DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan

Annexe C

Rabies
Contents

The contents of Annexe C on Rabies must be read in conjunction with the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan

Annexe C only contains information that is applicable during an incident of Rabies. All structures, stakeholders, roles and information that are relevant to all notifiable animal diseases are contained within the main contingency plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Risk of Rabies Spreading to the UK</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Human Health Concerns</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>First Aid Advice</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan and Annexe C on Rabies</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Overview of Devon County Council’s Role</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Epidemiology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>After-Effects of Disease</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Clinical Signs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Rabies Outbreaks</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Wider Stakeholders – Rabies</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Overview of Disease Stages and Controls</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Plan Implementation – Devon County Council Functions and Responsibilities</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Function – Rabies</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Initiation and Activation – Rabies</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
<td>Management and Control – Rabies</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.3</td>
<td>Stand Down and Recovery – Rabies</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Other Devon County Council Services – Rabies</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency Planning, Communications and Public Relations, Highways and Public Rights of Way, and Elected Members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Useful Information and Advice</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Advice on Writing Public Information and Advice Leaflets/Letters</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Frequently Asked Questions</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Additional Information Sources</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Notices</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Equipment Inventory</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Introduction

1.1 Rabies

Rabies is a viral infection of the central nervous system for which there is no known cure and which is almost invariably fatal. It has been recorded in most warm blooded animals, domesticated and wild, which become infected through contact with the major vector species most of which are carnivores. Man in turn has become exposed to the disease through contact with infected animals both wild and domestic. Transmission is mainly by the bite of an infected animal. Susceptibility is influenced not only by the quantity of virus introduced but also by the nature and site of the bite, the age of the recipient and the properties of the virus strain involved. The dog and cat are the most likely types of domestic animal to transmit the disease. The fox is the most likely transmitter in wildlife and, through its habitation of urban areas, brings a risk of contact with and infection of domestic animals and man. Non-predatory animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs and horses, although capable of being infected, rarely transmit the disease.

Rabies affects bats as well as terrestrial animals. In the last few years rabies like viruses have been found in three bats in the UK. These viruses are known as European Bat Lyssaviruses (EBL). EBLs very rarely cross the species barrier from bats to other animals or humans.

A surveillance scheme involving the examination of dead or sick bats has been in place since 1987. This has resulted in about 200 bats a year being examined and all were negative for the rabies virus. On present evidence the incidence of EBLs in bats in this country is thought to be low.

Should a dead or sick bat be brought to a surgery, or reported to the veterinary practitioner, it should be immediately reported to the local Divisional Veterinary Manager (DVM). The DVM will make arrangements to send it to the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA), Weybridge for testing as part of the surveillance scheme.

1.2 Risk of Rabies Spreading to the UK

There has not been a case of rabies in animals outside quarantine in the British Isles since 1970. The primary aim is to keep rabies out of Great Britain by means of stringent import controls, compulsory quarantine requirements, severe penalties for offenders and the active awareness and support of the public. Should an outbreak nevertheless occur, to contain it and to stamp it out swiftly and effectively before it takes hold. The PETS has made the movement of animals into and out of the UK easier but these movements are controlled and monitored by port checks on the livestock and their documents.

1.3 Human Health Concerns

It is possible for humans to contract Rabies if they are bitten, scratched or licked by an infected animal. Because of the high-fatality rate it is recommended that those at high risk of exposure to the disease are offered pre-exposure immunisation. After exposure prevention of infection is virtually assured by post-exposure prophylaxis (washing the wound and administration of rabies vaccine)
1.3.1 First Aid Advice
If you are bitten, scratched or licked by an animal you suspect may be rabid, clean the wound immediately.

Treatment of wounds involving possible exposure to rabies
Elimination of rabies virus from the site of infection is aided by immediate washing with soap or detergent, or if they are not available, water alone, under a running tap for at least 5 minutes. Then either 40-70% alcohol, tincture or aqueous solutions of iodine or quaternary ammonium compounds which have a proven lethal effect on rabies virus, e.g. Cetrimide solution 0.1% BPC, should be applied; and cover with a simple dressing.

Please note:
- Primary suture and scrubbing should be avoided if possible. This will cause further damage to the wound and possible increases the risk of introduction of the virus to the nerves.
- Where soap has been used to clean wounds, all traces of it should be removed before application of quaternary ammonium compounds because soap neutralises the activity of such compounds.
- Do not apply unfamiliar substances to wounds that could destroy the body’s immune response.

After this first aid, immediately consult your doctor or the accident and emergency department at your local hospital giving all the details.

Reference should be made to the Department of Health Memorandum on Rabies Prevention and Control February 2000, which can be accessed on their website at www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4010434

1.4 DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan and Annexe C on Rabies
The contents of Annexe C on Rabies must be read in conjunction with the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan.

Annexe C only contains information that is applicable during an incident of Rabies. All structures, stakeholders, roles and information that are relevant to all notifiable animal diseases are contained within the main contingency plan.

Further details are available in the Exotic Animal Disease Generic Contingency Plan produced by Defra. This is available at www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/contingency/index.htm.

1.5 Overview of Devon County Council Role
Rabies is a notifiable animal disease.
The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a statutory duty upon local authorities to be prepared for a notifiable animal disease outbreak. The Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002) and the European Communities Act 1972 include further specific duties for local authorities in the event of a suspect or confirmed notifiable animal disease.

Further details of the duties placed upon local authorities by the Civil Contingencies Act, the Animal Health Act and European Communities Act are available within the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan.

Local authorities will perform a range of essential duties in the event of a Rabies incident. The role played by Devon County Council will be key to the effective control and eradication of a disease situation, and in ensuring that the needs of the local community are provided for. The Secretary of State has a certain degree of flexibility in terms of the control measures depending on the circumstances of the disease outbreak. Therefore local authorities are strongly advised to carefully examine individual Declaratory Orders.

The basic disease control policy is movement and confinement controls of dogs, cats and other mammals; the seizure, detention and destruction of strays; the banning or control by licence of specified activities such as hunting, shooting and dog and cat shows; the compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats; and the destruction of foxes.

Biosecurity is of paramount importance in control of all notifiable diseases.

The animal health and welfare enforcement function within Devon County Council will perform a range of key duties in the event of a confirmed case of Rabies. Devon County Council is responsible for enforcing the Rabies (Control) Order 1974, which outlines the controlled zones and restrictions upon the movement of animals and animal products in the event of a Rabies situation. The Order also includes requirements relating to disinfection of premises and equipment, maintenance of records. The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 as amended lays out the LA’s enforcement duties regarding the landing of certain mammals into the UK and the quarantine requirements.

