



Terms and Conditions for the Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) with Grazing in England

Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) (AFUE) with grazing: to allow the purchase of TB restricted and unrestricted calves from multiple sources for rearing, fattening and/or finishing (with grazing).

Background

1. AFUEs have been introduced to provide an outlet for the rearing, fattening and/or finishing of calves from TB restricted (and also unrestricted, i.e. Officially TB Free (OTF)) holdings at grass, after an initial period housed in wildlife-proof buildings. AFUEs must operate to strict biosecurity requirements and can only take in calves under a certain age (usually less than 60 days old). AFUEs can be approved in badger control areas of the High Risk Area (HRA) of England.
2. TB restricted calves 42 days old and over must have had a tuberculin skin test with negative results prior to moving to the AFUE. Calves can be sourced from multiple premises and from any area of England, Scotland and Wales. AFUEs are approved for cattle only and can only operate in the HRA. AFUEs are not intended for pregnant animals and no breeding must take place in these units. Contingencies must be in place for any calves born unexpectedly in an AFUE.

Source of Cattle

1. AFUEs may source the following cattle:
 - calves less than 60 days old from **TB restricted premises** under the authority of a Licence to Move Cattle Between Premises or Herds under TB Restrictions (TB16) issued by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). Any calves aged 42 to 59 days must have had a negative tuberculin skin test
 - calves less than 60 days old from a **TB Dedicated Sale** (under Licence Authorising Movement of Cattle from Premises under Restriction through a Dedicated Sale for TB Restricted Cattle in England to an Approved Finishing Unit (AFU) (England Only) or to a Slaughterhouse (TB16b)). Any calves aged 42 to 59 days must have had a negative tuberculin skin test
 - calves less than 60 days old from an **on-farm herd dispersal sale on a TB restricted premises** (under a Licence to Move Cattle Between Premises or Herds under TB Restrictions (TB16)). Any calves between aged 42 to 59 days must have had a negative tuberculin skin test
 - calves under 12 months old from a **housed Approved Finishing Unit (AFU)** (under licence TB16) provided:
 - the calves entered the source AFU when less than 60 days old and
 - any calves between 42 days and 12 months old have had a negative tuberculin skin test in the 90 days prior to the movement
 - the source AFU had no cattle over 12 months old present at any time while the calves destined for the AFUE were present
 - calves less than 60 days old from OTF premises (under Licence Authorising Movement of Unrestricted Cattle onto an Approved Finishing Unit or Licensed Finishing Unit (TB15a)). Unrestricted calves (under 60 days of age can be moved to an AFUE without a pre-movement tuberculin skin test
2. If sourcing calves for the AFUE from a housed rearing AFU, it is recommended that, wherever possible, the AFUE should establish trading links i.e. regular suppliers with one or more dedicated rearing AFUs.
3. All licence requests are subject to a Veterinary Risk Assessment (VRA) by APHA, and any cattle movements considered high risk refused.

Destination of Cattle

1. From the AFUE, the following movements off are permissible:
 - directly to slaughter under a Licence Authorising General Movement of Cattle from an Approved Finishing Unit or a Licensed Finishing Unit to a Licensed Slaughterhouse (TB24g)
 - to slaughter via an approved **TB slaughter gathering for TB restricted cattle** in England or Wales, **except in the LRA in England** under Licence Authorising the General Movements of Cattle from Premises under TB Restrictions to a Slaughterhouse through an Approved TB Slaughter Gathering (TB24b). The conditions

of the Licence (TB24b) must be complied with and cattle 42 days old and over must have had a negative tuberculin skin test within the previous 90 days

- to a housed AFU under Licence to Move Cattle Between Premises or Herds under TB Restrictions (TB16) for further finishing. Any cattle 42 days old and over must have had a negative tuberculin skin test within the previous 90 days
- from 1 July 2017 to an approved TB Dedicated Sale ('orange market') under Licence Authorising Movement of Cattle from Premises under Restriction through a Dedicated Sale for TB Restricted Cattle in England to an Approved Finishing Unit (AFU) (England Only) or to a Slaughterhouse (TB16b). Any cattle 42 days old and over must have had a negative tuberculin skin test within the previous 90 days.

