners and stakeholders.

Scottish Government work to provide effective co-ordination of all emergency planning functions at a regional level, thus have established regional contacts and links to help support the logistical pressures upon all delivery partners.

Overview of Responsibilities
During the Event
a. Be responsible for the co-ordination and resilience of government at a regional level through Regional Resilience Forums.

b. Identify staff and other resources from Government departments and other agencies at a regional level.
5. Wider Stakeholders

Argyll and Bute Council must consider the wide ranging needs and interests of their local community in the event of a notifiable animal disease outbreak. The immediate needs of the farming community and the wider needs of the local economy and tourism are served by a range of representative groups that must be appreciated by local authorities as wider stakeholders.

A list of specific contacts for each of these wider stakeholder representatives is included in the Plan.

5.1 The National Farmers Union Scotland (NFUS) and Crofters Union
Farming bodies and unions represent those people most affected by an outbreak of notifiable animal disease. Local representatives from the farming community can be extremely helpful in supporting the enforcement work of local authorities, through their local knowledge, intelligence sources and in depth awareness of farming practices.

Farming representative bodies can also provide general information on the wider impact of the disease upon local communities from the initial disease confirmation and through the recovery processes.

5.2 Local Veterinary Practitioners
Local Veterinary Surgeons may be able to assist with providing advice and information to their clients on strategies being employed to combat a notifiable disease outbreak.

Co-ordination through the British Veterinary Association regional structures and through the British Small Animals Veterinary Association should be considered. Local Veterinary Practitioners may also be able to provide useful knowledge to the Animal Health and Welfare enforcement team with pertinent information.

The AH Service may also engage private veterinary surgeons as casual veterinary staff to assist with controlling the disease outbreak. The AH Service already have a scheme planned whereby a pool of Local Veterinary Inspectors (LVIs) is available on standby to perform certain veterinary functions. The AH Service are providing training for LVIs as an emergency preparedness measure.

5.3 Rural Representative Bodies
Rural Bodies such as the Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland, National Trust for Scotland, Loch Lomond National Park Board, Scottish Landowners Federation and the Scottish Crofting Foundation and commercial representative organisations such as the local Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of Small Businesses and Argyll, the Isles, Loch Lomond, Stirling & the Trossachs Tourist Board could also assist Argyll and Bute Council in evaluating and responding to the adverse impacts of the animal disease outbreak.

5.4 Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA)
It is essential that the SSPCA and the Animal Health and Welfare team maintain strong communication links in the event of a disease outbreak. Regular communication will prevent duplication of resource, while allowing increased sharing of information and the opportunity for local authorities to provide guidance to the SSPCA on wider disease controls in place.
6. National and Local Disease Generic Control Strategies

In the event of an outbreak of animal disease such as Foot and Mouth, the local authority will relinquish authority on the arrival on-site of AHS veterinary surgeons. Pending the confirmation of disease, the site shall be subject to rigorous infection control measures, including disinfection and controlling access to the “infected premises”.

Government Outbreak Management Arrangements

6.1 Animal health is a devolved policy area. In any disease outbreak, the three administrations will seek to work within an agreed framework reflecting the fact that Great Britain (GB) is a single epidemiological unit and the role of Animal Health as a GB-wide organisation.

6.2 Scottish Ministers are responsible for the policy response to any disease outbreak in Scotland. In this the overall management of the Scottish situation will be by a Disease Strategy Group (DSG) which will be chaired by the Head of Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs Department. Its members will consist of senior officials including CVO (Scotland) and the head of the Operations Group and a representative of Animal Health.

The DSG will supervise the handling of the Scottish outbreak and will ensure that Scottish Ministers, the Scottish Parliament, stakeholders and the media are appropriately briefed.

6.3 The Animal Health Service is responsible for the implementation of the operational response across Great Britain. Animal Health Contingency Planning Division has responsibility for the preparation of detailed contingency plans and emergency preparedness. The Communications Directorate are responsible for arranging publicity and awareness for notifiable diseases. Divisional Veterinary Managers have responsibility for emergency preparedness at the local level.

6.4 Throughout Great Britain, the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) is the responsibility of the Regional Operations Director (ROD) supported by the Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM) and a Divisional Operations Manager (DOM). It includes representatives from relevant agencies, local authorities, other key stakeholders and any other personnel necessary for the operational control of a disease outbreak.
The National Disease Control Centre (NDCC)

6.5 The National Disease Control Centre will be established on confirmation of a disease outbreak. The unit is fully equipped with appropriate telephony and IT equipment.

6.6 The responsibilities of the NDCC include:
- maintaining an overview of the national picture and coordinating the deployment of national resources;
- receiving information on suspected cases;
- coordinating surveillance;
- identification of operational problems and resolving them;
- commissioning daily situation reports from Local Disease Control Centres;
- preparation of management information reports.

6.7 In the event of an animal disease outbreak, the rapid emergency provision of staff from within Animal Health and its associated Departments and Agencies will be a key factor in the successful and timely control of the disease. In Scotland the Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs team will provide clear direction in order that non-essential staff can volunteer their services and be released quickly to contribute to the effort.

6.8 The Joint Co-ordination Centre (JCC) is part of the NDCC and contains:
- Disease Reporting Team
- Vet Operations
- Operational Communications
- Non-Veterinary Operations
- HR - Personnel
- Finance
- Vaccination Operations (if these are to be deemed appropriate)

The Animal Health Contingency Planning Director will maintain job descriptions for key personnel within these units.

The Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC)

6.9 In the event of a disease outbreak the DVM / ROD may decide to set up a temporary Local Disease Control Centre more convenient to the disease outbreak.
6.10 The local centres are equipped with the facilities, stores and documents necessary to undertake the tasks.

6.11 Standing arrangements are in place for access to major equipment. Procurement and Contracts Division within Defra have put in place regional and local contracts with suppliers to meet the requirements in dealing with notifiable diseases.

6.11 The responsibilities of the local centres during an outbreak are to control the disease by:

- arranging the preliminary investigations (see instructions to staff) and transport of specimens to the diagnostic laboratories;
- liaison with the NDCC (in consultation with the Devolved Administrations) to undertake actions in the protection and surveillance zone;
- ensuring restrictions are put in place on infected premises and with Local Authorities to arrange movement controls and closure or supervision of markets;
- supervising procedures at infected premises (if necessary, valuation, slaughter and disposal of compulsorily slaughtered animals);
- undertaking targeted serological surveillance programmes in protection and surveillance zones as required by the Epidemiological team in Defra Food and Farming Group;
- vector surveillance and, where applicable, control at infected premises and elsewhere in protection/surveillance zones;
- (where necessary) arranging compensation to stock owners;
- inspection of livestock premises in the local area on a targeted basis;
- In the event of emergency vaccination being agreed, the supervision and co-ordination of the vaccination programme;
- maintaining accurate records of activities on each infected premises;
- ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the data on the Disease Control System database.

