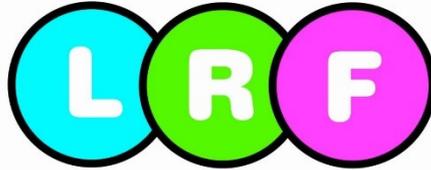


Devon • Cornwall • Isles of Scilly



Local Resilience Forum

LRF ANIMAL HEALTH PLAN

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS ON ACTIVATION: Refer to [page 11](#)



All items in this document are classed as open under the Freedom of Information Act unless otherwise stated. All closed items include the relevant Freedom of Information Act exemption.

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Revision History

Revision Date	Version No.	Summary of Change	Changes Made By	Authorised by	Date
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11/12/2017	v2.1	Re-written in line with other regional plans	Michelle Beer	LRF Secretariat	11/12/2017
14/03/19	v2.2	Updated for annual review	Michelle Beer	MoT	

Distribution

This plan is for distribution to all LRF Partners.

Ownership

This Plan is owned by the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LRF, and maintained and updated by the Risk Owner for Animal Health. All users are asked to advise the LRF of any changes in circumstances that may materially affect the plan in any way.

Details of changes should be sent to:

Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (DCIoS) Local Resilience Forum (LRF)
Email lrf@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

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1 Background

1.1 Introduction

This plan is activated at the point at which an exotic notifiable animal disease (see 1.3 for definition) has been confirmed as present in the Devon, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly (DCIOS) Local Resilience Forum (LRF) area. It may also be activated if suspicion is strong and confirmation is pending. In the alert system applied by Defra and APHA this is indicated when the status moves from Amber to Red on confirmation of a disease outbreak (see Alert System at item 1.5).

This plan gives the details of agreed actions of partner agencies within the DCIOS LRF in an animal disease outbreak. It also explains how the DCIOS LRF and lead national agencies will work together in a co-ordinated way to minimise any threat to our community.

Local Authorities will also refer to the Local Authority Exotic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan and disease specific plans¹.

Notifiable animal disease outbreaks are identified as high risk in accordance with the National Risk Assessment and National Risk Register, as detailed in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

Any outbreak of a notifiable animal disease within the UK has a significant impact on the country's economy and its ability to trade globally, thus there is a collective need for a multi-agency approach between regulators and industry alike to swiftly and effectively control any such disease outbreak.

DEFRA, through its executive agency APHA, lead on responding to any suspect or confirmed exotic notifiable animal disease outbreak in England.

Local Authorities play a key role in disease control, having a statutory responsibility to enforce disease control legislation.

Through the DCIOS LRF, multi-agency partners deal with the wider consequence management of an animal disease outbreak.

Declaration of a confirmed disease outbreak does not necessarily mean declaration of a major incident. Response will be proportionate to factors such as the type of disease, if the occurrence is small and localised or part of a much larger (national or international) disease emergency. In all instances, APHA will define the appropriate level of response.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

¹ The National Animal Health & Welfare Panel (NAHWP) and Association of Chief Trading Standards Officers (ACTSO) are the authors of the Local Authority Exotic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan template and detailed Animal Disease Appendices which they review on an annual basis nationally and locally by the Lead Local Authority.

1.2.1 Aim

To ensure a swift, proportionate and coordinated response to, and wider consequence management of an outbreak of an exotic animal disease within the DCIOS LRF area.

This generic plan must be utilised in conjunction with the disease specific national plans¹ that relate to individual animal diseases, and provide information relating to the very specific role of local authorities in relation to each disease.

1.2.2 Objectives

- Define the triggers and processes required to activate the plan
- Identify the immediate actions on activation of the plan
- Signpost the national and local animal disease outbreak plans
- Outline the relationship of the Forward Operating Base (FOB) to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) and/or a Tactical Co-ordinating Group (TCG)
- Highlight the disease control structures and processes that are aligned with the well-established emergency response structures that may be required to manage the wider consequences of an animal disease outbreak

1.3 Definitions

The term notifiable disease means there is a legal obligation to notify the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) if a person suspects disease. Notifiable diseases are named in Section 88 of the Animal Health Act 1981 or an Order made under the Act.

Notifiable diseases can be:

- **endemic** – already present in the UK, such as bovine TB;
- **exotic** – not normally present in the UK, such as foot and mouth disease (FMD).

Some endemic and exotic diseases are **zoonotic** which means they can pass between animals and humans, such as rabies. Of the eleven exotic notifiable diseases that are covered by detailed local authority contingency plans, five are classed as zoonotic and these are:

- Anthrax
- Avian Influenza
- Glanders
- Rabies
- West Nile Virus

1.4 Risk

Excerpt from 2016 National Risk Assessment for Animal Disease.

There is a constant but low risk of an incursion of an exotic notifiable animal disease. The risk may vary throughout the year depending on season and disease status of other countries. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) has been assessed as having the greatest potential impact, but other exotic notifiable diseases like Avian Influenza (AI or bird flu) are more likely to occur.

The risk relating to an animal disease outbreak in the DCIOS LRF area is covered in the DCIOS LRF Community Risk Register and is monitored by the Capability Lead for Animal Health and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) on behalf of the DCIOS LRF. Any changes will be notified to the Chair of the DCIOS LRF Community Risk Working Group. The current risk rating for the DCIOS LRF area are specified below:

AH001 - H25 Non-Zoonotic, Notifiable Animal Diseases	MEDIUM
AH002 - H25 Zoonotic, Notifiable Animal Diseases (including rabies)	MEDIUM