Devon County Council will also play an essential role in ensuring that communities are accurately made aware of the current situation and any restrictions upon activities, without causing any concern or panic. This role must be fulfilled through all feasible avenues, but particularly the animal health and welfare, emergency planning and communications functions.
2. Epidemiology

2.1 Definition

Rabies (Lyssa) is one of the oldest known zoonotic diseases; an animal disease transmissible to humans. It is caused by rhabdoviruses of the genus Lyssavirus and can affect all mammals including humans. The incubation period ranges in general between 2 and 3 month (2 weeks to 6 years are reported) depending on the site of infliction, the amount of virus and the virus strain. British quarantine regulations are based on the belief that it is unlikely to extend beyond six months.

Due to its neurotropism rabies viruses cause neurological symptoms (see clinical signs) that may differ in animals and humans. Once symptoms of the disease develop, rabies is inevitably fatal to both animals and humans.

2.2 After–Effects of the Disease

Rabies is inevitably fatal to both humans and animals. There are pre- and post-exposure vaccinations that are effective in controlling the onset of the disease.

2.3 Transmission

In most cases the disease is transmitted via the bite of rabid animals which shed infectious virus with their saliva. The virus enters the body through transdermal inoculation (i.e. wounds) or direct contact of infectious material (i.e. saliva, cerebrospinal liquid, nerve tissue) to mucous membranes or skin lesions. The virus cannot penetrate intact skin.

Because Britain is an island, the introduction of the disease would most likely be through a cat or dog illegally imported, while the disease was in the incubation stage as at this point there are no obvious signs of disease other than possible change in personality.

2.4 Clinical Signs

These appear as the virus becomes established in the brain and can progress through three main stages:-

i  **The Prodomal Stage** - the animal becomes irritable, anxious, uneasy, sensitive to noise and light and may bite the original wound site.

ii  **Excitement Stage** - irritability gives way to over aggressive fits. The animal attempts to bite objects and other animals, may want to break loose, the eyes take on a staring expression, there may be copious salivation and the lower jaw tends to sag.

iii **The Paralytic Stage** - a progressive paralysis of limbs and body sets in causing staggering and respiratory distress and this is quickly followed by coma and death.

These stages may be of variable duration, so that the earlier symptoms may not be apparent and an animal may only show the terminal stages of the disease. The period from onset of
clinical signs to death rarely exceeds 10 days. In the earlier stages the animal often undergoes a change of temperament so that a normally friendly animal may become snappy and seek to avoid its owner's company; whereas timid, shy animals may become less restrained and unnaturally approachable. This approachability in wild animals makes them a particular hazard to children who, while delighting in their apparent "friendliness", become exposed to infection.

The incubation period of rabies is variable, depending on many factors. It may be as short as 10 days but British quarantine regulations are based on the belief that it is unlikely to extend beyond six months. Therefore, by the nature of the disease, it follows that an outbreak via an illegal import is most likely to come to light not at the "front line", i.e. the point of entry, but beyond in the area of the animal's final destination.

A feature of rabies is that an animal may become infective, i.e. excreting the virus in its saliva for a short period (measured in days) before clinical symptoms are evident. Death would occur in a dog or cat within 15 days of the onset of the infective stage.

2.5 Rabies Outbreaks

It is envisaged that the incidence of rabies may occur or develop in three recognisable patterns:-

The Isolated Case

This is probably the most likely manner in which the disease may first manifest itself. Only a single premise would be involved or possibly a few premises at which animals known to have had contact with the suspect are kept. Efficient action taken at this time may succeed in stopping any further spread of the disease and so prevent the development of the more serious situations detailed below. The suspected premises would be declared infected but unless the disease appeared again in new premises there would be no need to declare an infected area. If the original suspect animal remained alive after 15 days the likelihood of the symptoms being due to rabies is remote and the notices of infected premises would probably be revoked soon afterwards.

The Urban Situation

This situation will occur where a dog or cat confirmed as having rabies is known to have been at large in an urban area. A number of isolated cases confirmed within an urban area would indicate that the disease is on the loose and would require the declaration of an infected area by DEFRA. Foxes are increasingly becoming ‘urbanised’ as city limits grow and this situation may also occur on the appearance within an urban area of a fox confirmed as having rabies.

The Wildlife Situation

This may prove to be the most serious situation of all. It is likely to begin with the discovery of an animal which has been at large in the countryside exhibiting symptoms of rabies, or the carcass of such an animal. Upon confirmation of the disease it will be apparent that this animal has been roaming the area in an infective condition. It is probable that similar reports would be received within a short time from the surrounding area, putting it beyond doubt that the disease is established among the wildlife. An infected area (possibly as large as 450 miles square)
would be declared by DEFRA. The battle to stamp out such a situation would be the final testing point of our defences against this disease and if unsuccessful the national approach to animals of all kinds would be subject to dramatic change.

In each case infected place/areas are declared with restricting movements of some mammals

3. Legislation

The overarching requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, the Animal Health Act 1981 as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002 and the European Communities Act 1972, are detailed in the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan. The legislative information provided within this Annexe relates specifically to Rabies.

Animal Health Act 1981 as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002

This is the principal Act under which Devon County Council is required to take action in relation to diseases of animals. It provides the powers for making Orders for the declaration of infected places and areas and the destruction of foxes and wildlife in the event of rabies. All powers to combat rabies are derived from this Act.

The Act provides for the control of outbreaks of animal diseases, including Rabies. This includes the slaughter of any animals for the purposes of preventing the spread of Rabies, regardless of whether it is confirmed that they have been exposed to the disease or are suspected of having been. This allows for the slaughter of stray animals where it is not clear where they have come from or what other animals they have been exposed to. The Act as amended also allows animals to be slaughtered wherever necessary to prevent the spread of disease (a ‘firebreak’ cull).

The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 as amended by The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) (Amendment) Orders 1977, 1984, 1986 and 1994 - For the purposes of preventing the introduction of rabies into Great Britain these Orders prohibit or control the landing of certain mammals into Great Britain and lay down the quarantine requirements. The main provisions of the Orders are:

(a) The landing in Great Britain of an animal brought from outside Great Britain is prohibited except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued in advance (Article 4(1) and (3)).

(b) The prohibition does not apply to animals brought from Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, unless the animals have been brought to those countries from elsewhere and have not undergone at least six months’ quarantine before being landed in Great Britain (Article 4(2)).