6.13 Animal Health will maintain a database of their staff that are able to respond to any animal disease outbreak. On authority from the Animal Health Chief Executive, individuals will be alerted with immediate effect and deployed as instructed by DVMs. In addition vets and other staff from other parts of Defra and its agencies, and from other government departments will be alerted and deployed as appropriate. Private veterinary surgeons who act as Local Veterinary Inspectors (LVIs) will be used as appropriate. If overseas
veterinary resource is deemed necessary, the CVO will send a formal request to the signatories of the International Animal Health Emergency Management Reserve and also to EU Member States, if necessary.

6.14 Local Emergency Response Plans include details of key personnel who will undertake the roles as defined by the Animal Health Operational Instructions. These individuals will be called upon as soon as disease is confirmed and are expected to take up post as soon as possible (within 24 hours of request). DVMs are responsible for maintaining these lists. Key personnel would include staff for the following functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracing</th>
<th>Epidemiology</th>
<th>Record Control Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>Licensing</td>
<td>Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Operations</td>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>DCS (data handling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR -Personnel</td>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. PLAN ACTIVATION – A&B COUNCIL FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section aims to provide an overview of each function throughout all stages of an animal disease situation. Where appropriate, it also describes the work which needs be performed under each function should a disease situation occur.

7.1 Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Team
The Animal Health and Welfare enforcement function is performed within the Animal Health and Welfare team Service of Argyll and Bute Council.

a. Engage with regional and national emergency planning partners and arrangements
b. Identify logistical requirements
c. Ensure Council media arrangements are in place, including the use of the website.
d. Ensure regular, accurate information is made available to Elected Members, staff, and the community
e. Consider “door to door” leaflet drops (as an alternative to media releases through aperiodic press publications) within the Protection Zone may be necessary to ensure the whole Community is aware of implications and activity. Communities on the border of the Protection Zone should also be targeted.
f. Ensure the adequate support the Animal Health and Welfare team, having regard to working hours, workplace stress etc.
g. Establish an “Argyll and Bute Animal Disease Helpline” if necessary.
h. Utilise GIS mapping information which shows all infected/at risk farms/premises across Argyll and Bute to identify “vulnerable” areas, and plot relevant “control” zones.
i. Communicate with the neighbouring local authorities (… there maybe knock on affects with regards to transport, carcass disposal, disinfection etc), and with external stakeholders, in partnership with the Communication and Public Relations team.
j. Ensure that lessons identified are documented and fed back into the overall emergency management system.

7.2 Argyll and Bute Council Emergency Planning Unit
In the event of an avian ‘flu outbreak the Emergency Planning function will be performed by Argyll and Bute Council Emergency Planning Unit (EPU) The EPU can provide essential logistical, management and communication support for those working directly in animal health and welfare enforcement, and support to the affected Local Authority. There
is a Duty Officer Folder for Emergency Planning, this role is covered 24 hours a day and 7 days a week by a rota of officers – this provides a direct link to the affected Local Authority at any time night or day.

7.2.1 Initiation
The Emergency Planning Unit must be notified of any suspect animal disease case through informal communication channels to the Chief protective Services Officer or Senior Animal Health and Welfare Officer. Similarly any information about a suspect disease case should be immediately reported to the Chief protective Services Officer or Senior Animal Health and Welfare Officer. This will enable a rapid evaluation of the actual situation, and identification of any processes, facilities or resource that needs to be put on standby to assist the enforcement team. If the suspect case is considered to be serious then the Emergency Planning Unit must take the lead to informally advise key internal services of the situation.

7.2.2 Activation
The Duty Officer Call Out procedure is described at Appendix F.

a. Upon receipt of a notifiable disease outbreak (activating this Plan), the responding Officer will, by the most expedient means, alert the Animal Health and Welfare team. The Chief Protective Services Officer or the duty Protective Services Operations Manager will notify the:
   o Council’s Emergency Planning Officer
   o Chief Executive
   o Head of Legal and Protective Services and Director of Corporate Services, and
   o Leader of the Council
b. Inform adjoining local authorities of the notification, if not a national outbreak, and discuss cross-boundary working
c. Establish initial (and regular) briefings between the Council’s Emergency Planning and the Animal Health and Welfare teams, to ensure that resources, equipment, communication, accommodation and/or health and safety requirements are identified and actioned. The Emergency Planning team will take the lead in ensuring these requirements are fulfilled and emergency logistical support issues are resolved.

7.3 Communications and Public Relations
Successful communication is essential to the control and eradication of a notifiable animal disease and to the effective protection of the whole local community. The declaration of a notifiable animal disease outbreak will provoke widespread public concern and will rapidly attract the attention of the local, national and even international media.

The Argyll and Bute Council will need to work constructively with all delivery partners and stakeholders to co-ordinate the media response to communicate quickly and accurately with the public and relevant organisations upon the nature of the outbreak, its implications, and what action people should take. It is essential that any communications are accurate, up to date and are consistent with the national and regional information being provided by other delivery partners and stakeholders.

**SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT will co-ordinate the media strategy from the Scottish Government.** As such, the local authority Communications and Public Relations function will need to co-ordinate their own media response in line with Government strategy via the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) and the Government News Network (GNN). It would be useful to create a holding statement deferring to Scottish Government Environment and Rural Affairs department to issue in the early stages of the suspected/confirmed. It is essential that the Council team consider local issues and the direct effects of the outbreak on the local community.

The Communications and Public Relations function must recognise and engage with the Animal Health and Welfare team to ensure that all internal and external communications are accurate and up to date.

**7.3.1 Initiation and Activation**

Upon formally activating this plan, the Communications & Public Relations team will:

a. Engage with the CPSO to ensure internal communications are active and implemented within CEPLG, providing information to Members and to the local community.

b. Reflect on information posted on the Scottish Government website [http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture). The [http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/index.htm) website will be another key source of information in the outbreak of a disease providing information on infected premises, details of infected areas, disease information, control measures and restrictions,
legislative changes, updated information on emergency vaccination and advice to the public, farmers and agencies involved in the response.

c. Ensure that elected members have current information, and respond to their queries as appropriate.

d. Consider all means of public information, including local authority website, and arranging for leaflets and posters to be circulated via libraries, one-stop shops, and tourist information centres where appropriate. Where appropriate provide a “talking head” for Argyll and Bute Council – the Chief protective Services Officer may be the most appropriate choice.

e. Prepare public information messages for transmission on local radio and television.

f. Notwithstanding political commentary, the CPSO will decide on the content of any material issued to the media, placed on the website etc.

g. Work with the Protective Services team to consider the implementation of a local help line, including the provision of guidance for telephone operators. The use of the “Council Contact Centre” may be appropriate as it grows in capacity and resources.

h. Contribute to the lessons identified enquiry and implementation of subsequent recommendations.

