



## Contingency Plan for Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) with Grazing in England

### Important information

Operators of Approved Finishing Units (Enhanced) with grazing (AFUE) must have a written contingency plan in place developed with their Private Veterinary Surgeon (PVS) and approved by APHA.

Once the contingency plan is approved by APHA, it should be reviewed **annually** by the operator as a minimum and will be discussed at the annual unannounced inspection visit by APHA and at any other time on request.

### Section 1 - Details of the Unit

Name of Operator

CPH (leave blank if unknown at the application stage)

Name and address of unit

Email address

Contact telephone no.

Postcode

Please provide a detailed plan of the unit, with the following clearly labelled:

- cattle accommodation
- any spare buildings that could be used to house cattle in an emergency situation
- designated isolation facility for Inconclusive Reactors (IRs) and Reactors
- all grazing land within the unit
- boundaries of the unit

If there is no designated isolation facility, details about how isolation is otherwise achieved must be included in the relevant section below.

### Section 2 - Actions to be taken in an emergency situation likely to cause welfare problems and which may cause the animals to be moved/housed elsewhere or slaughtered e.g. fire, flood, drought.

In an emergency that requires animals to be moved off the unit, movements to an AFU or another AFUE in England will be permitted by APHA under licence, subject to a satisfactory Veterinary Risk Assessment (VRA).

Contact number of PVS (including out-of-hours)

APHA telephone number (Out-of-hours you will need to speak with the APHA Duty Veterinarian)

03000 200 301

Do you have transport for your animals?

Yes  No 

If you do not have any transport, please insert the contact details for a transporter that you can contact in an emergency

Please provide a list of potential AFUs in England that cattle on the unit could be transported to under a licence issued by APHA in an emergency situation (note that the list of AFUs on gov.uk is subject to change and therefore it is advisable to periodically review the list and update the contingency plan as required).

Name of owner/operator	Address and contact details	Approximate distance from unit
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>


**Section 3 - Situations where all animals cannot be housed simultaneously on the unit e.g. adverse weather conditions meaning animals cannot go out to graze**

The buildings must have sufficient space to allow for growth of the cattle and it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the welfare of the cattle is not compromised by overcrowding.

Maximum number of cattle the unit can hold

Do you have any spare buildings on the unit that could be used to house cattle? Yes  No

If yes, please indicate where on the unit plan and also state approximately how many cattle each one can hold (provide an indication of age/weight as a reference)

Does your usual slaughterhouse have capacity to slaughter additional cattle at short notice if required? Yes  No

Please provide details of at least one other slaughterhouse that could be used to slaughter excess cattle on the unit if required to ease overstocking pressures

Slaughterhouse name and address	Contact details

**Section 4 - Actions to be taken in the event of inconclusive reactors disclosed in the unit**

- Inconclusive Reactors IR(s) must be isolated from other cattle , including Reactors, in wildlife-proof housing
- a retest will be carried out at the following routine 90 day test at standard interpretation
- if the retest is negative, the animal must re-join the batch from which it came
- if the retest is not negative (the animal is a 2xIR or Reactor), the batch from which it came must be housed immediately and remain there until at least one negative 90 day test at severe interpretation has been completed
- the operator also has the option to privately slaughter IRs before retesting

Will IRs be isolated in a separate building on the unit? Yes  No

If Yes - Please indicate where on the unit plan

If No - If IRs\* are not isolated in a separate building, please indicate how isolation is achieved e.g. solid partitioning to prevent nose-to-nose contact with other cattle

\*Isolation of IRs at grazing is not permitted, they must be contained in wildlife proof housing

Describe how the slurry/manure/bedding from IRs is handled.

**Section 5 - Actions to be taken in the event of a TB breakdown on the unit**

A TB incident is defined as:

- one or more Reactor or 2xIR animals disclosed at a skin test
- one or more Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test or culture confirmed slaughterhouse cases (visible lesions seen in the carcase of an animal routinely sent to slaughter from which *M. bovis* is detected)

Actions following disclosure of Reactors and/or suspect slaughterhouse cases in the unit:

Reactors:

- the Reactor(s) must be isolated immediately in wildlife-proof housing
- if a Reactor is identified during the housed period (i.e. before turnout), the batch from which it came must remain housed until one negative 90 day test at severe interpretation has been completed
- if a Reactor is identified during the grazing period, the batch from which the Reactor came must be housed immediately and remain there until one negative 90 day test at severe interpretation has been completed

Slaughterhouse case:

- the batch from which the animal came must be housed immediately
- the batch must remain housed until a skin test at severe interpretation has been completed with negative results, at least 90 days after the slaughterhouse case moved off

Will Reactor cattle be isolated in a separate building on the unit? Yes  No

If Yes - Please indicate where on the unit plan

If No - If Reactor\* cattle are not isolated in a separate building, please indicate how isolation is achieved e.g. solid partitioning to prevent nose-to-nose contact with other cattle

\*Isolation of Reactors at grazing is not permitted, they must be contained in wildlife proof housing

What Defra approved disinfectant\* for TB do you use on the unit? Include the dilution rate

\*The approved disinfectant list is continuously updated, with products being added and removed. Always check the disinfectant you use is still approved before use

[http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList\\_SI](http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI)

Outline your cleansing and disinfection protocol in the event of a TB incident. List the steps you would take

Is there dedicated equipment for use in the event of a TB incident? Yes  No

If No - Describe how cross contamination will be limited during a TB incident on the unit

Describe the management and disposal of slurry, manure and bedding from TB Reactors e.g. where manure is stacked on site, storing and spreading of slurry.

A **severe TB incident** is defined as one where 50% or more of the cattle are disclosed as Reactors or deemed Direct Contacts.

Describe the planned management of a severe TB breakdown on the unit e.g. slaughter of affected animals only, whole/partial depopulation of the unit

## Section 6 - Grazing records

Grazing records allow the operator to identify where the group(s) in which Reactor cattle were disclosed were grazing to aid in management of the TB incident.

Operators should record details including:

- field identifier (e.g. number or name)
- batch number of cattle grazing
- individual ear tag numbers of cattle in each batch
- the dates cattle were grazing in a particular field(s)

Describe the system of grazing used on the unit

Describe how records of grazing cattle are kept e.g. paper tables, electronic spreadsheet, maps

Describe how you would use this grazing information to inform managing a TB incident on the unit

Signature of Operator

Date

Signature of Private  
Veterinary Surgeon

Date



---

**DATA PROTECTION**

For information on how we handle personal data please go to [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) and search Animal and Plant Health Agency Personal Information Charter.

---

APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.

<b>HM3 Stamp</b>	Name:		Date Received:		WS ID:	
------------------	-------	--	----------------	--	--------	--