TB Testing on Approved Finishing Units (Enhanced) with Grazing

1. Routine testing of cattle within the AFUE is carried out at 90-day intervals at severe interpretation using the 'TBU' test code on Sam. Tests are instructed 90 days from the earliest date that the previous test was due, not the date that the test was actually carried out. Further conditions apply:
 - at the routine 90-day TB test all cattle within the unit must be tested (including calves under 42 days old). Any animals tested within the last 60 days must be excluded
 - no tracing tests are undertaken in addition to routine 90-day testing at severe interpretation. APHA will not notify the AFUE operator who will consequently accept responsibility for any reduction in value of any carcass following slaughter as a result of TB lesions being disclosed in such cattle
 - if routine testing becomes overdue, licences to move animals on will be revoked and the approval of the AFUE may be revoked.

Batching and Access to Grazing on Approved Finishing Units (Enhanced) with Grazing

1. Calves entering the AFUE must be batched into groups that are suited to the calf-rearing accommodation, age and proposed management system. For each batch, there is a maximum filling period of six weeks. It is the operator's responsibility to define what constitutes a batch, ensure that there is sufficient space in the cattle buildings to keep all the animals from the same batch together as they grow, and keep appropriate records of batches.
2. Different batches must be managed separately with contact between batches minimised. In particular, nose-to-nose contact must be prevented by either:
 - the use of solid partitions, or
 - allowing sufficient space between adjacent or opposing open-sided pens (minimum of 3m), or
 - the use of separate buildings
3. There must be no shared use of equipment between batches of animals. Operators must describe in the written biosecurity protocol how contact between batches is minimised and the biosecurity measures in place to achieve this.
4. The operator must request that batches are noted on the TB testing records submitted to APHA by the TB tester and that their own records also include details of the calves in each batch.
5. Before cattle can be allowed out of the wildlife-proof housing to grazing, each batch must have completed two consecutive tuberculin skin tests with negative results. At least one of those two tests (the one closest to the intended date of turnout) must be completed at severe interpretation.
 - for calves that have completed a pre-movement test with negative results prior to moving to the AFUE, this test can be considered as the first test. The second test must be carried out in the AFUE at severe interpretation at least 90 days after the last calf in the batch moved to the AFUE
 - for calves that do not require a pre-movement test before moving to the AFUE, the first test must be carried out in the AFUE at severe interpretation at least 90 days after the final calf joined the batch in the AFUE and the second test again at severe interpretation at least 90 days after the first test
 - for calves sourced from a housed AFU, the first test can be the pre-movement test carried out in the AFU prior to the request for a licence to move to the AFUE, with the second test carried out at severe interpretation at least 90 days after the last calf in the batch moved to the AFUE
6. Operators should batch calves according to the number of TB tests they require before being allowed out to grazing on the unit i.e.:
 - calves that were not eligible for pre-movement testing and require two consecutive tests at severe interpretation with negative results in the AFUE before being allowed out to grazing
 - require only one further test at severe interpretation with negative results in the AFUE before being calves that have completed a pre-movement test with negative results prior to moving to the AFUE and therefore allowed out to grazing
7. Batches of calves which have completed the required testing with negative results may be combined into a single larger group when turned out to grazing.

Conditions

The conditions listed below are aimed at ensuring that the AFUE remains a discrete, self-contained cattle unit clearly isolated from other cattle herds in order to prevent disease spread within the locality. For approval, the unit must meet all of the following conditions:

1. General:

- AFUEs must be under TB restrictions at all times and the operator should not expect to seek to regain OTF status unless this is part of an exit strategy when the unit ceases to operate
- the unit must have an individual permanent County Parish Holding (CPH) number allocated and be registered with the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS)
- the unit must meet all the criteria required to qualify for a separate CPH
- the unit must not have a temporary CPH (tCPH) or Temporary Land Association (TLA) registered against it nor can land/premises registered against a AFUE CPH be associated temporarily through a TLA or tCPH to another CPH
- the unit must be located within the HRA of England and can be established in a badger control area
- AFUEs can only be approved on premises that are OTF at the time of approval unless the unit has previously been an AFU (for conditions applicable to conversion of an AFU with grazing to an AFUE refer to the section "Conversion from an AFU with grazing")
- the boundaries of the unit must be well defined, discrete, effective and secure. There should be separate housing, management, equipment, machinery (see below), yards etc. for the AFUE. The boundaries of the unit must be double fenced with a 3m gap or something that effectively serves the same purpose e.g. a solid wall to a building with no openings or opportunity for leakage of effluent from the unit would be an acceptable part of a boundary. All gates on the boundary must also be double fenced
- all grazing included in the AFUE must be within the same parcel of land as the buildings or on a contiguous land parcel. The entire AFUE including the grazing must be defined by a single outer boundary i.e. dispersed, non-contiguous grazing areas must not be included. Cattle must not have access to any premises out with the boundary of the AFUE in order to access the grazing
- cattle may only move into or leave the unit under a licence issued by APHA. No other cattle must have access to the unit at any time
- the AFUE cattle accommodation must not be co-located on a yard where another herd exists including any type of TB unit or other livestock species.