(c) Licensed landings are permitted only at ports and airports authorised in Schedule 2 (as amended) to the Order unless the vessel or aircraft has been diverted in the interest of safety, or in other exceptional circumstances (Article 4(5)). Currently – PORTS – Dover (Eastern Docks), Harwich (Parkstone Quay), Hull, Portsmouth and Southampton AND AIRPORTS - Birmingham, Edinburgh, Gatwick, Glasgow, Heathrow, Leeds, Manchester, Norwich, and
Prestwick. Special quarantine facilities exist at these points of importation.

(d) An animal taken to a place outside the British Isles and brought back, whether or not it landed in that place, or an animal which, while outside Great Britain, has had contact with an animal to which importation controls apply, is an imported animal for the purposes of the Order (Article 4(8)(a) and (b)).

(e) Animals imported under licence must be detained in quarantine for six months (life in the case of vampire bats) at the owner's expense (Articles 5(1)-(4)). Quarantine may be extended in the case of a rabies outbreak (Article 5(5)).

(f) Dogs and cats in quarantine must be vaccinated against rabies (Article 6(1)), with exemption provisions where the dog or cat has been imported for research purposes with which vaccination might interfere (Article 6(2)).

(g) Animals imported in accordance with a licence must be removed to quarantine premises by an authorised carrying agent (Article 7).

(h) An animal passing through Great Britain must remain within the confines of the port or airport while awaiting transhipment and may be moved within the port or airport only by an authorised carrying agent. It must be exported from the port or airport within 48 hours and if remaining there for more than four hours it must be retained in authorised holding premises until re-embarkation (Article 8).

(i) Animals from abroad on board vessels in harbour in Great Britain must be restrained and securely confined in a totally enclosed part of the vessel, prevented from contacting any other animals and in no circumstances permitted to land (except in accordance with an importation licence) (Article 12).

(j) Native British animals are prohibited from boarding vessels on which there are animals from abroad but there are exemption provisions for police, customs etc, dogs under control of handlers and for animals for export (Article 12).

(k) Animals in relation to which there are contraventions of, or failures to comply with, provisions of the Order may be seized and, if appropriate, destroyed by an inspector or a constable (Articles 12, 13 and 14).

The Rabies (Control) Order 1974

This Order specifies the measures that could be brought into operation, depending on the circumstances, in a rabies outbreak. These include movement and confinement controls of dogs, cats and other mammals; the seizure, detention and destruction of strays; the banning or control by licence of specified activities such as hunting, shooting and dog and cat shows; the compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats; and the destruction of foxes.

Schedule 1 of the Order lists the animals to which the Order applies; Schedule 2 gives the form of notice declaring and defining the limits of an infected place; Schedule 3 contains the provisions which may be applied in Zones in Infected Areas. It is the duty of every citizen to
report any suspected cases of rabies.

The Rabies (Compensation) Order 1976

This Order fixes compensation for animals compulsorily slaughtered on account of rabies. The rates, which have been approved by the Treasury, are:

(1) Where the animal was infected with rabies at the time of its slaughter, the compensation will be 50 per cent of the market value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(2) In every other case, compensation will be the market value of the animal immediately before slaughter.

Such compensation does not apply to an animal slaughtered under any provision of the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974, or in accordance with any provision of a licence granted under that Order. In many cases pet animals will not have a market value - only a nominal one. In many instances the owners will probably consider it inappropriate to claim compensation in the circumstances of a rabies outbreak.

The Rabies Virus Order 1979

This Order prohibits the importation, keeping or deliberate introduction into animals of rabies virus except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the conditions of that licence.

The Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations 1978 and the Public Health (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations 1978

These require the masters of ships and captains of aircraft to report the presence on board of all animals and birds.

The Pleasure Craft (Arrival at Resort) Regulations 1979

These Regulations impose controls on United Kingdom or foreign owned vessels arriving from abroad.

The Rabies (Importation of Dogs Cats and Other Mammals) (Amendment) Order 1994

This Order permits the importation of traded pet animals from other member states without a licence in certain restricted circumstances.

The Pet Travel Scheme (Pilot Arrangements) (England Order 1999) as amended

This Order, which extends to England, creates, in limited circumstances, an exemption from the requirements for pet cats and dogs imported into England to be placed in quarantine. It does not extend to Wales or Scotland, but if an animal has been brought into England in accordance with this Order it can be taken from England into Wales or Scotland. Animals must come from qualifying countries via designated routes, be carried by authorised transport companies, and
meet the conditions of the scheme.

The scheme commenced on 28 February 2000 and is restricted to pet cats and dogs from Western European countries and certain rabies free islands. Further islands may be added in the future. A pet must not have been to a non-qualifying country in the six months before entry to England.

The animals must:

- Be fitted with a microchip
- Be vaccinated against rabies
- Be blood tested
- Be accompanied by an official certificate certifying that the above requirements have been met
- Be treated before embarkation from England to prevent the spread of certain tapeworms and ticks and have a certificate certifying that treatment has been administered

**Qualifying European Union (EU) Countries and Territories**

Pets resident in the UK can, having travelled to one or more of the countries below, return to the UK under PETS without quarantine provided they meet the rules of the Scheme. Pets that come from one of these countries and have been resident in any of them for at least six months can also enter the UK under the Scheme as long as they meet the necessary rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>Balearic Islands</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Cyprus ¹</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Faroe Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>French Guiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Guadelope 6</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland ³</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Malta ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal ⁴</td>
<td>Reunion</td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Spain ⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Cyprus** - there are special requirements for all pets travelling from Cyprus.
2. **Malta** - there are special requirements for pets travelling from Malta.
3. **Ireland** – No preparation or documentation needed for direct moved to UK
4. **Portugal** - includes the Azores and Madeira.
5. **Spain** - includes the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
6. **Guadelope** – includes St Barts and St Martin (French part only)

Under PETS, pets from the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland can, having travelled to any qualifying country, return to the UK as long as they are accompanied by proper official certification.
Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Republic of Ireland have each produced their own official PETS certificate.