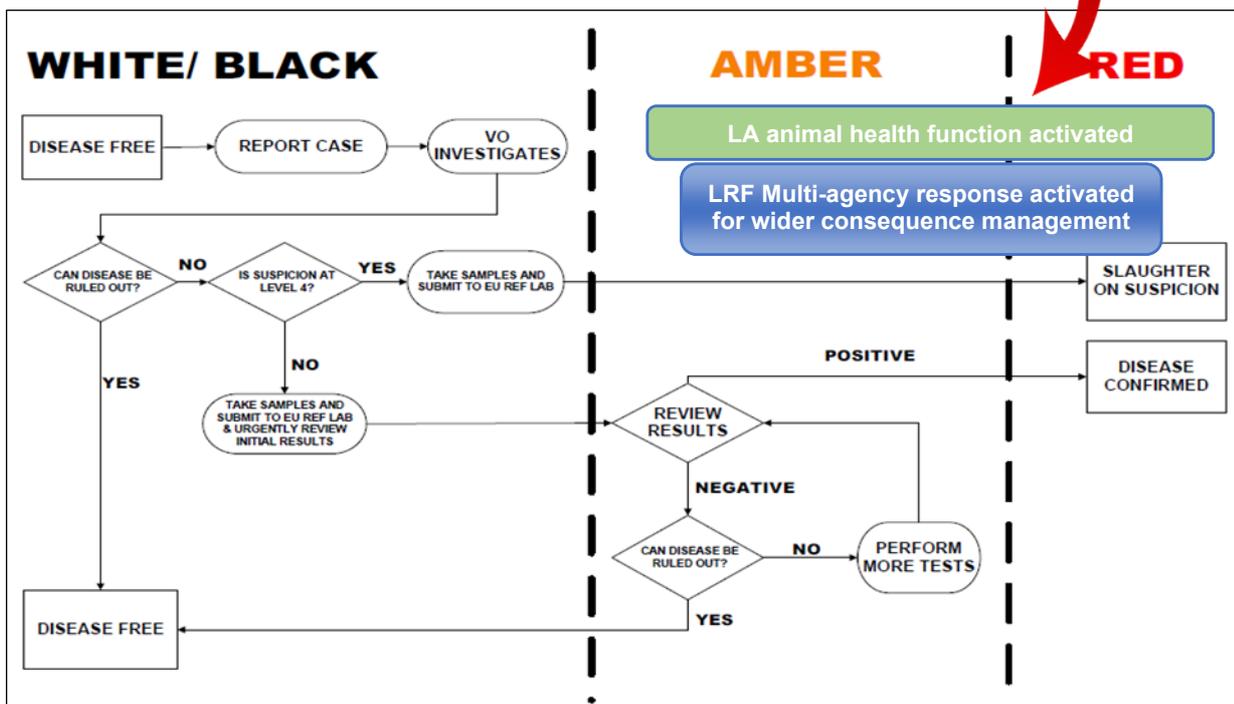
1.5 Alert System

There is a standard alert system to describe the current status of a specific disease outbreak or incident of exotic notifiable disease of animals.

Figure 1: Alert Status

White Alert	This indicates that the disease is not present or suspected in the UK and will be the state of alert under normal circumstances.
Black Alert	This indicates that the risk of disease is higher than normal. For example, disease may be suspected or confirmed in a nearby EU Member State. This would warrant a higher level of vigilance. The decision to raise the state of alert from white to black will be taken by the Chief Veterinary Officer UK (CVO UK).
Amber Alert	This indicates that there is a strong suspicion of the presence of the disease on a particular premises based on clinical picture, following a veterinary inquiry. Samples may have been submitted for laboratory analysis. Government Laboratories may identify an exotic notifiable disease as part of routine surveillance, in which case there could be an immediate move to amber alert stage.
Once the Alert Status is moved to red then the response component of both the national and local authority exotic notifiable disease contingency plans, together with this LRF multi-agency plan, are activated.	
Red Alert	This indicates that disease has been confirmed or that an operational response has been initiated.

Figure 2: Actions performed between white and red status



2. Response

2.1 Trigger Levels

This Plan may be activated on the suspicion or confirmation of a notifiable or exotic animal disease as identified by notification from the APHA.

There are numerous factors that could trigger the activation of the national plan (see 2.7). Each primary trigger is different depending on the type of animal disease outbreak. Should a trigger be reached then move to the activation process (see 2.4).

Figure 3: Triggers

Risk identification	AH001 Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases	AH002 Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases
Description	Examples: Foot and Mouth, Classical Swine fever, Blue Tongue, Newcastle Disease	Examples: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), West Nile Virus, Rabies
For a full list of diseases see the DEFRA website: http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/notifiable/		
Trigger	On notification from the Chief Veterinary Officer For example: Significant outbreak of disease affecting more than 3 separate locations nationally.	On notification from the Chief Veterinary Officer For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avian Flu: Culling of up to 30 million poultry • West Nile Virus spread by viable vectors in the UK the slaughter of 20-1000 horses is a possibility. • Rabies: one confirmed case in non-quarantined area of a companion (pet) animal.

For the latest information on any disease outbreak please see the [Defra website](#).

Regional APHA offices regularly investigate suspect disease and such investigations should be seen as routine. For suspect cases where disease cannot be ruled out see the process in Paragraph 2.3.