2. Housing:

- plans for situations causing adverse welfare must be considered in the written contingency plan developed with the operator's Private Veterinary Surgeon (PVS)
- good facilities for TB testing including a race and crush must be provided, preferably under cover. Mobile handling facilities at pasture are acceptable, provided that they allow safe handling of the cattle and can be cleansed and disinfected effectively. The handling facilities including the collecting and dispersal areas must be easily cleansed and disinfected
- isolation accommodation for use to isolate Reactors and/or Inconclusive Reactors (IRs) separately must be provided and must be wildlife-proof and prevent nose-to-nose contact with other cattle. Isolation of TB Reactors or IRs at grazing is not permitted
- housing and cattle yards must meet strict wildlife biosecurity conditions. These can be achieved by ensuring the individual buildings and cattle yards are wildlife-proof or by providing a wildlife-proof perimeter to the cattle housing and yards
- wildlife-proof in this context refers to species of wild mammals that can act as reservoirs of *M. bovis* (e.g. badgers and potentially wild deer) and suitable conditions include:
 - sides of the building should not be open, but of a smooth and solid construction (i.e. to prevent wildlife from gaining access to the building) and at least 1.5m high
 - doors should be of smooth and solid construction and at least 1.5m high (solid sheets of metal can be added to a five bar gate)
 - gaps at the sides and under doors and walls should be no greater than 7.5cm and must not be able to be enlarged by digging or chewing
 - where effluent or waste water drains into a soak away ditch, wildlife must not have access and wire, suitable electric fencing or other suitable fencing should be used to prevent such access. This is to prevent the contamination of the environment and wildlife
 - where electric fencing is used at the perimeter of the cattle housing and yards, it must be sufficient to prevent access by badgers:
 - multiple strands of wire at 10, 15, 20 and 30cm above the ground or
 - at least one strand of wire a maximum of 10cm above a wire mesh badger fence and
 - have a mains energiser sufficiently powerful to cope with the fence run and shorting caused by vegetation and

- be maintained so that it is operational whenever cattle are present in the yards and/or housing, and/or whenever feed and forage is stored on site, and/or during periods when cattle at pasture are returning to the yards for supplementary feeding
 - the wildlife-proof measures provided must ensure that:
 - stored feed, mineral and energy supplements are not accessible to wildlife
 - stored crops such as crimped grains, straights, blends, whole-crop silage, maize silage and roots are not accessible to wildlife
 - access to stored forage and bedding such as grass silage, haylage, hay and straw is prevented wherever possible
 - access to the wildlife-proof areas by wildlife is prevented whenever:
 - cattle are present in the yards and/or housing
 - feed and forage is stored unless it is in wildlife-proof stores
 - there are periods when supplementary feeding is being provided for grazing cattle by returning them to the yards for feeding
 - entrances to the wildlife-proof areas opened to allow access by personnel, vehicles and/or cattle returning for feeding must be closed as soon as possible and must always be closed at night
- buildings must have sufficient space to allow for growth of the cattle in the unit so that the original batches of cattle are kept together during the housing period. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the unit to ensure that the welfare of the cattle is not compromised by overcrowding. The maximum capacity of the unit must be included on the application for approval and the owner/operator must include plans to prevent potential adverse welfare conditions in the written contingency plan developed with their Private Veterinary Surgeon
- visit the TB Hub website for further information about on-farm biosecurity measures: <http://www.tbhub.co.uk>.