**Long Haul Countries eligible for PETS**

The Pet Travel Scheme was extended on 31 January 2001 to include certain Long Haul (ie non-European) countries and territories. These are:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Bahrain
- Bermuda
- Canada
- Croatia
- French Polynesia
- Bermuda
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Chile
- Colombia
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Falkland Islands
- Fiji
- Grenadines
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Hong Kong
- Iceland
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Liechtenstein
- Martinique
- Mayotte
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Netherlands Antilles
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Russian Federation
- San Marino
- St Helena
- St Kitts and Nevis
- St Pierre & Miquelon
- St Vincent
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- Taiwan
- Trinidad & Tobago
- United Arab Emirates
- USA (mainland)
- Vanuatu
- Vatican

1. **Jamaica** – Jamaican law currently prevents involvement of Jamaica in PETS
2. **Malaysia** – extra veterinary certificates required – see defra website
3. **Russian Federation** - Please note that the following Republics are **NOT** part of the Russian Federation; Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
4. **United Arab Emirates** - The UAE consists of the following states Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Al Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and Al Fujairah.

**The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) Order 2003**

This Order requires that vehicles and equipment used to transport animals must, with very few exceptions, be cleansed and if necessary disinfected, after the animals have been unloaded and before any further animals are loaded. This is one of the main principles of disease prevention.

**4. Wider Stakeholders – Rabies**

Key stakeholders and wider stakeholders that are relevant to all notifiable animal health diseases are listed within the generic contingency plan. This section only outlines wider stakeholders that may be of relevance during an outbreak of Rabies.
There are a range of businesses, and a vast number of individuals that keep varying species of animals susceptible to Rabies. Some may already be known to Devon County Council, but the majority will be private households.

There are a number of national associations that represent breeders and keepers of animals that are susceptible to Rabies. In particular there are a vast number relating to specialist breeds. It is recommended that local authorities make contact with any local branches of the main associations. It is also recommended that authorities make contact with any other hobbyist or specialist associations operating within their area.

Some associations that may have local branches include:

**NFU**
SW regional office,
Agriculture House,
Pynes Hill,
Rydon Lane,
Exeter,
EX2 5ST
Tel: 01392 440 700,
Fax: 01392 440701
south.west@nfuonline.com
www.nfuonline.com

**RSPCA**
Headquarters - 0300 1234 999 www.rspca.org.uk
Newton Abbot Clinic – 01626 366566 rspcaclinic@googlemail.com
Little Valley, Exeter – 01392 439898 www.rspca-exeter.org.uk
North Devon Branch Clinic, Barnstaple – 01271 346734

**People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)**
Headquarters – 08007312502
Plymouth – 01752 266077
www.pdsa.org.uk

**Kennel Club**
Headquarters - 1-5 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London, W1J 8AB
Telephone: 0870 606 6750
Fax: 020 7518 1058

**Guide dogs for the blind**
The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association
Burghfield Common
Reading
RG7 3YG
Tel: 0118 983 5555
Fax: 0118 983 5433
Email: guidedogs@guidedogs.org.uk

**The Cat Fancier’s Association**
www.cfainc.org

South West District Team
Suite 2
Chiltern House

DCC Contingency Plan Annexe C – Rabies 09/2010
Matford Court
Sigford Road
Exeter
Devon
EX2 8NL
Tel: 01392 825200
Fax: 01392 825222
Email: swest@guidedogs.org.uk

Bat Conservation Trust
The Bat Conservation Trust
Unit 2, 15 Cloisters House
8 Battersea Park Road
London SW8 4BG
Tel: 020 7627 2629
Fax: 020 7627 2628
Helpline: 0845 1300 228
Email: enquires@bats.org.uk
Web: www.bats.org.uk

Farm Crisis Network
Switchboard - 07002 326 326
SW Co-ordinator – Stephen Dennis 01363 82764
Devon Co-ordinator – Brian Warren 01363 84555
www.fcn.org.uk

Farming Help
www.farminghelp.org.uk

Quarantine Kennels

South West (UK) International Quarantine Kennels (dogs, cats and carrying agent)
Foredowne Lodge
Maddacombe Road
Kingskerswell
Newton Abbot
Devon
TQ12 5LF
Website: www.foredownekennels.co.uk
Tel: +44 (0)1803 872260
Fax: +44 (0)1803 873809

Moonwinds Quarantine Kennels (dogs, cats and carrying agent)
Limington
Yeovil
BA22 8ER
Tel: +44 (0)1935 840392
Fax: +44 (0)1935 840092

Customs and Excise
0845 010 9000
www.hmrc.gov.uk

Tourist bodies
Local Veterinary Practices (see list supplied by AH)
5. **Overview of Disease Stages and Controls**

The following diagram details the various stages of a Rabies incident, and the restrictions that would be applied under The Rabies (Control) Order 1974.

**Notification**

Anyone who knows or suspects that Rabies exists must notify the Divisional Veterinary Manager or a police constable (Article 4).

**Suspicion**

Where an inspector knows or suspects of the existence at any premise of an animal affected with Rabies, or of the death of any such animal at any such premise, or reasonable grounds of suspecting rabies exists or has done in the preceding 56 days, he may serve a notice on the occupier of the premises (Article 5) as set out in Schedule 2 and declare the premise an Infected Place. The rules in Article 7 shall apply to the premises.

**Veterinary Inquiry**

The Chief Veterinary Officer shall ensure that the presence or suspicion of disease is investigated by a veterinary inspector. This includes tracing of possible disease spread.

**Declaration of Infected Area**

The Secretary of State shall declare an area to be an Infected Area (Article 9) normally of 19km radius but of such a size as considered necessary. This shall be centred on the infected premise and shall extend to include the origin of infection, possible contacts in domestic and wild animals and local topographical and administrative boundaries.

At the DVM's direction the IA will be divided into zones dependent on the risk of disease spread.

**Lifting Restriction**

Restrictions will continue to apply until the declaration creating the Infected Area/Place is lifted.

---

**Schedule 3, Provisions in the Infected Area**

- Restriction of animal moves into and out of the area. Movements through permitted without stops
- Controls on Dogs and Cats and other animals – Secured within premise, Prevent straying, Exercised on the lead, No contact with other dogs/cats apart from those normally kept with.
- Licences may be issued by VO for individual exemptions to the dog/cat controls
- Seizure of strays
- Provision of detention pounds
- Destruction/Disposal of unclaimed animals.
- Compulsory vaccination of animals and identification of those vaccinated
- Prohibition of animal gatherings (Article 11)
- Prohibitions of hunting, deer stalking, racing of dogs/hounds, point-to-point meets, game/wildlife shooting. (Article 11)
- Notification of susceptible animal deaths to ministry officer
- Destruction of wild foxes (Article 10)
- Area must be sufficiently signed on the boundaries (Article 12)

**Article 7 - Measures applicable on premises where Rabies suspected or confirmed**

- Isolation of affected or suspected affected animals
- Restrictions on animal movements, carcase, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle etc
- Possible destruction on suspicion
- Disinfection of premise
- Display signs
6. Plan Implementation – DCC Functions and Responsibilities

There is a clear range of specific functions that must be performed by DCC in the event of a notifiable animal disease situation. The majority of these functions remain the same for all types of notifiable animal disease, and therefore are comprehensively detailed within the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan.