2.2 Activation Process

Figure 4: Plan activation



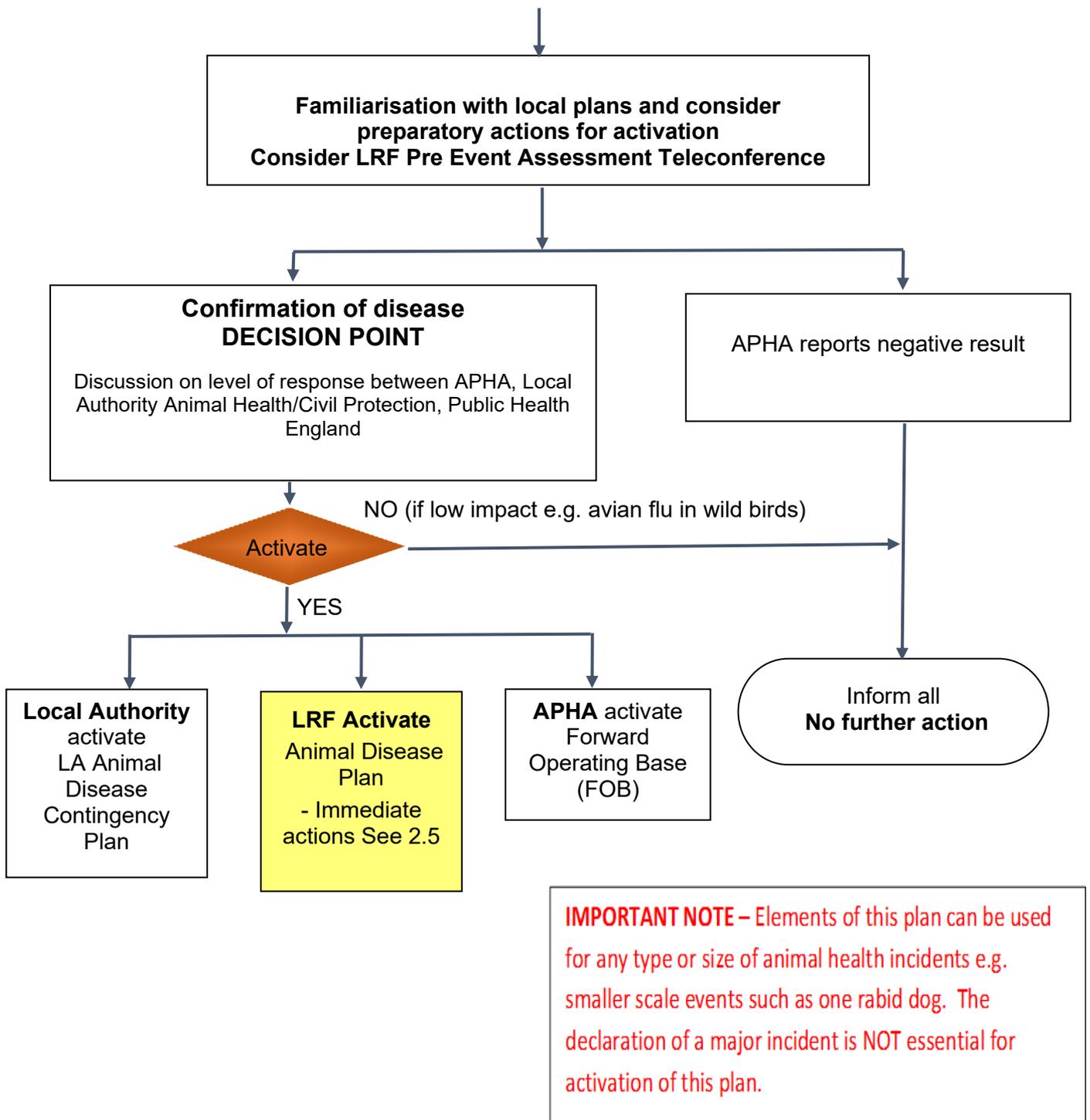
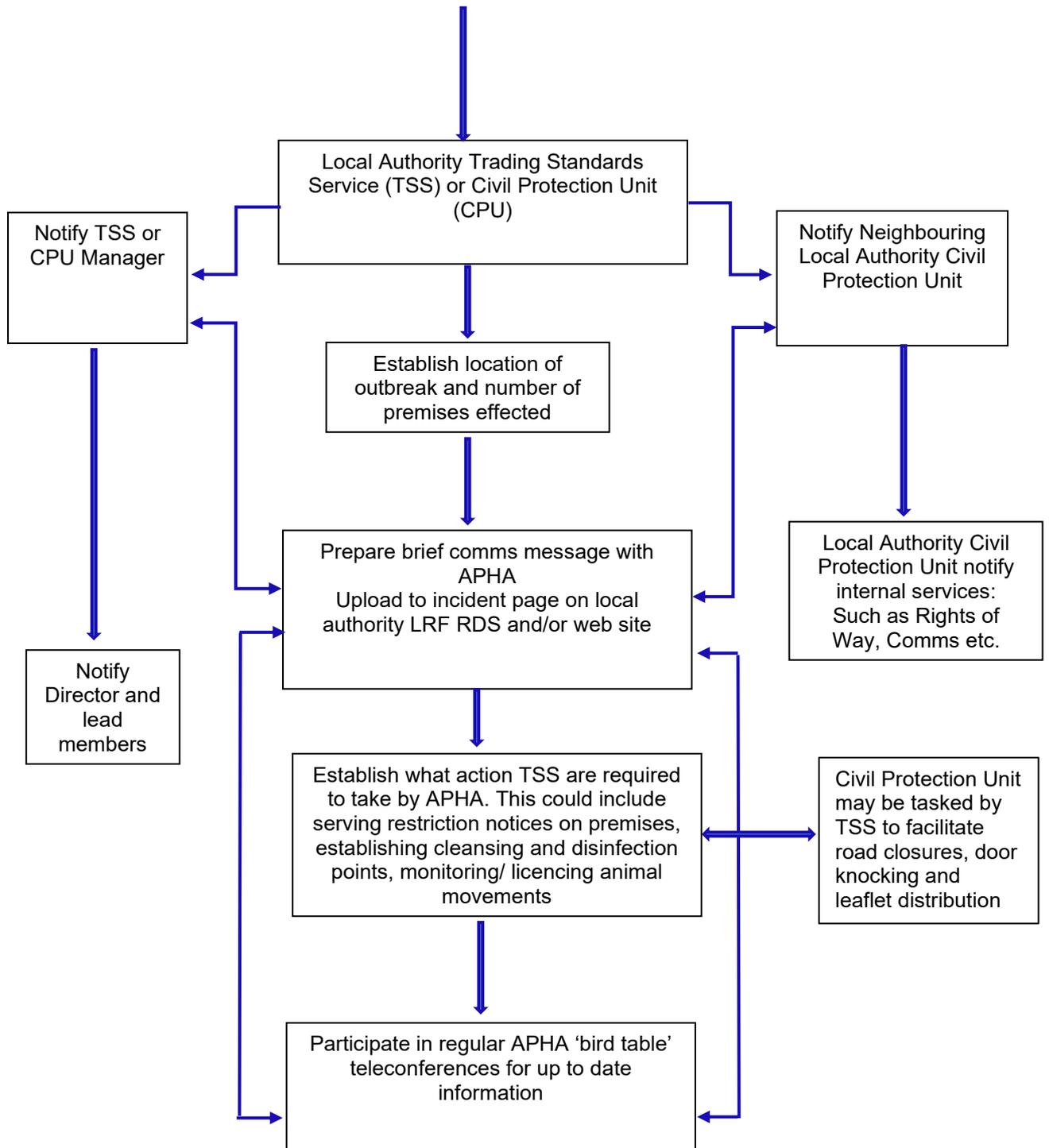


Figure 5: LA Response Flow Chart



2.3 APHA Response and Communications Prior to Confirmation of Disease

The following table shows the communications expected, during initial veterinary enquiry and prior to any disease confirmation.

