

General Licence authorising the movement of stray or injured pigs from roads in a Temporary Control Zone

1. The Secretary of State has declared a Temporary Control Zone (“TCZ”) under article 9 of the Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014 (as amended) (“the Regulations”). This declaration prohibits any person from moving any pig from or to any premises in the TCZ.
2. This general licence issued under article 9(3) to the Regulations, permits, subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule, the movement of injured or stray pigs in a TCZ providing:
 - i. the move must be direct along a public highway and any animal excreta and mud deposited on the road must be removed from the road immediately after the movement is completed, and
 - ii. if the movement is by means of a vehicle or trailer, the vehicle exterior must be free of visible contamination, the wheels and wheel arches must be free of any visible contamination and the move must be direct [and the wheels and wheel arches must be cleaned immediately after the move].
3. This general licence comes into force from the time the Secretary of State’s declaration of a TCZ comes into force.

Caroline Conradi

Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Date: 24 June 2022

Schedule of licence Conditions

Personal and equipment cleansing and disinfection conditions for people moving between or providing services on farms and contacting susceptible animals.

Persons

All persons handling animals on premises under this licence must:

1. Cleanse and disinfect their hands before and after handling each batch of animals;
2. Wear clean (e.g. 'hot washed' cotton overalls) or disposable protective clothing before handling animals on the premises under this licence and;
3. Cleanse and disinfect or dispose of this clothing after handling the animals and before leaving the premises. If clothing is not disposable or not able to be disinfected, place clothing in a waterproof bag, tie bag and disinfect outside of bag before removing it from farm. Promptly hot wash clothing and do not use again or take onto another livestock premises until clothing been washed.
4. Footwear should be cleaned and disinfected, if possible keep separate footwear for wearing inside/ outside vehicle.

Equipment

Only bring the essential equipment to be used in the livestock activity taking place onto the premises and any equipment used while on the premises must:

1. If capable of being used on more than one premises be:
 - (i) Clean before first use at each premises; and
 - (ii) Cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises; and
2. If disposable be:
 - (i) Used only in the course of a single visit to a single premises; and
 - (ii) Disposed of on the premises after use.
3. If equipment cannot be cleansed and disinfected directly (for example, mobile phone, electronic identification stick reader) the equipment should be encased in a protective layer capable of being cleansed and disinfected:
 - (i) Cleansed and disinfected before first use at each premises; and
 - (ii) Cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises.

Cleansing and disinfection of a vehicle moving animals and animal carcasses.

1. Vehicles used for licensed movement must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected prior to arrival or on the premises before and after the movement takes place and must carry a portable disinfection kit.

2. Vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as described in the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No3) Order 2003 (as amended).

3. Footwear worn outside the vehicle should not be worn inside the vehicle. Footwear worn outside should be cleaned and disinfected and stored so as not to contaminate the inside of the vehicle. If this is not possible the foot-wells and pedals of the vehicle must be, kept free of mud or dirt or animal faeces from farms where susceptible animals are kept.

Vehicles carrying livestock

1. Journeys should be completed without delay. For unavoidable delays the person moving the animal:
 - a) Must ensure that:
 - i. The vehicle is, where practicable, parked at least 100 metres from livestock or any other livestock vehicle and not on a premises with susceptible livestock;
 - ii. The vehicle, is where practicable, parked on a hard standing surface;
 - iii. The vehicle, is where practicable, stopped in a place with cleansing and disinfection facilities and the wheels, wheel arches of the vehicle are cleansed and disinfected before the movement resumes; if this is not possible a portable disinfection unit must be used
 - iv. Any bedding, litter, dung, urine etc. leaking from the vehicle is cleaned up and the area disinfected before the vehicle leaves;
 - v. Any solid waste material is bagged and taken to the point of destination for disposal; and
 - b) Make a record of the place, time and duration of the stop.

Cleansing of roads

Any excreta and mud brought onto the road by the movement of the livestock must be removed as soon as reasonably possible and reasonable endeavours should also be taken to wash after such removal. Roads should be scraped, swept and washed down with water after the last animal has been moved.

Additional Conditions

1. Where the owner of the stray or injured pig can be quickly identified, that owner must move the animal direct back to its premises of origin and any necessary veterinary treatment given there.
2. Where the owner of the animal is not known or cannot be quickly identified:
 - (a) the move may be undertaken by:
 - Highways Agency staff (or their authorised contractors);
 - Officers of Local Authorities (or their authorised contractors);
 - Police officers; or
 - Officers of the RSPCA under supervision of one of the agencies listed above
 - (b) the move must be direct either to premises indicated by the authorities listed in (a) above or to any other premises with the agreement of the occupier of those premises.
 - (c) the move must be notified to the Local Authority by the person undertaking the move.
 - (d) If the move involves the use of a vehicle and it is to premises where there are other susceptible animals, the vehicle's wheels, wheel arches must be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the premises of destination.
3. On arrival at the destination premises, the animal should remain at the premises for 21 days unless authorised for onward movement by APHA.
4. Where the animal is a wild animal that poses a health and safety risk, it must be encouraged back into the wild or moved as in (2) above.

5. Any person involved in a movement under this licence must take all reasonable steps to remove any animal excreta from the part of the road etc involved in the move.
6. A record must be kept by the person moving any animal under this licence of the animal moved, where it is moved from, where it is moved to and the date it is moved. The record shall be kept for 2 months and made available to an inspector on demand.
7. All persons moving an animal under this licence applies shall take all other reasonable precautions to avoid the transfer of contamination between premises.

Notes

1. Nothing in this licence prevents the euthanasia of a stray animal by a competent person .
2. Contact APHA (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening>) or your Local Authority for further advice on biosecurity measures and any other legislation that may apply.
3. Disinfectant (or disinfectants) must be approved under the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (England) Order 2007 (as amended) for General Orders and also for Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014 (as amended) at the specified dilution rates.
4. Carry out removal on the highway safely with either the erection of traffic warning signs or additional persons to alert traffic to the cleaning operation on the highway.
5. It is the responsibility of the licensee to ensure all operations comply with appropriate Health and Safety Regulations.
6. A copy of this general licence can be viewed at:
 - a) England: Swine Vesicular Disease – GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/swine-vesicular-disease>)

Failure to observe the measures required in this licence is an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended). The penalty on conviction of an offence under this section is a maximum of six months imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.