The generic contingency plan includes an overview of each key Devon County Council function throughout a disease outbreak, including animal health and welfare enforcement, highways and footpaths, communications and emergency planning. The outline for each function also includes job specifications that must be performed to achieve the overall requirements in that area.

However, the duties performed under the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement function may vary in detail and emphasis depending upon the individual disease that has occurred. Specifically the role performed by the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer will change in consideration of legislative duties, and the operational requirements that are unique to each disease.

As a result the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan only includes an overview of the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer role, and each individual annexe will include further details of what is required from that role in consideration of the unique requirements of each disease.

Each annexe will also include further details of what is expected of the Animal Health and Welfare Function as a whole.

As highlighted in the generic contingency plan, the level of resource required within DCC to perform each job specification will vary depending upon the type and extent of the notifiable disease situation. DCC will also have to consider the level of resource that can be committed to control of the disease, and should escalate any resource concerns through established regional and national communication channels.

The details provided below must be utilised in conjunction with the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan.

6.1 Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Function – Rabies

The animal health and welfare enforcement function will be performed by the Trading Standards Service of Devon County Council.

An Information Management System Map (IMS) has been developed to aid and guide TSS officers in the reaction to a rabies incident. This is saved in Reference – IMS – Rabies Plan.

Comprehensive information about the role of the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Function during an animal disease outbreak is included within the generic contingency plan, and the additional details within this section apply to a Rabies incident only.
6.1.1 Initiation and Activation – Rabies

The principle consideration for DCC in the event of a Rabies incident will be effective enforcement of movement restrictions within the infected place/area and ensuring areas are signposted and checkpoint staff briefed. This reflects the national control policies which are to restrict the movement of some mammals into and out of infected areas, detention of strays and possibly destruction of foxes.

In the early stages of an outbreak DCC and the police will play an important role in enforcement of the ban. DCC must ensure that sufficient resources are deployed to carry out this function. In particular where an outbreak occurs DCC must quickly assess if they have sufficient capacity to effectively enforce the movement restrictions, collection of strays and running of detention pounds. It is anticipated that operational partners (district councils, dog wardens, Rspca) will assist with the staffing and, if necessary, an authority should consider buying in resources in the form of secondment of animal health staff from other local authorities around the country. In order to assist with this LACORS has produced Guidance on Secondment of Officers during an Animal Disease Outbreak, details of this can be found in Section 8 to this Annexe.

Another key consideration for all Devon County Council functions during an outbreak of Rabies will be effective communication with local communities. This will therefore provide a major role for the DCC Emergency Planning and Communications services. The key focus for DCC will be its residents. The focus on communication will be particularly apparent at the outset of disease suspicion, although it may lessen as the contingency plan moves to final stand down and implementation of the recovery process. This will be dependent on national and local handling of the disease outbreak and the success of the disease control policies.

Devon County Council must remain aware that there will be extensive interest in any suspect and confirmed cases of Rabies immediately. Devon County Council should consider that this interest will predominantly be generated as a result of the widespread media coverage, depending on the scale and number of Rabies cases.

Furthermore, the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Function must ensure that strong communication links are established between Devon County Council and Animal Health. This relationship will be fundamental to the effective control of a Rabies incident, and ensuring effective communication channels to the related industry and local community.

6.1.2 Management and Control – Rabies

During a Rabies incident the Devon County Council Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Function will deliver the full range of activities that are standard to all notifiable animal disease outbreaks, but specifically including enforcement of Rabies (Control) Order 1974 and other legislation.

One of the key responsibilities of Devon County Council is to provide on-going representation at the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC). This will enable Devon County Council to gain up to date information about management of the disease, and to raise any disease control issues.

Animal Health will take the lead in visiting and carrying out enforcement at all suspect premises and any dangerous contact premises that have been identified. Local authorities should not knowingly enter premises with confirmed or suspected Rabies.
In addition to the immense work highlighted above, it is also pertinent to mention that all Devon County Council functions and departments will play a key role in ongoing communication with the public and wider stakeholders. It is essential that all Devon County Council staff aim to ensure that all communication with the public is accurate and aims to prevent widespread panic.

It is likely that the policy advice and general information made available by Defra/LACORS will change rapidly in the event of a Rabies incident. Devon County Council must maintain proactive awareness of the current situation and guidance through the Defra and LACORS websites. It is suggested that a designated Officer is given responsibility for routinely checking these websites for updated information.

6.1.3 Stand Down and Recovery – Rabies

As per the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan.

The function should also provide input to the authority-wide Strategic Recovery Group.

6.1.4 Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer Job Specification – Rabies

In the event of an incident of Rabies it is likely that DCC will require a number of individuals to fulfil the role of Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer.

As with all other roles, the level of resource dedicated to this post will depend upon the nature and extent of the disease situation. As mentioned above, if necessary Devon County Council should consider the secondment of officers from other local authorities, particularly from areas of the country not so badly affected, or staffing from operational partners.

A general overview of the requirements to be fulfilled by the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer has been included within the DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan, and therefore the information below must be viewed in conjunction with the generic plan.

The job description below aims to provide further details about the activities to be carried out by an Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officer that are unique to a Rabies incident.

The job specifications produced within the generic contingency plan for the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Manager and Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Office Based Support remain the same for all disease situations.

The following roles will be assigned as stated –

- Collection Teams Manager
- Communications Team Manager
- Detention Pounds Manager
- Enforcement Team Manager
- Supplies Officer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Responsibilities - Including Specific Rabies Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Enforcement of Animal Health and Welfare Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This specifically relates to the enforcement of The Rabies (Control) Order 1974 though Devon County Council animal health and welfare enforcement officers must always remain cognisant of all animal health and welfare legislative responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enforcement of Movement Restrictions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Devon County Council is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the movement restrictions in The Rabies (Control) Order 1974. These cover the detention and controlled exercising of animals and the prohibition of animal gatherings and sporting/recreational activities. The animal health and welfare enforcement officer will be responsible for completing patrols, responding to intelligence and enforcing as appropriate.

The approach taken to the enforcement of movement restrictions will depend considerably upon the extent of the disease situation, the make up of the local animal population and the range of premises/businesses involved. Devon County Council must work in partnership with the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) to review priorities and resource requirements. Animal Health and the local police force will be key partners in this area of work.