7.4 Roads, Trunk Roads and Public Rights of Way

Argyll and Bute Council’s Operational Services department is responsible for various aspects of roads management and maintenance and for liaison with the Scottish Government and their contractors with respect to Trunk Roads management and maintenance. The management of public rights of way and the promotion of public access lies with the Council’s Development Services department.

It will be necessary to call on these services to erect signs and manage traffic movement on roads and public rights of way in the event of a notifiable disease outbreak. This decision will be based on the resource available within the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement function as a consequence of the size and nature of the disease outbreak.

7.4.1 Initiation and Activation

Upon formally activating this plan, the Operational Services (Roads) team and/or Scotland Transerv will

a. Provide and erect the necessary roads and public rights of way signs. These signs will be sourced, at short notice, by the respective Departments as required.
b. Erect signs in accordance with directions from the Senior Animal Health and Welfare Officer and the Divisional Veterinary Manager. This will predominantly be in relation to the boundaries of both the Protection Zone and Surveillance Zone.

c. Replace signs as necessary

d. Remove all local authority signs after the notifiable disease contingency plan has been stood down

Development Services will nominate an Officer to be the designated contact for liaison with the local community council(s), tourist board, tourist information points etc. in relation to the “openness of the countryside” and Rights of Way.

Argyll and Bute Council should only place restriction signs relating to public rights of way after careful consideration of legislative powers and appropriate consultation with the DVM. Argyll and Bute Council can place warning signs next to footpaths aimed at ensuring that the public are fully aware of the disease risk and take appropriate precautions.

7.5 Elected Members – Responsibilities

The level of interest and responsibility taken on board by individual elected members in relation to an Animal disease outbreak will vary depending upon their specific role within Argyll and Bute Council or the affected Local Authority, and the interests of the community that they represent. For Argyll and Bute Council this would be the Portfolio holder and a Senior Officer from The Animal Health and Welfare team as support. It is essential to keep elected members proactively involved in the information and decision making processes during an Animal disease outbreak to ensure that they can re-assure their community why decisions are made and that the work of Argyll and Bute Council is fully recognised and understood.

7.6 Wider Local Authority Services

The extent to which wider County Council services will be affected by an animal health outbreak will depend upon the size and nature of the outbreak. If an animal health outbreak continues to affect the Community for an extended period, then it is inevitable that functions such as Animal Health and Welfare team and maybe the Emergency Planning team will require specific support from the Council Services in relation to funding or human resources in relation to increasing the available “pool”.
The Council should respond to such requests as speedily as practicable. The CPSO is charged with the responsibility of identifying these needs and for being the primary contact and responsible Officer in relation to the management of the Council response any responding to any queries of the organisation associated with the disease outbreak.

The CPSO should establish this as a matter of business on all team meeting agendas, reporting regularly to the Council on the prevailing capacity of the responding teams and the indicators, which if exceeded indicate the escalation of the necessary response resource. Wider local authority services should review the facilities, skills and resources, they have that may assist with the response to a notifiable disease outbreak. Services such as libraries and community centres can distribute information, or arrange seminars relating to the outbreak. Resources and equipment may be available to assist with the production and dissemination of guidance.

Services such as **Education** and **Social Work** also need to be aware of the impact that a notifiable disease outbreak can have on a community, especially the farming community. Proactive anticipation of problems in these areas and the dissemination of guidance will likely assist local communities deal with constraints which will impact on their normal routines, lives and maybe livelihoods.

Council services will go on, regardless of the outbreak. Children will need to go to school, roads repaired, refuse bins uplifted. Council employees will need to be aware of the precautions in place and to work to them. They will likely need to amend their normal working practices, and certainly be prepared to wear protective clothing, adopt local disinfection practices and undertake enhanced cleaning regimes.

**Environmental Health and Trading Standards Officers** will in effect join, and become part of the Animal Health and Welfare team. EHOs will provide advice on public health implications of the disease control operations (e.g. disposal operations).

**Operational Services (Waste Management)** may be called upon to provide support, in conjunction with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, to LDCC on the disposal of slaughtered carcasses if incineration or landfill disposal of infected carcasses is considered practical.
7.7 Stand Down and Recovery

As and when the outbreak starts to decline and decay, the nation and the Council’s response will shift from control to recovery. At this stage and for some enduring time, the Animal Health and Welfare team will be working on the licensing and regulation of animal markets, gatherings etc.

Beyond the immediacy of outbreak and its control, the press and media will still look to feed the public’s interest after it has ended. The Communications and Public Relations team may therefore want to keep their emergency communications plan running after the specific contingency plan has been stood down.

It is important that we learn from each and every incident of this type, and that we ensure that we review performance together with other Council departments and external agencies and partners to identify lessons to be learned. These learning points to be the subject of a specific report to the Council.

7.8 Performance

It important that Council services and Officers appreciate the need for the expedient response to such an event, where expedient control is an absolute requirement to prevent the spread of the disease, whether locally or nationally. Whereas control measures might not make an immediate impact in Argyll and Bute they may be of equal value in the “message” which we send to the outside world, about the environment, the authority and responsibility of the Council, its support for the local economy. In all things done at this time, efficiency and expediency are of equal or greater value to perceived effectiveness.

In the event that the Contingency Plan is invoked with a notifiable disease in the immediate region or otherwise presenting a threat to the local farming community, Officers are asked to accord the optimum urgency to actions required of them within this Plan or at the request of the CPSO.
8. THE SPREAD AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

Animals succumb to illness on an on-going basis. It is fortunate that infectious disease such as those discussed within this document is rare. The nature and extent of the Council’s response(s) to the declaration of a disease outbreak (a small, normally, localised group of animals found to be infected with the same disease) will be dependant upon the number of animals affected, the specific disease and above all how imminent in time or space, the impact of the disease on its locality. In the eyes of those involved in limiting the spread of such diseases, and more importantly their impact on the local agricultural economy.