Stage	Notification Method	Level of detail and example	From	To	For distribution to
Initial report received	Not required				APHA internal
Suspicion of disease	Text & email	Suspected Disease, County/Town level location, Species, confirm if samples taken. Example: “Suspect Avian Influenza Disease being investigated at Exeter in a flock of chickens. Samples have been taken, results pending, update to follow.”	APHA	LRF Secretariat And Local Authority Animal Health Function and	Proportionate dissemination to relevant LRF partners
Disease negated		Disease; area; result. Example: Suspected Avian Influenza negated on clinical grounds.		Local Authority Duty Civil Protection Officer	

2.4 APHA Response and Communications on Confirmation of Disease

Stage	Notification Method	Level of detail and example	From	To	For distribution to
Disease confirmed	Text, email and phone call	Confirmed Disease; Affected Species; Infected Premise (IP) – CPH, Map Ref & Address; Owner – Name & Address; Current Restrictions in place. Example: “Avian Influenza confirmed in a flock of chicken. IP – Mr J Bloom, Manor Farm, Dorset, 10/001/0001 SY123456. 3Km Protection Zone, 10Km Surveillance Zones established. For details of current restrictions see the DEFRA website.	APHA	LRF Secretariat and Local authority Animal Health Function and Duty Civil Protection Unit Officer	All LRF Partners

2.5 Immediate actions on plan activation (scalable and/or proportionate)

No	Primary actions	Responsible
1	<p>Activate: LRF Operation LINK for the purpose of convening a Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) teleconference in the first Instance.</p> <p>Consider: Forward Operating Bases (FOBS) Battle Rhythm for timings (Annex C)</p> <p>Consider: Declaring a major incident</p>	Police
2	TCG members to identify/appoint/agree FOB Liaison on advice of APHA representative.	TCG
3	<p>Consider: convening Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG).</p> <p>Proceed: with next Primary Action if required.</p>	All
4	<p>Convene: SCG meeting (chaired by Police).</p> <p>Consider: FOB battle rhythm for timings (see Annex C)</p> <p>Activate: LRF Operation LINK</p> <p>Consider: Inviting the following additional to the standard Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist organisations e.g. National Farmers Union (NFU)/ British Poultry Council (BPC) • Farming organisations (Farm Community Network - FCN) • Food Standards Agency (FSA) 	Police

2.6 Command and Control arrangements

Response co-ordination will be established as below:

2.6.1 Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)

- The National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) is led by the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) UK
- Co-ordinates the Forward Operating Base (FOB) (Operational level for **National response**)
- Sets and implements the strategy for managing the disease control
- Holds regular update meetings with multi-agency partners

2.6.2 Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG)

- Chaired by the Police
- Sets the strategy for dealing with the wider impact of a disease outbreak in the DCIOS LRF area (not disease control)
- Reports through MHCLG Resilience Emergency Division (RED) to Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms (COBR) as required.

2.6.3 Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG)

- Chaired by Police
- Implements strategy set by the SCG, if convened
- Sets response strategy in absence of SCG
- Deals with the local tactical requirements of the outbreak
- Gathers & promulgates situation report information
- Chair attends SCG and may attend FOB meetings
- Ensures that Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG) is promptly established.

2.7 Hierarchy of animal disease outbreak plans

2.7.1 Animal disease outbreak plans – National to Local

Contingency plans outline how the government will manage an exotic notifiable disease outbreak:

Scope	Plan name	Author
UK	<p><u>United Kingdom contingency plan for exotic notifiable diseases of animals</u></p> <p>This plan has been published to assist stakeholders in understanding the response to an exotic notifiable disease outbreak at the UK level. This plan outlines the way the 4 administrations of the UK work together to provide a rapid and effective response to exotic notifiable animal disease.</p> <p>The devolved administrations each have their own contingency plans. These provide additional detail on the country specific response arrangements and structures.</p> <p>This plan has been produced by the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) on behalf of each administration in the UK.</p>	Defra/APHA
England	<p><u>Contingency plan for exotic notifiable diseases of animals in England</u></p> <p>This document describes how the government will manage an outbreak or incident of exotic notifiable disease of animals in England.</p> <p>Disease control strategies for the exotic notifiable diseases of animals that are of most concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifiable Avian Disease Control Strategy for Great Britain • Foot and Mouth Disease Control Strategy for Great Britain • Rabies Disease Control Strategy for England and Wales • Bluetongue GB Disease control strategy • Classical & African Swine Fever Disease Control Strategy for Great Britain • African Horse Sickness Control Strategy for Great Britain 	Defra / APHA
Local Authorities	<p>Local Authority Exotic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan</p> <p>Local authorities play a key role in disease control, having a statutory responsibility to enforce disease control legislation, each Local Authority Animal Health Function and provides specific information on how and when they will respond to a suspect or confirmed exotic notifiable animal disease outbreak in the local authority area. The plan will be supplemented by the annexes below which explain specific responses to different diseases.</p>	Individual Local Authorities

Scope	Plan name	Author
	Annex A African Horse Sickness Annex B Avian influenza Annex C Anthrax Annex D African and Classical Swine Fever Annex E Bluetongue Annex F Foot and Mouth Disease Annex G Glanders and Farcy Annex H Rabies Annex I West Nile Virus Annex J Equine Infectious Anaemia Annex K Newcastle Disease	
LRF	LRF Multi-Agency Animal Disease Response Plan	DCIOS LRF

Associated plans

LRF Operation Link - emergency cascade plan
 LRF Communication with the Public in an Emergency plan
 LRF Strategic Coordination Centre plan
 LRF Strategic Recovery guidance

All plans are either directly available on or linked via Resilience Direct.