3. **Contribution to Individual Movement Licensing if required.**
   
The Rabies (Control) Order 1974 allows for movement licensing to take place for a range of specific requirements. The allocation of such licences must be based upon a veterinary decision, and therefore Animal Health will take the lead in this work. However, dependent on the scale of the outbreak, Devon County Council officers may be required to assist Animal Health with issuing movement licences.

   In all situations Devon County Council enforcement officers should be proactively informed of individual and more general movement licences issued by Animal Health for their area. This is essential for ensuring that enforcement activity is carried out effectively, and accurate local guidance issued.

Devon County Council Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officers should remain aware that issuing a licence is always a veterinary decision.

4. **Erection of Signs**
   
Devon County Council have a duty, under Article 7 and 12, to erect signs at the boundaries of an infected place/area. Guidance on this can be found in the Generic Plan and for DCC the responsibility will lie with Highways Dept.

   LACORS has produced guidance on production and erection of signs and this is available on LACORS website. A link can be found within Section 8 of this Annexe.

5. **Detention of Stray Animals**
   
An inspector may detain any stray or feral susceptible animal found in an Infected Area. Devon County Council is responsible for the setting up, staffing and coordinating of detention pounds, the collection of strays and, if necessary the destruction of unclaimed animals. It is anticipated operational partners (district councils, dog wardens, RSPCA) will assist in this capacity.

6. **Tracing Of Animals**
   
Local authorities may be required to assist Animal Health in the tracing of animals that have had contact with an infected animal. This will be done using information from our wider stakeholders (see Section 4 of this Annexe)

   Guidance on this from Defra is pending and will appear on LACORS website.

7. **Dissemination of Guidance and Information**
   
Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Officers will need to ensure that accurate guidance and information is provided to members of the community, including provision of leaflets or letters during all intelligence and enforcement work. Section
7 of this Annexe provides some further information on producing advice leaflets/letters. However, it is important to maintain an awareness of the ongoing situation and advice issued, by using the Defra and LACORS websites.

### Key Responsibilities – Ongoing General Requirements

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Provide representation at the LDCC and other working groups as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Nominate an individual with responsibility for routinely checking LACORS and Defra website for updated information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Complete any further reasonable ad hoc activity that may be requested by either the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Manager or Animal Health .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Escalate any risk or issues to the Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Manager. Please note this includes Health and Safety concerns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2 Other Devon County Council Services – Rabies

There is a range of key Devon County Council services that play an essential role in the event of a notifiable animal disease outbreak.

The DCC Generic Notifiable Animal Disease Contingency Plan includes an overview of each key Devon County Council function throughout a disease outbreak, including animal health and welfare enforcement, highways and footpaths, communications and emergency planning. The outline for each function also includes job specifications that must be performed to achieve the overall requirements in that area.

The main role played by each of these areas remains the same for each notifiable disease, and therefore local authorities should utilise the generic plan for this information.

Devon County Council may wish to establish a hotline dedicated to footpath and rights of way issues. This could help ensure high levels of compliance with any footpath or common land closures. Devon County Council should consider that prior written consent is required from the Secretary of State in order to prohibit entry onto land. The impact on the countryside and local economy should also be carefully considered when proposing footpath or common land closures.

All Devon County Council representatives and key services must remain aware that a major concern will be the impact of the disease on the local community in terms of access to the countryside and tourism. Liaison between all services is therefore vitally important to ensure that the approach to disease management is joined up, considers the need of the local community and aims to maintain access to the countryside and promote tourism and local businesses.

Communication with local residents is therefore also of paramount importance. Emergency Planning and Communications services must remain aware that accurate and timely communication with local residents will be a key function.

All Devon County Council key functions should also ensure that they access central information regularly to ensure that they are aware of the current situation and policy decisions.
7. Useful Information and Advice

7.1 Advice on Writing Public Information and Advice Leaflets/Letters

Due to the flexibility that the Secretary of State has to introduce control zones and different measures within these zones, it is difficult to centrally produce template advice leaflets/letters. Local authorities will also wish to tailor the advice and information to reflect priorities in their own local area. However, this section contains advice on the type of information that could be included within advice leaflets or letters. The content of such leaflets or letters must be agreed locally with Animal Health.

When drafting information or advice, particular regard should be paid to the contents of the Declaratory Order.

Information and advice leaflets could include:

- Information on the infected areas, including a link to Defra website showing the extent of the area.
- Clinical signs of Rabies.
- Advice on contacting DVM if suspect animals are affected.
- Movement restrictions. This should include a link to information on Defra website.
- Cleansing and disinfection/biosecurity requirements
- Practical advice on biosecurity.
- Requirements to keep records
- Importance of preventing animals from straying and keeping dogs under control.
- Controls on animal gatherings
- Controls on sporting/recreational activities (ie. hunting, point to point meets, stalking)
- Contact details for Devon County Council, including specifically Animal Health and Welfare Enforcement Team, Local Animal Health Divisional Office.
- Details of Devon County Council and Defra websites.
- List of frequently asked questions, see below.

7.2 Frequently Asked Question

Always ensure that the information supplied is correct and that these are collated and circulated to:

- Helpline Staff
- County Council staff via the intranet
- Public via the webpages

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS – AFFECTING PEOPLE

1a Is there any precaution that people with particular illnesses should take?  
No. Everyone must avoid contact with animals, which may be affected with Rabies.

1b What about pregnant women - are there any special precautions they should take?  
No. Everyone must avoid contact with animals, which may be affected with Rabies.

2 What can I do about contamination - if an animal bites me but doesn’t break the skin, or if I have saliva splashed on me?  
Wash the area with soap and water. If you have reason to believe that the animal may be affected by Rabies, you must seek immediate advice at the nearest Hospital Casualty Department.
3 Where can I be checked for possible illness?
At a doctor's surgery or Accident and Emergency Centre at a Hospital Casualty Department. You can only be infected by very close contact with an infected animal, eg a bite.

4 Will there be any contamination to water supplies?
No. Infection spreads only by animal to animal contact. There is no evidence from other countries that rabies spreads in water.

5 What is happening about schoolchildren and people in sheltered accommodation?
There will be advice to schools and other institutions there is no extra risk to babies, children or the elderly.

6 When will we know that the threat of rabies is over?
The public will be kept informed by leaflets and the media.

7 My pets have been outdoors – what should I do to check them for rabies, and what precautions should I take?
If your pets have been outdoors in an infected area, there is a small risk that they may have been exposed to infection. You must ensure that the pet is either kept within the house or, in the case of a dog or cat, is only taken outside the house when on a secure lead and for dogs must be muzzled.