In order to best illustrate how the Council’s response would change, in escalating relative to the encroaching proximity of the disease, the following tables outline the nature and extent of the Council’s responses, based on a “distant” outbreak outwith Scotland, an outbreak in the North or South of Scotland somewhat removed from Argyll and Bute and lastly an outbreak in Argyll and Bute. These are categorised as Phase I, Phase II and Phase III responses, respectively. Phase IV, represents the Recovery Phase, when the agricultural industry, service sector etc. work to recover in the aftermath of the disease outbreak.

PHASE 1: Disease Outbreak in England, Wales or Northern Ireland

OUTBREAK ALERT AND CONTAINMENT
i. CPSO briefing to Senior Council staff including Emergency Planning Officer, Chief Executive and Communications Manager and elected Members, likely via e-mail.

MANPOWER
ii. Ensure all Council staff exercise good bio-security during all visits to farm premises and farmland.

COMMUNICATION AND CORDINATION
iii. The Chief Protective Services Officer to act as the Lead Officer, in terms of leading and coordinating the Council response and representing the Council at the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC), Scottish Government etc.

REPRESENTATION
iv. Represent the political and economic interests of both the Council and the local community to the Scottish Government.
v. Promote consistent, related “messages” through local media and website.
PHASE 2: Disease Outbreak in Distant part of Scotland

OUTBREAK ALERT AND CONTAINMENT
i. Notify colleagues, stakeholder agencies and interests, including; Emergency Planning, Police, SIRPID, auctioneers, dealers and hauliers in the event of planned sales and markets.
ii. CPSO briefing to Senior Council staff including Emergency Planning Officer, Chief Executive and Communications Manager and elected Members, likely via e-mail.

MANPOWER
iii. Organise refresher training for Protective Services staff, largely in relation to the Plan and to principles of bio-security.
iv. Confirm availability of appropriate supplies of protective clothing, personal protective equipment, first-aid, hand washing/hygiene materials and disinfectant (approved) and cleaning materials.

COMMUNICATION AND CORDINATION
v. The Chief Protective Services Officer to act as the Lead Officer, in terms of leading and coordinating the Council response and representing the Council at the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC), Scottish Government etc.
vi. The Emergency Planning Officer to be responsible for ensuring regular feedback to the Chief Executive about the wider impacts of the disease in Strathclyde, and to the implications of any demands for mutual aid to other authorities in Scotland.
vii. Establish a Local Outbreak Liaison Group, where local stakeholders can meet with the Council and the Animal Health Service to consider implications of and application of guidance. Although it will respond to evoked demand, it is meantime envisaged that the Group would inform stakeholder representatives about the emerging disease control strategy, management of the outbreak and the implicit task of supporting local business, focusing on keeping Argyll and Bute “open for business”.

REPRESENTATION
viii. Represent the political and economic interests of both the Council and the local community to the Scottish Government.
ix. Use local media and website to convey “messages” which are consistent with the wider disease control effort, working proactively to prevent spread of the disease to Argyll and Bute.

PHASE 3: Disease Outbreak in Argyll and Bute

OUTBREAK ALERT AND CONTAINMENT
i. If Council Animal Health and Welfare Officer responsible for the identification of a case of infectious communicable animal disease, serve a Notice requiring the
prohibition of all movement(s) on to and off the farm unit.

ii. If advised of suspected disease, dedicated Animal Health and Welfare enforcement staff to deploy to the “infected premises” as required under the direction of the Divisional Veterinary Manager or as determined by the Chief Protective Services Officer.

iii. Await response of an Animal Health Service Veterinary Officer and provide all support pending the determination of the suspected disease.

iv. Notify colleagues, stakeholder agencies and interests, including; Emergency Planning, Police, SIRPID, auctioneers, dealers and hauliers in the event of planned sales and markets.

v. CPSO briefing to Senior Council staff including Emergency Planning Officer, Chief Executive and Communications Manager.

vi. CPSO briefing to elected Members, likely via e-mail, and in person, where Members are present in the Council HQ.

**MANPOWER**

vii. Release Protective Services staff for Animal Health duties, together with other staff.

viii. Provide role and training, and issue authorisations, as necessary, to responding staff

ix. Identify and secure office and ICT equipment necessary to facilitate Council team response.

x. Establish staff rota, including shift working if necessary, more importantly, for those staff working in the field.

xi. Provide specific briefing for all staff responding in the field and for all Services, where Council duties will take employees into contact with susceptible animals and in particular, any “infected premises”.

This briefing to communicate the need for practical and effective Bio-security advice, and to consider the need for exceptional measures such as changing refuse collection, school bus uplifts etc.

xii. Ensure that all services have access to appropriate supplies of protective clothing, personal protective equipment, first-aid, hand washing/hygiene materials and disinfectant (approved) and cleaning materials.

**OUTBREAK CONTROL**

xiii. (Most likely) Working with the Police, maintain control over access to and movement within any prescribed control zone.

xiv. Working with the Police, patrol exclusion zones, seeking to ensure integrity of the movement restrictions in place.

xv. Provide suitable signage as to the closure of roads and other means of access to “infected premises” etc.

**COMMUNICATION AND CORDINATION**

xvi. Establish a Local Authority Response Group, with initial participation of Chief Executive, Emergency Planning Officer, Communications Manager, Legal and Protective and Roads and Amenity Services.

xvii. The Chief Protective Services Officer to act as the Lead Officer, in terms of leading and coordinating the Council response and representing the Council at the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC), Scottish Government etc.

xviii. The Emergency Planning Officer to be responsible for ensuring regular feedback to the Chief Executive and to elected Members, and for on-going liaison as to the support and resourcing of both the Council and other responding agencies whilst in
Argyll and Bute.

xix. The Communications Manager to work in conjunction with the Scottish Government’s Press Office (who will lead on the management of the media during the event).

xx. The Head of Strategic Finance will ensure the establishment of financial systems which will provide for the effective recoding and accountability of Council expenditure, to facilitate the successful recovery of Council expenditure, and where indicated negotiation with the Scottish Government for ad hoc funds to provide for legitimate expenditure incurred in the Council’s response to the outbreak.

xxi. Dispatch a senior member of staff to work at the LDCC. (The LDCC will almost certainly be in Perth (at least initially). (Consider he benefit of representation at the Scottish Government’s Disease Control Centre at Pentland House, Edinburgh)

xxii. Establish a Local Outbreak Liaison Group, where local stakeholders can meet with the Council and the Animal Health Service to consider implications of and application of guidance. Although it will respond to evoked demand, it is meantime envisaged that the Group would inform stakeholder representatives about the emerging disease control strategy, management of the outbreak and the implicit task of supporting local business, focusing on keeping Argyll and Bute “open for business”.