3. Grazing:

- every effort must be made to reduce the chance of cattle/badger interaction at grazing. There must be:
 - no feeding of compounds, concentrates, blends, straights or roots at grazing
 - no provision of energy or mineral supplements at grazing
 - no access to graze root crops
 - water troughs should be as high as possible whilst still allowing access for calves (at least 90 cm high). There must be no adjoining structures such as banks, walls or fencing that would help badgers to access the water troughs
 - no access by cattle to natural sources of water such as streams, rivers, ponds or pools. Water may be piped from natural water sources into water troughs, subject to any extraction permissions required
 - no access possible by cattle to any badger setts or latrines on the grazing land. If present, temporary or permanent fencing must be provided to ensure that cattle cannot come within 3m of the sett or latrine
- if grazed cattle require supplementary feeding, this may be provided in the wildlife-proof yards and/or housing. Continuous access by grazing cattle to the wildlife-proof housing and yards is not permitted; the gates must be closed at night
- supplementary feeding of forage crops (limited to harvested grass, grass silage, haylage, hay and straw) to cattle at pasture is permitted
- grazing records for all batches of cattle must be kept by the operator as part of the written contingency plan for a TB breakdown in the unit. 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 breakdown
- there must be no opportunity for straying or for nose-to-nose contact with other livestock.

4. Biosecurity Protocol:

- operators of AFUEs must have a written biosecurity protocol in place developed with their PVS at their own cost, and approved by APHA
- when developing the biosecurity protocol, the operator must seek bespoke advice in the form of an advisory visit from one of the following;
 - the TB Advisory Service <http://www.tbas.org.uk/>
 - an independent advisor specialising in on-farm biosecurity
 - their PVS
- the advisor must present their bespoke biosecurity advice and recommendations to the operator in writing, for example in the form of a report, and this must be made available to APHA
- the operator must implement the recommendations before the AFUE can be approved by APHA. This is in addition to satisfying the terms and conditions for operation of the unit

- the operator must submit the biosecurity protocol to APHA using the Biosecurity Protocol for Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit Enhanced (with Grazing) in England template (TR567) which is available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)
- once the biosecurity protocol is approved by APHA, it should be reviewed by the operator **annually** as a minimum and will be discussed at the annual unannounced inspection visit by APHA and at any other time on request
- the biosecurity protocol must cover the following areas, outlining controls in place for reducing the risk of disease transmission:
 - **movements of personnel, equipment and vehicles entering and leaving the unit.** Equipment should be dedicated to the unit if at all possible. If sharing of equipment is unavoidable, a specific protocol must be followed. The protocol should take into account the differing levels of risk of contamination from equipment, for example shared feed wagons may be acceptable whilst dung scrapers would not
 - **drainage of effluent and washings from the unit.** There must be no drainage of effluent or wash offs from the unit into areas where TB susceptible stock (which includes sheep, pigs, goats and camelids, farmed or park deer) and/or wildlife have access. Where effluent or waste water drains into a soak away ditch, wildlife must not have access and wire, suitable electric fencing or other suitable fencing should be used to prevent such access. This is to prevent the contamination of the environment and infection of local wildlife
 - **management of manure and slurry.** Manure should be stacked for three weeks on the site of the unit. Access to the manure store and any effluent from it by wildlife or livestock must be prevented. Slurry should be stored for as long as possible before spreading. It must be spread on the AFUE or on land that is not used for grazing cattle and is controlled by the operator of the AFUE (for example on land used for growing crops). Slurry must not be spread within 10m of the unit boundary or any watercourse. There must be no access to the treated ground by TB susceptible stock for 60 days following slurry application. Access to stored slurry by wildlife must be prevented. Slurry from other farms must not be spread on AFUE land
 - **cleansing and disinfection of farm equipment.** A Defra approved disinfectant for TB must be used at the correct dilution rate for cleansing and disinfection of farm equipment
- refer to the Biosecurity Protocol for Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) with Grazing in England (TR567) for further details.

5. Contingency Planning:

- AFUE operators must have a written contingency plan in place developed with their PVS at their own cost, and approved by APHA. The contingency plan should be submitted to APHA using the Contingency Plan for Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) with Grazing in England (TR568) which is available on GOV.UK. The contingency plan should describe the actions to be taken in the following scenarios:
 - emergency situations likely to cause welfare problems and that may require animals to be urgently moved/housed elsewhere e.g. fire, flooding, drought. In an emergency that requires animals to be moved off the unit, movements to an AFU/AFUE in England will be permitted by APHA under licence, subject to a satisfactory VRA
 - situations where all animals in the unit cannot be housed simultaneously should the need arise (e.g. due to poor weather conditions)
 - a TB breakdown in the unit (i.e. skin test Reactor or slaughterhouse case)
- The contingency plan should cover the following in the event of a TB breakdown in the unit:
 - isolation of Reactor and IR cattle
 - cleansing and disinfection of the areas used by the Reactors, Direct Contacts (DC) and/or slaughterhouse cases
 - management of manure and slurry
 - use of grazing (referring to grazing records)
 - isolation of incoming cattle from resident cattle
 - management of a severe TB incident (for AFUE herds a severe TB incident is defined as one where 50% or more of the cattle are disclosed as Reactors or deemed DCs).