3 Managing the Response

3.1 Information and Communication

Timely gathering and transmission of information will ensure a rapid and effective response to changing conditions. Reporting needs to be done in conjunction with the FOB. Appropriate liaison must be established between each management structure to ensure that all relevant information is shared as required.

3.2 Media Co-ordination

3.2.1 Overall Responsibility

APHA through DEFRA has overall responsibility for the media response at a national level.

3.2.2 LRF Responsibility

In addition, a TCG / SCG media group may be formed to cover LRF area wide issues which will be co-ordinated by local authority Media Lead(s). Key messages and top lines will be disseminated from DEFRA, with additional information from TCG / SCG. Media requirements at local or TCG level must be co-ordinated with the SCG media group where established.

3.2.3 APHA [Alerts Subscription Service](#)

This service provides registered users with the latest news specific to exotic notifiable animal disease outbreaks in Great Britain. Alerts may also be sent outside of a disease outbreak. It is recommended that Local Authority functions involved in animal disease response register for this service.

3.3 Business Continuity

Maintaining the necessary staffing levels from all participating organisations relies on them each having functional Business Continuity plans, and in particular strategies for dealing with loss of staff who may be otherwise engaged with the response to an animal disease outbreak. Responders should be able to maintain the necessary staffing levels for as long as the incident continues which may be for several months/years.

3.4 Forward Operating Base (FOB)

In addition to being based close to the infected area, the FOB now takes the place of the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC)² with regard to communication with the relevant Operational Partners and stakeholders. See Annex C for meeting battle rhythm.

- Local Authority Trading Standards Officer(s). Depending on the degree of response required would either be based at the FOB or as a minimum dial into the FOB bird-tables. The information gathered would be disseminated internally and externally as appropriate and proportionate.

Depending on level of response, other partners would include:

- Police
- Environment Agency
- Public Health England
- Civil Protection Unit SCG and/or TCG Liaison

Stakeholders will also be determined by type of outbreak. However, the following should be considered for attending:

- [Farm Community Network](#)
- [Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals \(RSPCA\)](#)
- [National Farmers Union \(NFU\)](#)
- Livestock Groups
- [Country Land and Business Association \(CLBA\)](#)
- [National Trust \(NT\)](#)
- [Foods Standards Agency \(FSA\)](#)
- Veterinary Associations

3.5 National Disease Control Centre (NDCC)

² APHA moved away from a regional response model in 2017, with the FOB taking the place of the Local Disease Control Centres (LDCC) with regard to communication with the relevant operational partners and stakeholders.

A representative from ACTSO (Association of Chief Trading Standards Officers) attends and reports back to the relevant Lead Local Authority Animal Health Function if there is something of relevance to the specific Local Authority.

3.6 Other Management structures and Groups

Consider establishing the following management structures and Groups:

- Tactical Co-ordinating Group (TCG) (See section 2.4 above)
- Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) (See section 2.4 above)
- Combined Media Cell (with APHA)
- Science & Technical Advice Cell (STAC)
- Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG)

3.7 Roles and Responsibilities

For generic roles and responsibilities during a multi-agency incident refer to the LRF Tactical Commanders' Response Guide and the LRF Strategic Leaders' Response Guide.

Organisation	Responsibility
Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra is the lead government department for exotic notifiable disease outbreaks in England. Together with its executive agencies, it is directly responsible for the delivery of both the local and national disease control response • Defra will uphold a strong focus on confidentiality and will only share information on a need to know basis at the point that Local Authorities or other multi-agency partners are required to react
APHA (Animal and Plant Health Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is an executive agency of Defra and will set and implement the strategy for managing the disease control
Local Authority Animal Health Function (LAAHF) <i>This comprises both TSS and EH (Environmental health) staff.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LAAHF provides an informed link between the regional APHA offices, Local Authorities and the Local Authority's Civil Protection Unit who facilitate the LRF's multi-agency response • Enforcing restrictions and movement controls • Working with APHA, including identifying livestock holdings as well as tracing and issuing movement licences • Ensuring Cleansing and Disinfection conditions are complied with • Animal Movement Enforcement System data inputting (if implemented) • Communication with the farming community

Organisation	Responsibility
	<p><i>At no point should a Local Authority decide to undertake additional tasks and responsibilities without the APHA's prior knowledge or instruction.</i></p>
<p>Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Silver Commander to either attend scene of outbreak if single locality or controlled location • Attendance (Chair if Rabies incident) at TCG • Consider Police Liaison Officer located within Local Authority Animal Health Office • Collate community impact assessment • Providing support to Local Authority Animal Health in the enforcement of restrictions in Protection and Surveillance Zones • General co-ordination of emergencies support, particularly in pursuing legal entry to premises • Preventing breaches of the peace and managing disturbances • Preventing public access to infected premises and closed rights of way/land • Providing support to Local Authority Animal Health in stopping and checking vehicles transporting animals • Attendance of a representative of appropriate authority and expertise at the Forward Operating Base (FOB) and ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers) representation at the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) if required and where resource allows • Supporting multi-agency structures at the local level through the Local Resilience Forum and Recovery Co-ordinating Group
<p>Public Health England (PHE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy lead on the human health aspects of an animal disease outbreak • Respond to health related queries from the public, local health staff and delivery partners • Ensure continuity of health care in infected areas • Attend the NDCC at a national level and the FOB at a local level • If the exotic disease has zoonotic potential (transmits from animals to humans) PHE would stand up its internal incident control structures to coordinate human health risk assessments • Consider and issue Public Health advice • Jointly consider the establishment of Scientific Technical Advice Cell (STAC) if required, in line with the LRF STAC plan
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency will ensure that appropriate advice and guidance is given to all parties where there may be an impact on the receiving environment, whether it is air, land ground or surface waters
<p>South West Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on water catchment contamination and logistics for water supply to cleanse and disinfect at infected premises • Supply water bowsers • Identify Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) in Exclusion Zones to ensure water supplies are maintained