REPRESENTATION

xxiii. Represent the political and economic interests of both the Council and the local community to the Scottish Government.

PHASE 4 Stand Down and Recovery

xxiv. The process of standing down resources will be “lead” by the slow down in the demand for local decisions and the need to respond to external drivers, such as calls for information and advice, or for intervention on behalf of local stakeholders with the Scottish Government.

xxv. Work in support of any UK and/or Scottish Government initiatives designed to address financial hardship or economic detriment

xxvi. Consider the establishment of an ad hoc PDG or the like to look at how the council and its Partners might work to speed the process of recovery, and return to a position where the outbreak is ever present in the thoughts of the community; and life can return to some sense of former normality, minimising the enduring impacts on business and affected communities.

xxvii. Make available money advice and debt counseling services, and support NHS Highland in their work with the farming community, in particular.

xxviii. Conduct a review of the Council’s response and performance over the duration of the outbreak, and the effectiveness of its contribution.
8. Infected Premises and Restricted Zones
This section provides guidance on the terms used to describe infected premises and varying restricted zones, including information on any conditions that may apply to such areas.

8.1 Suspect Premises
When a farmer or veterinary professional has contacted the AH Service to report concerns about the disease status of livestock on that premise, it will be classified as SUSPECT. A notice will be verbally issued to the premise owner or keeper declaring the premises to be suspect premises.

The AH Service will ensure that a farm inspection takes place. Most suspect cases are cleared at this stage, though in some cases samples are taken to confirm disease free status of the premises. These tests are often an extra precaution where only a minimal risk of disease suspected. However, in some cases the notifiable animal disease is confirmed, and the farm declared an Infected Premise.

The following requirements are likely to be applied to a Suspect Premises:
a. Restrictions upon the movement of susceptible animals.
b. Restrictions upon the movement of items likely to transmit disease, including people, vehicles, animals etc..
c. Publicising suspect infection by the erection of Information Signs.
d. Possible restrictions upon movement of people for bio-security measures.
e. Increased cleansing and disinfection standards.
f. Closure or restriction of some public rights of way on or near the property

Argyll and Bute Council should be made aware of any suspect premises where samples have been sent for veterinary testing.

8.2 Infected Premises
Premises where Animal health has been confirmed are known as INFECTED premises.
The following restrictions are likely to apply to an Infected Premises: –
a. Restrictions upon the movement of susceptible animals.
b. Subsequently, all susceptible animals are likely to be culled.
c. Restrictions upon the movement of items likely to transmit disease, including vehicles.
d. Restrictions upon the movement of non-susceptible animals.

e. Publicising disease infection.

f. Possible restrictions upon movement of people.

g. Closure or restriction of some public rights of way on or near the property

h. Increased cleansing and disinfection standards.

i. Full information to be provided to the AH Service in relation to all livestock movements on and off the Infected Premise.

Local Authority employees should not enter infected premises. The Animal Health Service (AH Service) will fulfill all requirements on the infected premises.

8.3 Contact Premises or Dangerous Contacts

It is likely that all farming premises directly adjacent to the Infected Premises will be named as CONTACT premises. Such premises would undoubtedly fall into the Protection Zone, and therefore these restrictions would apply. However, it is likely that the AH Service would prioritise inspections and samples from these premises.

The AH Service, in conjunction with the local authority, may begin tracing movements of birds/poultry/animals and subsequently discover other Contact Premises. These may not be in the immediate geographic location of the Infected Premises, and therefore would be put under the same restrictions as a Suspect Premises until further testing had been completed.

Argyll and Bute Council and/or the affected Local Authorities may assist with tracing of livestock movements in relation to the Infected Premises, however this must be restricted to office based assistance. Local Authority employees should not visit Contact Premises or Dangerous Contacts as this should always be carried out by the AH Service.

8.4 Temporary Control Zone

Following notification or detection of disease or suspected disease in any part of Great Britain, the Secretary of State may declare a Temporary Control Zone around the SUSPECT or CONTACT premises of a size appropriate to the prevent the spread of disease. The size of this area is not fixed and can be changed as required. The restrictions placed on premises within a Temporary Control Zone will be in line with those applied to the Suspect Premise.
8.5 Protection Zone (3 Km.)

A Protection Zone will extend to a minimum radius of **three kilometres** around an infected premise. The three kilometre radius of the Protection Zone may be extended according to veterinary risk assessment.

A range of restrictions can be applied within a Protection Zone, depending upon the type of disease and the nature of the outbreak. Full details of the restrictions will be provided within the appropriate legislation, however the following areas will be considered –

a. Record keeping.
b. Movements of all animals.
c. Stray animals.
d. Controlling domestic animals.
e. Restrictions in relation to animal products and animal by-products.
f. Restrictions upon animal gatherings – poultry markets / pigeon racing etc.
g. Increased bio-security and cleansing and disinfection requirements.
h. Movement of vehicles and other things likely to spread disease.
i. Possible restrictions on people gatherings.

It is therefore essential that the full requirements of the legislation for each disease be reviewed during the suspicion phase. The enforcement role will be fulfilled in partnership with the AH Service and Police, and is likely to involve proactive patrols with police officers. Local Intelligence will also be vital.

8.6 Surveillance Zone (10 Km.)

A surveillance zone will normally extend to a minimum radius of **ten kilometres** around an Infected Premise. The ten kilometre radius may be extended according to veterinary risk assessment.

A range of restrictions can be applied within a Surveillance Zone, depending upon the type of disease and the nature of the outbreak. Full details of the restrictions will be provided within the appropriate legislation, however the following areas will be considered:

a. Record keeping.
b. Movements of all animals.
c. Stray animals.
d. Controlling domestic animals.
e. Restrictions in relation to animal products and animal by-products.
f. Restrictions upon animal gatherings.
g. Increased cleansing and disinfection requirements.
h. Movement of vehicles and other things likely to spread disease.
i. Possible closure or restriction of some public rights of way on or near the property

The enforcement role will be fulfilled in partnership with the AH Service and police, and is likely to involve proactive patrols with police officers. Local intelligence will also be important.

8.7 Restricted Zone
The Secretary of State may, following confirmation by the Chief Veterinary Officer of an outbreak of a notifiable disease in Great Britain, declare an area deemed appropriate as a Restricted Zone.
This is an additional measure that can be put in place where veterinary opinion suggests that increased restrictions outside the immediate protection zone and surveillance zone are required.
The conditions that apply within the Restricted Zone will be more confined than those within the Protection Zone and Surveillance Zone.