Action in the Event of a TB Incident in the AFUE with Grazing

1. Standard APHA procedures for compensation, removal and post-mortem of Reactors are followed in the event of a TB incident in the unit. A 50% reduction in compensation for cattle moved onto an AFUE during a TB breakdown does **not** apply. Pedigree valuation is not applicable to any cattle within the AFUE as they have no breeding potential, therefore non-pedigree table valuation rates are used.
2. Actions following disclosure of Reactors, DCs, IRs or a suspect slaughterhouse case in the unit:
 - following identification of 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 the Reactor came must remain housed until one negative 90 day test at severe interpretation has been completed at least 90 days after the removal of any previous Reactors and/or DCs
- if a Reactor is identified during the grazing period, the batch from which the Reactor came (identified from grazing records) must be housed immediately and remain there until one negative 90 day test at severe interpretation has been completed at least 90 days after the removal of any Reactors and/or DCs
- following identification of IRs:
 - the IR(s) must be isolated 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. The resolved IRs restricted for life policy in England does **not** apply to IRs that retest clear in an AFUE
 - if the retest is not negative (the animal is a 2 x IR 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
- if a slaughterhouse case is reported:
 - the batch from which the animal came (identified using grazing records) must be housed immediately
 - the batch must remain housed until a skin test at severe interpretation has been completed with negative results, at least 60 days after the slaughterhouse case moved off
- contiguous premises will be subject to enhanced surveillance testing if lesion, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test and/or culture positive animals are disclosed (either as Reactors or slaughterhouse cases) in stock that have been grazing on the AFUE
- the owner/operator may wish to depopulate the AFUE if there has been spread of disease within the unit. In these cases the AFUE must be cleansed and disinfected as stated in the conditions on the Notice Requiring Cleansing and Disinfection (BT05). This will be inspected by APHA before restocking is approved
- the Veterinary Head of Field Delivery (VHoFD) may stop the movement of cattle onto the AFUE if a severe TB incident is disclosed in the unit as a whole or in a part of it.

Action on the Farm of Origin when Animals have been Consigned to an AFUE with Grazing

1. Slaughterhouse cases and Reactors from AFUEs will be routinely back traced to the farm of origin and any implications for management of the TB breakdown at the farm of origin need to be considered.
2. If the supplying herd has passed two 60 day tests since the movement, then normally no action would be required, but the APHA Case Vet may consider the need to instigate further check tests.

Application and Inspection

- applicants can download an application form and supporting documents for approval and operation of an AFUE from GOV.UK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/approved-finishing-unit-enhanced-with-grazing-for-cattle-application>
- these documents can also be obtained by contacting APHA via the Defra Rural Services Helpline 03000 200 301 or by email to TB.Advice@apha.gov.uk
- on receipt of a completed application form, plan of the premises and biosecurity and contingency plans, APHA will assess the application and if the unit appears to meet the criteria for approval, an APHA Veterinarian will visit and inspect the proposed premises
- following a satisfactory inspection report, written confirmation of the approval will be sent to the applicant. The approval will contain the terms and conditions for continued approval
- if the unit does not meet all of the conditions required, approval will not be given and APHA will inform the applicant of the reasons
- if approved, the AFUE, which will have its own dedicated CPH, will be served with a Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Bovine Animals (TB02)
- in addition to routine TB testing, the premises, records of movements, etc. will be subject to inspections periodically (which will usually be unannounced or at short notice) and, as a minimum, on an annual basis by APHA
- failure to comply with any of the conditions set out in the approval form (including failure to TB test the cattle on the unit at the prescribed interval) will result in withdrawal of the approval. In this case, Notice Prohibiting the Movement of Bovine Animals (TB02) restrictions will continue to operate until OTF status can be achieved
- failure by the operator to maintain adequate records of batches and the individual batch TB testing results may result in:

- the requirement to house all cattle until it can be established whether these cattle have met the requirements to access grazing
- the requirement for cattle whose testing history does not provide clarity on their batch having completed two tests with negative results to have further tests before being allowed access to grazing
- the requirement to house all cattle if a Reactor is disclosed and for all cattle to undergo the required testing at severe interpretation before being allowed access to grazing again
- refusal of licence requests to move TB-restricted calves on and the revocation of the general licence allowing unrestricted calves to move on
- revocation of the AFUE approval where there are repeated failures or unsatisfactory or incomplete action to correct any non-compliance identified
- AFUEs are commercial enterprises and promotion and publicity cannot be carried out by APHA. However, APHA will list all approved premises on GOV.UK.