Organisation	Responsibility
RSPCA and other animal welfare charities or organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to Local Authorities where animal welfare issues arise as a consequence of an outbreak of notifiable animal disease
Local Authority Civil Protection Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPU will facilitate the proportionate multi-agency response on notification of suspected or confirmed animal disease outbreak by LAAHF and/or RED • Activate LRF Animal Diseases Plan (in consultation) • Invoke Operation LINK (Prepared Alerting Service) • Set up and manage an operation on CLIO through the use of Action Managers • Convene teleconferences • Support Tactical and Strategic Coordinating Groups
National Farmers Union; Farm Community Network; Country Land and Business Association; National Trust; Livestock Groups Veterinary Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply and collate information to/from members • Liaise with members, reiterate agreed messaging • Raise Industry concerns
Voluntary Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Stress Information Network and the Samaritans can play a major role in addressing human problems that manifest themselves during an outbreak of notifiable animal disease.

4 Stand-down and Recovery

4.1 Stand-Down

At a national level, stand-down procedures only commence upon notification from Defra and/or APHA and in tandem with the official stand-down of the national disease contingency plan. This will only be considered once there has been an acceptable period after the last disease confirmation, and upon consideration of veterinary opinion.

The decision to stand down the response and move to recovery would be taken at the SCG based on national advice.

4.2 Recovery

It may be possible for one or more of the Local Authorities in the area to be able to engage in a range of recovery activities before the national disease contingency plan has been officially stood down if the local area has not received a new disease confirmation for a period of time. This should be discussed with APHA before any recovery activities are commenced.

Once established, the Recovery Coordinating Group (RCG) will work to ensure the Local Authorities and local community can recover from the effects of an exotic animal disease outbreak.

4.3 Debrief

All agencies involved should arrange their own (single agency), organisational debrief.

A multi-agency debrief will be at the request of one or more partners from the LRF in accordance with the [LRF Debrief Policy](#).

4.4 Costs

There are a number of organisations and funding schemes (either operated by, or accessible through HM Government) that may help local responders meet extraordinary financial costs incurred during the response to, and recovery from, an emergency.

The Government Liaison Officer from RED who attends the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) will provide guidance and is responsible for communicating any request for financial support to central government for consideration.

Annex A: Strategic Co-ordinating Group Agenda for Animal Disease

STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATING GROUP AGENDA		
Item No.	Description	Lead
1	Roll Call and meeting etiquette (silence is agreement)	Chair
2	Purpose of the meeting and command level	
3	Declaration of items for urgent attention (SitRep on CLIO by exception)	
4	Decision on items for urgent attention	
5	Breakout time to action if required	
Take Action and Review	Review outstanding action/minutes of previous meeting	Chair
Gather Information and Intelligence	Specialist/ Subject Matter Expert Updates on the situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National information picture (APHA) • Regional information picture (APHA) • Central Government liaison via RED(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information requested from Central Government ○ Information required by Central Government • Tactical (Silver) command update • Joint intelligence cell 	Respective attendees
	Situation reports by exception from cells/attendees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Services • Local Authorities • Health: NHS England, CCG, PHE • Environment Agency • South West Water • MOD • Resilience Emergencies Division • Warning & Informing • STAC • Voluntary Agencies 	All members
Assess Risks and Develop a Working Strategy	Risk Assessment	Chair
	Outline Key Strategic issues to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for assistance • Communications and Media strategy • Impact on BAU for responders • Vulnerable people • Cost tracking/ Belwin recovery scheme • Exit strategy/Recovery group • Legal considerations • Staff Welfare 	All members
	Develop or amend a working Strategy	

Item No	Description	Lead
Consider Powers, Policies and Procedures	<p>Command Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCG: Sets the strategy for dealing with the wider impact of a disease outbreak in the LRF area (not disease control) • FOB: Sets and implements the strategy for managing the disease control • TCG: Implements strategy set by the SCG; deals with local requirements <p>Resources available including mutual aid agreements</p> <p>Establish battle rhythm in line with NDDC, FOB, NSC</p>	All members
Identify Options and Contingencies	<p>Planned actions going forward – by exception:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Services • Local Authorities: <i>list authorities</i> • Health: NHS England, CCG, PHE • Environment Agency • South West Water • MOD • Resilience Emergencies Division (South) • Warning & Informing • STAC • Voluntary Agencies 	All members
	Identify options & contingencies	Chair
Take Action and Review	Conclusion: confirm strategic aim and allocation of actions	Chair
	Date and Time of Next Teleconference/Meeting	Chair

Please note:

- *Early consideration should be given to declaring a major incident as this allows access to / involvement of HM Armed Forces;*
- *This agenda can be adapted for TCG use.*

Annex B: Protocol for joint patrols – Police/Local Authority

Restriction of movement of animals or birds is put in place by DEFRA – (Animal and Plant Health Agency) and enforced by the Local councils to assist in the containment of infectious animal diseases. Patrols are needed to further reduce the number of animals being moved illegally especially in the immediate period after the restrictions have been put in place. Joint patrols are needed if sufficient resources are available.

The need for Joint patrols would generally be agreed at a Tactical Co-ordinating Group or the Forward Operating Base (FOB) meeting or direct from Trading Standards where a Senior Council Officer should contact Police Force Incident Commander (FIC) to request police to join council officers carrying out these patrols. The patrols would cover the area of the movement order but each local authority would need to request patrols to cover their own area. Patrols would need to take place as soon as the movement orders are put in place and would need to be led by intelligence.