8.8 Vaccination Surveillance Zone (10 Km.)
Vaccination Zones may be established by SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/SAHS as a control mechanism in some disease situations. In this event vaccination Surveillance Zones, where non-vaccinated animals would be monitored to detect disease, would be declared to a radius of not less than 10 kilometres surrounding the Vaccination Zone.
The Animal Health and Welfare team and the Police may be required to enforce movement restrictions within these areas as with Protection Zones and Surveillance Zones. It is likely that the DVM will assist in determining the level of enforcement that is to be carried out in the particular circumstances of the outbreak.
Successful partnership work with the AH Service and police would be critical to effective local authority enforcement. Exchange of intelligence with other government delivery partners and external stakeholders will also be vital.
Argyll and Bute Council

Generic Contingency Plan
Notifiable Disease Control

APPENDICES
Appendix A: Notifiable Disease List

A notifiable disease is a disease named in Section 88 of the Animal Health Act 1981 or an Order made under the Act.

Section 15 (1) of the Animal Health Act 1981 requires that

‘ANY PERSON HAVING IN THEIR POSSESSION OR UNDER THEIR CHARGE AN ANIMAL AFFECTED OR SUSPECTED OF HAVING ONE OF THESE DISEASES MUST, WITH ALL PRACTICABLE SPEED, NOTIFIY THAT FACT TO A POLICE CONSTABLE’

In practice, any person that suspects signs of a notifiable disease must immediately notify a SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/SAHS Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notifiable Disease (with link to fact sheet on the DEFRA website)</th>
<th>Species Affected</th>
<th>Last Occurred in Great Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Horse Sickness</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Swine Fever</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>Cattle and other mammals</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aujeszky’s Disease</td>
<td>Pigs and other mammals</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal disease (Fowl plague)</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (to BSE home page)</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Tongue</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>Present in UK Sept 2007 &amp; Northern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Swine Fever</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious agalactia</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contagious Epididymitis (Brucella)</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Equine Metritis</td>
<td>Horses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dourine</td>
<td>Horses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enzootic Bovine Leukosis</td>
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<td>Epizootic Haemorrhagic Virus Disease</td>
<td>Deer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epizootic Lymphangitis</td>
<td>Horses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine Viral Arteritis</td>
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<td>Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis</td>
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<td>Equine Infectious Anaemia</td>
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<td>1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
<td>Cattle, sheep, pigs and other cloven hoofed animals</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>Glanders and Farcy</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goat Pox</td>
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<td>Lumpy Skin Disease</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paramyxovirus of pigeons</td>
<td>Pigeons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pest des Petits Ruminants</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>Dogs and other mammals (also bats)</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rift Valley Fever</td>
<td>Cattle, Sheep and Goats</td>
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<td>Rinderpest (Cattle plague)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scrapie (on DEFRA’s BSE website)</td>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep pox</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swine Vesicular Disease</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teschen Disease (Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis)</td>
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<td>Disease</td>
<td>Hosts</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis (Bovine TB)</td>
<td>Cattle and deer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vesicular Stomatitis</td>
<td>Cattle, pigs and horses</td>
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<td>Warble fly</td>
<td>Cattle, (also deer and horses)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Nile Virus</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>Never</td>
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Appendix B

Notifiable Animal Disease Suspect Report Form

DATE                   TIME                    OFFICER RECEIVING REPORT

Keep calm
Re-assure the caller
Do not be hurried
Make clear and legible notes.

Section 1: Details of the Person Making the Report
Name:
Tel No:
Address:

If A Member Of The Public, Has The Caller Notified Any Other Government Body Or Veterinary Professional?

Section 2: Details of Suspect Case
Species Type:
Location of Animal (General Locality If Wildlife or Animal Not Contained):

Name of Owner of Suspect Animal:

Address of Owner of Suspect Animal:
Tel. No:

Holding Number (If Known):

Further Description of the Animal, Including Identification Number Where Applicable:

Disease Symptoms:

What Species And Quantities Of Animals Are Kept On The Suspect Premise?

Section 4: Veterinary Surgeon/Practice
Name and Address of Veterinary Surgeon

Section 4: Movement Information
Have any susceptible species been moved today?

Please provide full details of the movement, including haulier information where appropriate

Section 5: Additional Information
Any other relevant details:

Section 6: Rabies Information
Please provide details of any other animals or humans that may have been bitten or scratched by the suspect animal?

If the suspect animal is not contained, were other animals spotted in the near vicinity?
# Appendix C

## Argyll and Bute Council Internal Contact List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPSO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile No</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Hr Contact No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax No</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<td>24 Hr Contact No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head of Service responsible for Roads</td>
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<td>Fax No</td>
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<td>Email</td>
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## Delivery Partner and Key Stakeholder Contact List

All contact lists must be reviewed on an annual basis, and amended to reflect any changes that have taken place since the last review.

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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Local Government House, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone No</td>
<td>020 7665 3888</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fax No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lacors.gov.uk">www.lacors.gov.uk</a></td>
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<th><strong>National Farmers Union Scotland (NFUS)</strong></th>
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<td>Local Contact Name</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Against Animals (RSPCA)**
- **Telephone No**
- **Website**

**British Veterinary Association**
- **Telephone No**: 020 7636 6541
- **Fax No**: 020 7436 2970
- **Website**: www.bva.co.uk

**British Small Animal Veterinary Association**
- **Telephone No**: 01452 726700
- **Website**: http://www.bsava.com/

**Livestock Auctioneers Association (LAA)**
- **Telephone No**
- **Website**

**Road Haulage Association (RHA) (Livestock Carriers Group)**
- **Telephone No**: 01932 841515
- **Fax No**: 01932 852516
- **Website**: www.rha.net

**National Trust**
- **Website**: www.nationaltrust.org.uk

**Business Link**
- **Website**: www.businesslink.gov.uk

**Federation of Small Businesses**
- **Website**: www.fsb.org.uk

**Argyll, the Isles, Loch Lomond, Stirling & the Trossachs Tourist Board**
- **Website**: www.visitScotland.com/VB3-en/destinationguides/index.aspx

**Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park**
- **Argyll and Bute Council Parks Information**
- **Telephone No**
IDENTIFICATION OF DISEASE RISK LOCATIONS, PREMISES

MAXIMUM RISK LOCATIONS

MAINLAND MARKETS

Dalmally Market, Dalmally - UAM (A82)
  o Donald Morrison (UAM Oban)
  o Neil MacLean (UAM, Stirling)