Conversion to an AFUE with Grazing from an AFU with Grazing

1. The operator of a unit currently approved as an AFU with grazing or in the Exceptional Exit Strategy may choose to convert the unit to an AFUE. Applications to convert cannot be considered if there has been a recent Reactor or suspect slaughterhouse case until one clear TBU test has been completed. The operator must submit an application form with the required written biosecurity and contingency plans.
2. Provided the unit meets the conditions for approval as an AFUE, approval will be granted. The operator will be required to supply a list of the AFU cattle on the holding. These cattle are permitted to graze regardless of how many tests they have had.
3. Further cattle may only be sourced in compliance with the AFUE requirements and calves added must meet the AFUE testing requirements before being allowed out to graze.

Regaining OTF Status (Lifting Movement Restrictions on the AFUE)

1. If the operator decides to cease functioning as an AFUE, they must notify the VHoFD in writing of the intention to seek OTF status. AFUEs can regain OTF status when the operator depopulates the unit, completes satisfactory Cleansing and Disinfection (C&D) and meets conditions for the grazing land. As soon as the unit is empty, C&D must be carried out as per the conditions stated on the Notice Requiring Cleansing and Disinfection (BT05). Disinfection will have to be confirmed as satisfactory on inspection by an APHA Veterinarian or other authorised officer. All grazing land that is part of the AFUE must remain free of livestock for 60 days after the last animal leaves the unit and/or after the final application of slurry to emptying the slurry stores from the unit, whichever is the later.
2. When all of these conditions are satisfied, OTF status will be achieved and a Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Movement of Animals (TB10) can be issued. Restocking with livestock will then be permitted. In all cases, restrictions will remain on manure/slurry until the treatment prescribed in the general conditions listed above has been completed. Once OTF status is regained, the operator must reapply in the normal way if they wish to reinstate the AFUE.

Implications for Approved Finishing Units (Enhanced) with Grazing in the Event of Changes to England's TB Risk Areas

1. AFUEs may only be approved in the HRA of England. If the AFUE is located in an area which is due to become part of the Edge Area, the operator will be given 12 months' notice that the AFUE approval will be revoked. The operator can choose whether to:
 - continue operating as a housed AFU with no further TB testing unless breakdown testing is underway and the Case Vet decides that this should continue until the disease picture improves or
 - to seek OTF status by depopulating and then cleansing and disinfecting the unit as described above in the section Regaining OTF Status or
 - to seek OTF status using an Exceptional Exit Strategy, subject to the outcome of a VRA. From the date that the AFUE approval is revoked:
 - no further movements of cattle from TB restricted holdings onto the unit will be licensed
 - the operator will supply APHA with a closing list of the cattle on the unit on the date of revocation with details of which batches have completed two 90 day tests and are therefore eligible to graze
 - any batches of calves which have not yet completed the required TB testing before going out to graze must remain in the wildlife-proof housing until they meet the AFUE criteria for grazing
 - cattle of any age from **OTF holdings** may then be licensed on provided those 42 days old and over have had a clear pre-movement test. These cattle must be kept separately from the AFUE stock and may go out to graze

- testing will continue at 90 day intervals at severe interpretation until all former AFUE cattle have left the unit, either to another housed AFU or to slaughter
- the operator must notify APHA when all former AFUE stock have left the unit. All the remaining cattle must then have two check tests at severe interpretation, with the first test at least 60 days after the last AFUE animal left the unit
- if the test results for both tests are negative, TB movement restrictions will be lifted and the herd will regain OTF status
- if Reactors are disclosed, normal breakdown procedures will apply and TB restrictions will be maintained.

Operator Declaration

Please sign and date this declaration and return it to APHA with your application for an AFUE with grazing.

I confirm that I have read and understood the Terms and Conditions for Approval and Operation of an Approved Finishing Unit (Enhanced) with grazing in England. I understand that failure to meet these terms and conditions could result in enforcement action by the relevant Local Authority and revocation of approval by APHA.

Signature			
Name in BLOCK LETTERS		Date	

DATA PROTECTION

For information on how we handle personal data please go to 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.