The Animal Health Act 1981 Section 60 can be used to enforce the restrictions:

- Where a person is seen, or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against this Act, a Constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him
- If that person's name and address are not known to the Constable, and he fails to give them to the Constable's satisfaction, the Constable may, without warrant, apprehend him
- The Constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not:
 - a) stop, detain and examine any animal, vehicle, boat or thing to which the offence or suspected offence is related
 - b) require it to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district from which or out of which it was unlawfully removed and execute and enforce the requisition
- If a person obstructs or impedes or assists in obstructing or impeding an Inspector or other officer in the execution:
 - a) of this Act, or,
 - b) of an order of the Minister, or,
 - c) of a regulation of a local authority

The Officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

- A Constable shall forthwith make a report in writing of every case in which he stops any person, animal, vehicle, boat or thing under this section and of his proceedings in consequence.

It should be noted that the general arrest conditions under Police and Criminal Evidence Act also apply.

Annex C: National Disease Control Centre Battle Rhythm

Time	Level	Event
0800 – 0830	Strategic	Daily Strategic Stock take
	Operational	Daily Management & Communications Meeting
0830 – 0900	Tactical	NDCC Bird-table
	Operational	FOB Bird-table
0900 – 0930	Tactical	Daily Communications Meeting APHA / Defra brief all parties involved
1000 – 1100	Strategic	National Security Council (Threats, Hazards, Resilience and Contingencies) NSC (THRC)
1130 – 1200	Strategic	Defra Media Briefing
	Operational	Media Briefing
1200 – 1230	Tactical	NDCC Bird-table
	Operational	FOB Bird-table
1400 – 1430	Tactical / Operational	FOB Management Teleconference
1500 – 1600	Strategic	NSC (THRC)
1800 – 1830	Tactical	NDCC Bird-table
	Operational	FOB Bird-table
Ad-hoc	Strategic	Animal Disease Policy Group
	Tactical	National Experts Group
	Operational	Disease Emergency Response Committee (DERC)
2100 approx	NDCC Management Information and Reports Team	Daily report compiled and circulated – to provide a comprehensive situation report on all aspects

Where an outbreak is small and events are slow moving a more condensed battle rhythm will be more appropriate, with a later start and earlier finishing time.

NDCC National Disease Control Centre

FOB Forward Operating Base

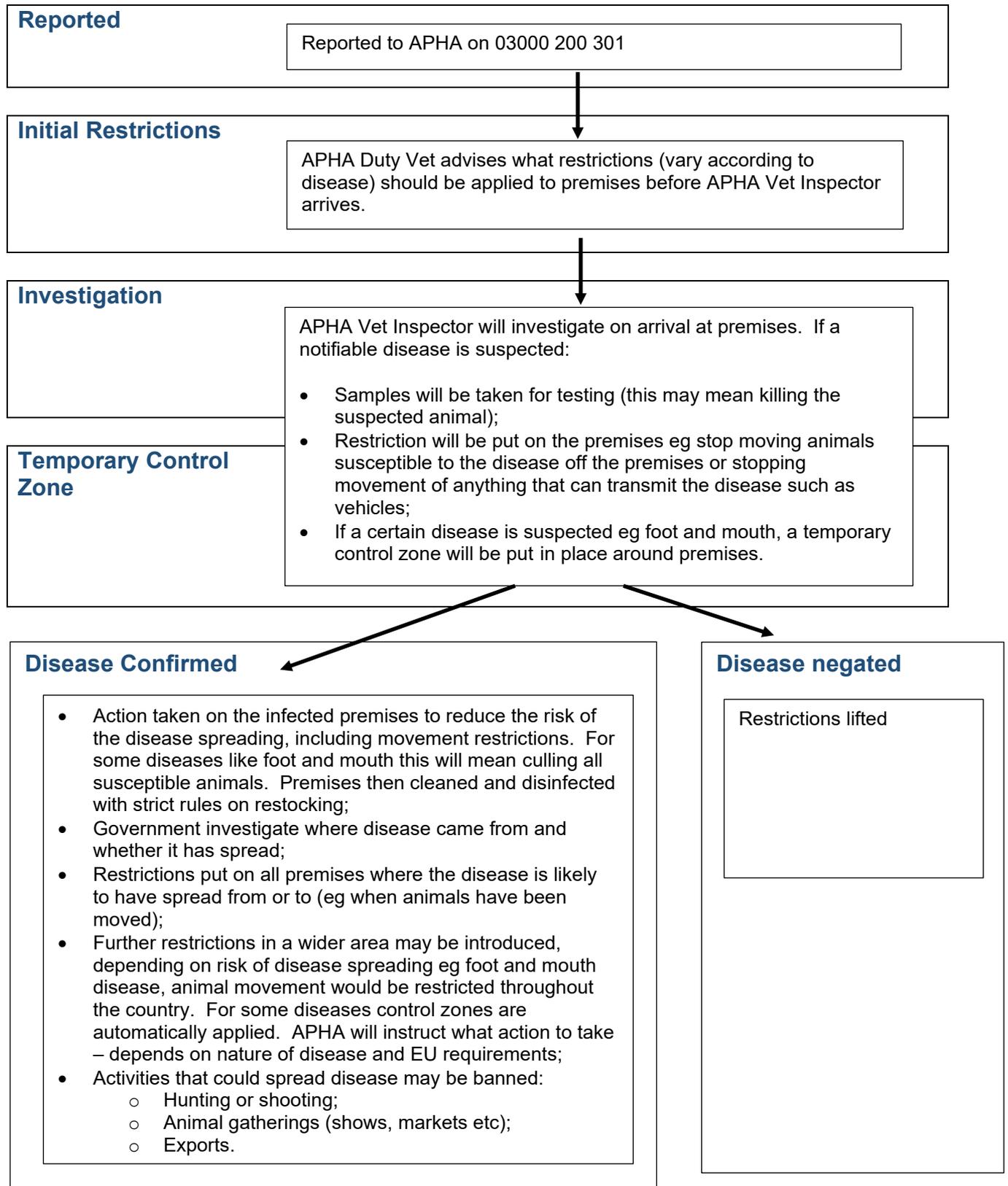
NSC (THRC) National Security Council (Threats, Hazards, Resilience & Contingencies)