Description, inc. risk factors
  • Handles stock from all over Highlands and Islands
  • Buyers from all over southern Scotland, Aberdeenshire and Northern England.
  • Two road access points, surrounded by fields owned by operator but tenanted meantime by D MacDougall, Golfhouse, Dalmally.
  • Slurry store and midden, which would need treatment

Moleigh Shed, Oban – UAM (A83, South of Oban)
  o Donald Morrison

Description, inc. risk factors
  • Movement of stock in both directions, supplies breeding stock to the islands
  • Lairage for Dalmally
  • Shared facilities with livestock haulier (D Connor)
  • Only local farmers and auctioneering staff accessing actual site.
  • Shared road with Argyll and Bute Council Moleigh waste disposal site
  • Shed can be sealed, front yard not so easily (temporary fencing needed

Oban Market, Oban (A83, South of Oban)
  o Ronnie McCormick, Caledonian Marts Ltd, Oban
  o John Broadfoot, Caledonian Marts Ltd, Stirling

Description, inc. risk factors
  • Busy market taking in a lot of island stock and stock from Highland Council and Island’s Council areas
  • Buyers from all over UK (especially for the Highland Breed society sales)
  • Stock moving in both directions, but primarily out.
  • Premises shared with a number of other businesses-some agricultural some not so.
  • One gate seals off yard and business, but doesn’t deal with the problem of the other businesses.
  • Dung and liquid disposal issues.
  • Surrounded by small paddocks under control of the market operators (then adjacent to livestock farmers.
HIGH RISK LOCATIONS

ISLAND MARKETS

Bridgend Market, Islay
Tiree market, Tiree
  o Donald Morisson UAM Oban

Description, inc. risk factors
  - Both markets operated by UAM, but specifically island markets and therefore eminently containable
  - Unlikely site of outbreak unless stock brought to market by buyer.

HAULIER’S YARDS

P Mackerral and Co., Darlochan, Campbeltown
D. Connor, Moleigh, Oban
D&J Campbell, Connel, Oban
I Mackinnon Parkhouse, Tiree
MacTaggarts, Uiskentuie, Islay
Porter’s, Carrabus, Islay
N McAlister, Bute
MacMillans, Cranslagvourity, Bute

AUCTIONEERS

UAM, (Oban), UAM Stirling
Caledonian Marts Ltd (Oban and Stirling)
Laurie & Symington ltd, Lanark
L S Smellie, Kilmarnock

DEALERS

J Smith, Lorn, Kilmichael-Glassary, Lochgilphead
W Skilling, 2 Cara View, Tayinloan, Tarbert,
A Cameron, Ardchattan Farm, Connel, Oban
R Love, Ballygowan, Kilmore, Oban

Alex Henderson, Kettlehill Farm, Miingavie
Robert Hendre, Hendrie Bros., Galston, Ayrshire
J Errington, Stockfield Farm, Carlisle
Martin Henry
BIO-SECURITY GUIDANCE

During a disease situation it is best practice for local authority enforcement officers not to enter farm premises. If communication is required with a farmer, then where possible prior contact should be made to ensure arrangements can be put in place to meet at the parameter of the farm.

It is accepted that in some circumstances local authority enforcement officers may be required to access farm premises, or encounter diseased animals. It is essential that best practice bio-security standards are followed.

Local authority enforcement officers should clearly follow bio-security best practice during all enforcement activities, including during a disease outbreak.

Full bio-security guidance for disease circumstances is available on the DEFRA website at http://www.DEFRA.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/biosecurity/index.htm

Waste Management, Education, Social Work and Protective Services staffs may have to visit Infected Premises.

See the Protective Services advice to other Council services at Appendix X.
Appendix G

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

FMD is a highly infectious viral disease affecting cloven-hoofed animals, in particular cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer. Other susceptible animals include some wild animals such as coypu, deer and zoo animals including elephants. Fever is followed by the development of vesicles or blisters - chiefly in the mouth or on the feet. There are 7 main types of virus, which produce similar clinical signs and which can only be differentiated in the laboratory. FMD can spread by direct or indirect contact with infected animals. Infected animals begin excreting the virus a few days before signs of the disease develop.

Pigs in particular produce large numbers of virus particles.

The disease is spread mechanically by the movement of animals, persons, vehicles and other things, which have been contaminated by the virus. Airborne spread of the disease can also take place. The prevailing meteorological conditions and local topography determine the distance that the disease can travel and this may be considerable.

Meat from the carcasses of animals infected with FMD at the time of slaughter can transmit the virus. In the past, outbreaks of the disease have been linked with the importation of infected meat and meat products.

Advice from the Department of Health is that it is very rare for humans to be affected by FMD. There has only been one recorded case of FMD in a human being in Great Britain in 1966. The general effects of the disease in that case were similar to influenza with some blisters. The Food Standards Agency has advised that the disease has no implications for the human food chain.

The FMD virus can be destroyed by heat, low humidity, or certain disinfectants, but it may remain active for a varying time in a suitable medium such as the frozen or chilled carcass of an infected animal and on contaminated objects.

Good bio-security is required to stop onward spread. The prompt detection and reporting of the initial outbreak of disease are crucial in limiting the ultimate scale of the emergency, and arrangements to enhance surveillance are being taken forward under the Veterinary Surveillance Strategy which was launched in October 2003. Part of this strategy aims to upgrade the use of information on the numbers and location of livestock, which will be important in the smooth operation of the contingency plan in the event of an outbreak.
Classical Swine Fever
CSF is a highly contagious viral disease, which affects pigs. Infected animals suffer a variety of clinical signs including loss of appetite, purple discoloration of the skin, and constipation followed by diarrhea. More severe cases of the disease may result in abortion or weak litters, as well as nervous signs such as tremors or convulsions, particularly in new born piglets. The disease can result in mortality of affected animals.

The movement of infected pigs is a common method of spreading CSF. However all excretions from an infected animal contain the virus. Therefore any animal, human, or object which has been in contact with such excretions and then in turn comes into contact with a pig, can spread the disease.

Although other animals are able to mechanically spread the disease through contact with infected excretions it is not possible for them to display clinical signs of CSF. The main source of its spread appears to be from pigs eating infected pork or pork products. In this form the CSF virus can remain active.
Newcastle Disease

ND is a highly infectious disease affecting poultry and other birds. Disease is caused by infection with virulent strains of Newcastle disease virus (NDV). There are a variety of strains of NDV, which range in virulence. Low virulence strains may cause sub clinical or mild respiratory disease. Highly virulent strains can cause severe disease which is characterised by high death rates and a range of clinical signs. Control is targeted at strains with a high pathogen city (ability to cause severe disease). The severity of the disease also varies depending upon the species, degree of immunity and age of bird, environmental conditions and general health status of the flock.