You must observe your pet carefully for any changes in behaviour. If your pet starts to behave abnormally, you must phone the Divisional Veterinary Manager at DEFRA on 01382 266373 without delay.

8 My mother is very deaf/blind, what steps are the Police/Devon County Council taking to cater for this type of person's affliction in warning them?
Normal means of informing such people. Devon County Council will consider carers and institutions, which may be at risk. There are no Braille leaflets. Consideration should be given to minimise the risk to guide dogs (vaccination) and use of muzzles.

9 Will any events organised in the area be allowed to continue, if not, will there be compensation?
You should see the Rabies Order in force – it will depend on the wording of the Order. Other events may be held, subject to licensing conditions.

10 What about those visitors who have left their homes in other parts of the country being told about the situation, will there be warning signs on roads and at railway and coach stations?
Posters on the situation in the area should be put up in motorway service areas, garages, on major roads at the edge of an infected area, parish councils should be employed in warning and informing.

11 Will the wind and weather conditions affect the spread of the outbreak?
No.

12 My business will be affected by an outbreak of rabies – what compensation can I expect to get, and from whom?
None. Check on your insurance and obtain legal advice.

13 What are the authorities doing to advise people in the area of the outbreak?
People are being advised by leaflets, the media, posters and a Helpline will be established.

14 Will any institutions be closed, and which ones?
See the Rabies Order. The answer is ‘No’, but what about the Cats’ Protection League, dogs’ homes, and wildlife rescue centres. There should be liaison with wildlife organisations, and consultation with vets.

15 What about traffic using roads in the area, will there be restrictions?
There will be road signing, but no general traffic restraints. There will be a restriction on animals being let out of cars and a restriction on animals leaving and entering an infected area, except under licence issued by a Veterinary Officer.

16 Should I be vaccinated?
Only those people considered to be at risk of exposure to rabies are currently vaccinated. See latest Advice from NHS (Annexe A3). In any case DO NOT HANDLE a suspected rabid animal unless you have been immunised. Refer to DEFRA Divisional Veterinary Manager for advice (see Q7 above).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS – AFFECTING ANIMALS

1 What is an infected area?
There are restrictions on animal movements into and out of the infected area. Dogs and cats may not enter or leave the area unless a licence has been issued for that particular animal by Devon County Council Trading Standards Service.

Dogs, which live in the infected area, must be kept indoors. They may be taken outside only if they are kept on a secure lead and muzzled.

Cats should be kept indoors and provided with a soil tray but can be walked when on a secure lead.
Cats and dogs found at liberty in the infected area will be taken to the animal pound at …………

2 Why has an infected area been declared?
Rabies has been confirmed in a ……………… found at ………………………….. . There is a small possibility that this animal has spread the disease to other animals in the ……………Area.

If disease has been passed onto a fox in the areas, there is a risk that this fox will, during the next few months, spread the disease to other foxes and possibly other wildlife or domestic animals. By keeping dogs and cats under strict control it will be possible to prevent the disease spreading from an infected fox to dogs and cats in the area.

Additionally, the removal of foxes in the infected area will reduce the risk of fox to fox transmission. Experience in other European countries show that the fox is the most important wildlife vector (spreader) of rabies.

3 Why are foxes being killed?
Foxes are the main possible reservoir for rabies virus in Great Britain. Disease could spread easily amongst the fox population where the density of foxes is high.
4 Why can’t foxes be vaccinated against rabies?
Vaccination can be effective to control the spread of the disease. However, it will not cure an animal, which has already been infected.

5 Why can’t foxes be trapped and those found to be rabid destroyed?
The incubation period of the disease is up to six months. There is no test for rabies, which can be used during this incubation period.

6 How are foxes being killed?
A poisoned bait is being laid in the infected area. The bait contains strychnine, which will rapidly kill the fox once the bait has been eaten. The bait being used is chicken heads; these are buried three inches underground, at each site where bait is buried there will be a white marker. The sites where bait has been laid are monitored daily. Any exposed bait is removed and re-buried.

7 Will only rabid foxes pick up the bait?
No, healthy uninfected foxes will also take the bait. It is not possible to differentiate between foxes, which have or have not been exposed to the disease. Additionally, by reducing the fox population, there will be far less risk of any further disease spread.

8 Will my children or pets be at risk from the poisoned bait?
Dogs may only be exercised within the infected area if kept on a lead and muzzled, thus there should be no risk to dogs from the bait.

In the infected area cats must be kept indoors or only walked when on a secure lead.

All bait sites will be marked with a white post, everyone should stay away from the bait markers.

Anyone who finds exposed bait should telephone: Animal Health - 01392 266373

9 Will other wildlife pick up the poison?
Baiting is designed to give minimum harm to non-targeted species. However, any exposed bait should be notified to Animal Health on telephone number: 01392 266373 this exposed bait will then be re-buried or removed to reduce the risk to other wildlife.

10 Are badgers being killed by DEFRA?
Badgers are not being killed by DEFRA to control rabies. Badgers are not believed to be a risk factor in rabies disease. If any other wildlife apart from foxes are believed to play a role in the spread of rabies then consideration will be made into controlling those animals.

11 Can I continue to feed the foxes or badgers that come into my garden?
You should avoid feeding foxes or badgers if you are within the infected area.

12 How can I stop foxes coming into my garden?
Without secure fencing it is difficult to stop foxes or other wildlife entering the garden. Foxes are less likely to come into the garden if you ensure that no food or refuse is available to them.

13 What should I do if I see a fox or other wildlife behaving strangely and believe it may be infected with rabies?
You must inform the Police or DEFRA on the following telephone number: 01392 266373
What should I do if I find a dead wild animal such as a fox or a badger and what is the risk?
The body should not be touched, there is however very little risk from the body of an animal which
has died of rabies. You must ensure that nobody approaches or interferes with the carcass,
and you must inform DEFRA on 01392 266373. The carcass will be collected and examined for
evidence of rabies infection.

If you kill all the foxes in the infected area will they ever return?
Foxes from outside the infected area will soon re-populate the area once the baiting has stopped.

My cat/dog was outside yesterday, I am concerned that it may have been bitten by a fox.
What action should I take?
If you believe your animal has been bitten, then you should seek advice from your own veterinary
surgeon. The disease takes several weeks, and usually several months, to develop. An animal,
which has been bitten in the last few days is extremely unlikely to pose any risk at the moment.