Annex D: Acronyms

ACTSO	Association of Chief Trading Standards Officers
APHA	Animal and Plant Health Agency
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
CCS	Civil Contingencies Secretariat
COBR	Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
TSS	Trading Standards Service
DERC	Disease Emergency Response Committee
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
EA	Environment Agency
FIC	Force Incident Commander (Police)
FOB	Forward Operations Base
LAHF	Local Authority Animal Health Function
LGD	Lead Government Department
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
NAHWP	National Animal Health and Welfare Panel
NDCC	National Disease Control Centre
NSC	National Security Council (Threats, Hazards, Resilience & Contingencies)
OV	Official Veterinarian
PHE	Public Health England
RCG	Recovery Coordinating Group
RED	Resilience Emergencies Division
SCG	Strategic Coordinating Group
TCG	Tactical Coordinating Group
TSS	Trading Standards Service
W&I	Warning and Informing

Appendix A: Overview of initial action taken by APHA

If a livestock keeper suspects a notifiable disease they must tell the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) immediately. Failure to do so is an offence.



Appendix B: Example of an APHA Alert (email)

Subject: [MARKETING] GB AVIAN INFLUENZA PREVENTION ZONES - UPDATE FROM APHA

27 February 2017

From tomorrow (28 February) new Avian Influenza Prevention Zones come into force in England, Scotland and Wales.

Poultry keepers must continue to follow enhanced biosecurity measures to minimise the risk of infection from wild birds.

More information about arrangements in England is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu>.

More information about arrangements in Scotland is available at: <http://www.gov.scot/avianinfluenza>.

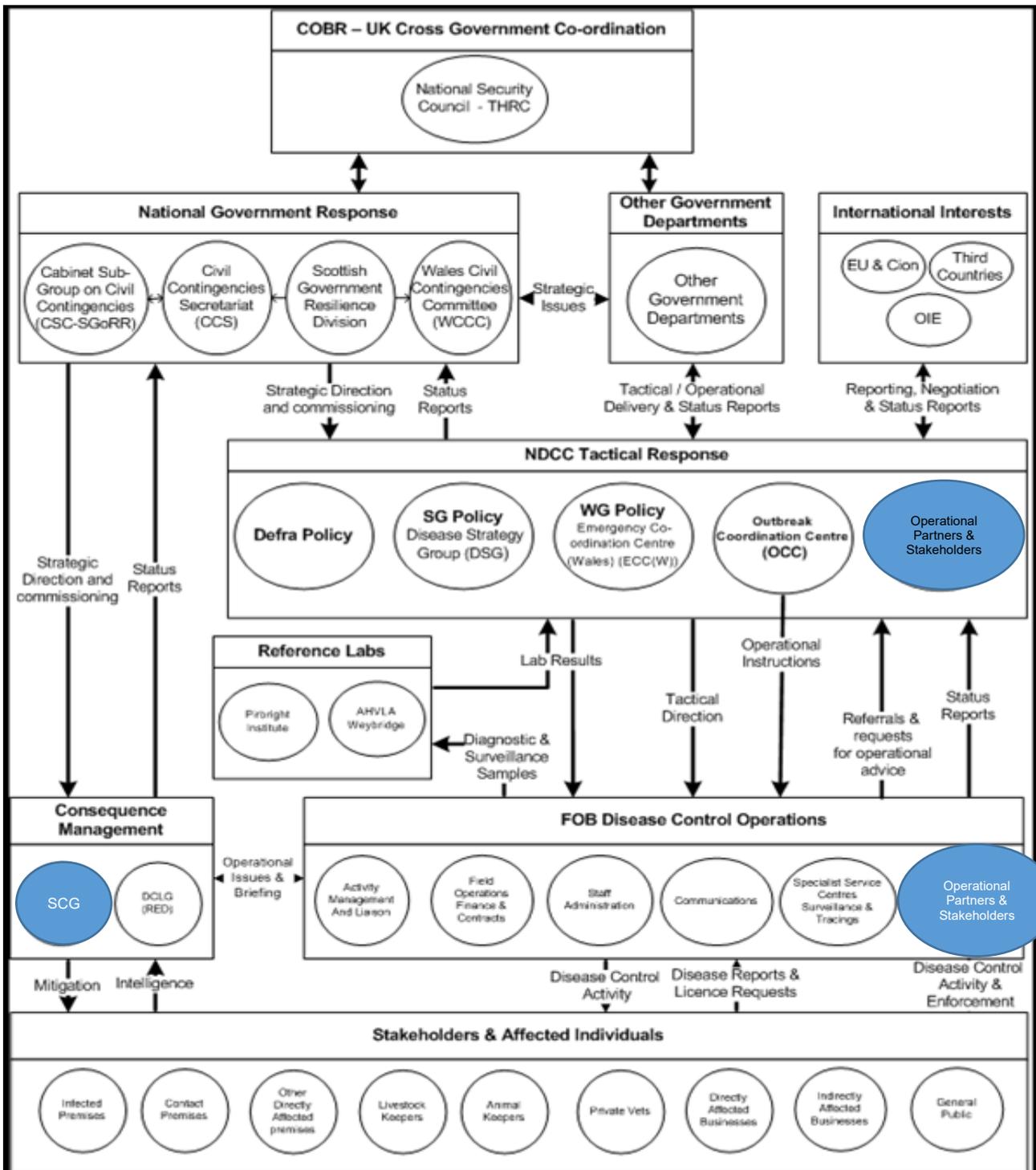
More information about arrangements in Wales is available at: <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/disease/avianflu/?lang=en>.

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Spetchley Road
Worcester
WR5 2NP
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) .

The message send was initiated by Animal and Plant Health Agency APHA. Contact apha.corporatecommunications@apha.gsi.gov.uk for more information.

To unsubscribe, please click the [unsubscribe link](#), and you will be unsubscribed.

Appendix C: Animal and Plant Health Agency Command Structure



Representation at the NDCC and FOB sites will be agreed with APHA during the Dorset TCG and/or SCG sessions.