Controls would apply to domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, and guinea fowls, quails, pigeons, ratites (e.g. ostriches), pheasants and partridges reared or kept in captivity for breeding, the production of meat or eggs for consumption or eggs for restocking supplies of game.

ND could be introduced to domestic poultry by contact with infective wild pigeons and other wild birds or indirectly through contamination of feed or objects. NDV can be carried on objects or clothing contaminated with excretions from infective birds, particularly faeces. Such material could be imported on clothing or shoes of people that had been in contact with infective birds.

Illegal imports of live birds also pose a risk of introduction but this is difficult to quantify.

Good bio-security reduces the risk of onward spread.

The ND virus has been shown to be infectious to humans and other animals, although severe disease has only been observed in birds. In humans infection occasionally results in mild disease characterised by conjunctivitis. The majority of human cases have occurred in laboratory workers or people handling live vaccines. NDV does not pose a significant risk to public health.
Appendix J

Bluetongue Disease Virus

Bluetongue is a virus spread by insects which affects all ruminants, such as cattle, goats, deer and sheep. Clinical signs can vary by species – although symptoms are generally more severe in sheep, cattle can also show signs of disease (and can act as a reservoir for disease to keep infection circulating).

Since August 2006, Bluetongue has been found in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, in parts of Western Germany and in areas in Northern France. Since 1998 there have been widespread outbreaks of different strains of Bluetongue in Greece, Italy, Corsica and the Balearic Islands. Cases have also occurred in Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia and Yugoslavia.

Clinical signs in sheep may include: fever; swelling of the head and neck; inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose and eyelids; lameness; muscle degeneration and leaking of blood or serum from blood vessels into the surrounding tissues; haemorrhages in the skin and other tissues; respiratory signs such as froth in the lungs and an inability to swallow; and a high mortality rate. Sometimes, although it is rare with BTV8, there may be some discolouration and swelling of the tongue.

Due to clinical signs, deaths of sheep in a flock may reach as high as 70%. The condition can lead to a reduction in meat and wool production in the animals that survive (although this is generally not observed with BTV8).

Although Bluetongue usually causes no apparent illness in cattle or goats, cattle are displaying clinical signs during the current outbreak of BTV8 in Western Europe. These have included nasal discharge, swelling and ulceration of the mouth and swollen teats.

Bluetongue affects all ruminants (cattle, goats, sheep, camels, llamas, giraffes, bison, buffalo, deer, wildebeest and antelope). There is no evidence of Bluetongue infection in any other species.

Bluetongue is an insect-borne viral disease which affects all ruminants, such as cattle, goat, and deer and, in particular, sheep. Bluetongue does not affect humans.

Virus transmission between animals occurs via an insect vector (midges of Culicoides species), when a midge bites an infected animal and passes the infection to an uninfected naive animal. Transmission of the virus during an outbreak therefore depends on continuing cycles of infection between infected animals and vector insects. Bluetongue cannot be naturally transmitted directly between animals.
Rabies
FMD is a highly infectious viral disease affecting cloven-hoofed animals, in particular cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and deer. Other susceptible animals include some wild animals such as coypu, deer and zoo animals including elephants.
Avian influenza, bird flu

Avian influenza or “bird flu” is a contagious viral disease that infects birds. Avian influenza viruses are species specific but do occasionally cross the species barrier to infect humans and other mammals. In poultry, avian influenza causes two main forms of the disease. These are known as the low and high pathogenic forms.

- The low pathogenic form generally causes only mild symptoms, for example reduced egg production, and may go un-noticed by the farmer or keeper.
- By contrast the high pathogenic form causes severe symptoms with the rapid death of individual birds. It spreads quickly within flocks and leads to very high overall mortality rates.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza has probably infected birds for millions of years; however it has only been noted as a specific disease within the last century or so. Prior to the outbreak at a turkey farm in Suffolk in February 2007, the last case recorded in a commercial flock in the UK had been in 1991 (also turkeys but in Norfolk).

Type A viruses are of particular interest because of their ability to cause high pathogenic influenza in poultry and to seriously affect human health.

Type A influenza viruses are divided into “H”and “N” subtypes. There are a total of 16 H subtypes and 9 N subtypes but only two of the H subtypes are capable of causing highly pathogenic avian influenza; these being known as H5 and H7. However, H5 and H7 do not automatically cause high pathogenic influenza as both can circulate in poultry populations in the low pathogenic form before periodic mutation into the highly pathogenic form. The presence of the H5 and H7 subtypes is therefore of concern even if there are no obvious signs of influenza.

**Virus spread**

The mechanisms of spread of avian influenza are not fully understood but it is believed that wild waterfowl which naturally carry type A viruses can or may introduce the subtypes into poultry flocks where they can mutate into the highly pathogenic form. Transmission of the virus from bird to bird is usually a result of direct contact with the secretions from infected birds, especially their faeces.
## ANIMAL HEALTH

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<tr>
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<th>Delivery authority</th>
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| Commission Decision 2006/563/EC | The Animal disease (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2006  
The Animal disease (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Scotland) Order 2006  
The Animal disease (H5N1 in Poultry) (Scotland) Order 2007 |

**SPECIFIC DISEASES**

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<tr>
<td>Directive/Regulation</td>
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<td>64/432/EEC</td>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
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<td>The Salmonella in Laying Flocks (Sampling Powers) (Scotland) Regulations 2004</td>
<td>Animal Health</td>
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<td>The Salmonella in Broiler Flocks (Sampling Powers) (Scotland) Regulations 2005</td>
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<td>Directive 82/894/EEC on African Horse Sickness</td>
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<td>The Brucellosis (Scotland) Regulations 2000</td>
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<td>Aujeszky’s disease is compulsorily notifiable in the EU, but there is no specific EU legislation laying down detailed measures for controlling outbreaks of this disease. However, Aujeszky's</td>
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<td>Local Authorities</td>
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<td>Disease Notification System</td>
<td>Eradication and Monitoring</td>
<td>Animal By-products</td>
<td>TSE Regulation (EC) No 999/2001</td>
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<td>Disease included in the requirements of several Directives concerning rules applicable to intra-Community trade &amp; imports and health</td>
<td>EU control rules for swine vesicular disease are set out in Directive 92/119, which has yet to be implemented in domestic legislation</td>
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