My dog/cat is behaving oddly - what should I do?
If you believe your animal may be showing signs of rabies, or may be infected by rabies, you must
contact DEFRA on telephone number: 01392 266373.

Will water supplies be contaminated in the infected area? Is there any risk to my horse
drinking water from the brook in an infected area?
No. Infection spreads only to close animal to animal contact, usually following a bite. There is no
devidence that rabies can be spread via water supplies.

Can my animals be vaccinated against rabies?
Yes, you may take your dog or cat to your own Veterinary Surgeon who can vaccinate against
rabies. However, we advise you to telephone first.

What is the risk from an infected live animal?
In the first few days after exposure it is unlikely that an animal will present any risk to other animals
or humans. After a period of at least many days, and more probably several weeks, if infection has
occurred, virus appears in the saliva of the animal. The animal’s behaviour may change during the
two weeks before or after the virus appears in the saliva. It is only when virus appears in the saliva
that the animal becomes a risk. Once behavioural changes are seen the animal will survive for no
longer than two weeks.

Is the environment contaminated?
The virus will live for only a short time outside the animal. Exposure to sunlight or detergents will
rapidly kill the virus.

Are bats at risk?
A closely related virus infects European bats, and this has been found on several occasions in
various European countries; and also in Great Britain. Bats pass this disease to other mammals
such as dogs, cats, sheep and humans. If you have been bitten by a bat you must seek
medical attention without delay.

Because there is a small risk of bats spreading these diseases, members of the public should not
handle bats. Anyone who finds a dead bat should contact the local DEFRA office, telephone 01392
DEFRA will arrange for the body to be tested for rabies. Anyone who finds an ill or injured bat should contact a local bat rescue society who will arrange for the bat to be cared for until it recovers or dies. Please contact the Bat Conservation Trust on 0845 1300 228.

8. Additional Information Sources

There is a range of information available to local authorities and the general public in relation to Rabies.

It is essential that local authorities maintain an awareness of the information issued by central government at all times, but particularly during a disease situation. LACORS will also maintain up to date information specifically for local authorities.

LACORS Information

LACORS guidance for local authorities on road and access signs in a disease situation.

LACORS Guidance on secondment of Officers to support other local authorities, including information on authorisations

Other Specific Information

Defra - Rabies General

Defra – General Biosecurity

Defra – Approved Disinfectants
9. Notices

The following notices are made under the Rabies (Control) Order 1974 and the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) Order 1974 as amended.

- Notice of Detention and Isolation
- Notice of Detention
- Notice of Infected Place (Article 5 RCO)
- Withdrawal of Infected Place
- Destruction/Exportation Notice (Article 13)
- Intended Destruction Notice (Article 14)
NOTICE TO THE OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF AN ANIMAL WHICH HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH AN ANIMAL SUBJECT TO RABIES IMPORTATION RESTRICTIONS (AHR5)

To..............................................................................................................................................................................

of.............................................................................................................................................................................

........................................................................................................................ Tel: ................................................

In pursuance of Article 15(1), you are required, as the owner or person in charge of the following animal(s),

To detain and isolate the said animal(s) on the following premises,

namely...........................................................................................................................................................................

(*for the period from ............................ 20 ...... to .....................................  20 ...... )(*until such time as this notice is withdrawn in writing by an officer of the Department or an Animal Health Inspector).

(*During this period)(*Whilst this Notice is in force), no animal shall be moved into or out of the above mentioned premises,
except under the authority of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Department and in accordance with the terms and conditions under which it was issued; and any illness or death of any animal in the above mentioned premises shall be reported to the Department immediately.

Signed ..................................................................................................

Dated .......................................................... 20 .......................

Name in block letters .................................................................

Official Address: County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter, EX2 4QH

* delete as appropriate

The Officer/Inspector serving this Notice must forward copies to the Secretary, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Animal Welfare Division), 1A, Page Street, London, SW1 4PQ, and to the Divisional Veterinary Manager.
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

RABIES ORDER 1974

ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 1981

THE RABIES (IMPORTATION OF DOGS, CATS & OTHER MAMMALS) ORDER 1974(AHR6)

NOTICE TO OWNER or person in charge of a dog, cat or other mammal suspected to be landed in contravention of the provisions of the above order, REQUIRING THE ANIMAL TO BE DETAINED.

To ..........................................................OF(ADDRESS)..................................................

........................................................................................................................................................................

I, .................................................................................................., being an officer of the Devon County Council, hereby require you as the owner or the person in charge of the following animal, namely,..................................................................................................................(describe here the animal) said to have been landed at ........................................... on .................................................. to detain the animal in the following manner until further notice at (specify)

........................................................................................................................................................................

CONDITIONS

1. The animal shall be securely confined within the premises, and must not be permitted to stray or escape therefrom.
2. The death, loss or destruction of the animal must be notified to the address below.
3. Any movement from the specified place of detention must be notified to the address below.
4. It must not come into contact with any other animal.
5. If the animal should give birth the fact must be notified to the address below.
6. It must be securely fitted with a muzzle, which may only be removed when feeding the animal within a securely confined space.
7. Any exercise must be given under close supervision and every precaution taken to avoid other contacts.
8. The animal must be available for veterinary or other examination by an Inspector or other officer of the Department or Devon County Council.
9. Any veterinary attention required may only be given if the veterinary attendant is made aware of the suspicions attached to the animal.
10. These requirements in no way restrict the liability of Devon County Council to take such action as it may deem necessary in the future.

SIGNED .......................................................... DATE .................................. 20 ...

Inspector for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981

OFFICIAL ADDRESS ........................................................................................................................................

TELEPHONE NUMBER ..........................................................

NOTE: The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Secretary, DEFRA, 1A Page Street, London SW1P 4PQ, to Devon County Council, to the Divisional Veterinary Manager and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station in the district in which the animal is situated, and to the Director of Public Health, Dean Clarke House, Southernhay East, Exeter.
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 1981
THE RABIES (CONTROL) ORDER 1974 (ARTICLE 5)
NOTICE DECLARING & DEFINING THE LIMITS OF AN INFECTED PLACE

TO…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
OF………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the local authority for the County of Devon, hereby give you, as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Order, the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the said Order, and that the premises, and any person from time to time thereat, accordingly become subject to the Rules specified in this notice, which are printed on the back hereof. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to prosecution.

This notice remains in force in its present form until it is cancelled or varied by a subsequent notice served by an Inspector of the Department on the occupier of the infected place.

NOTE: A notice declaring an infected place may be served under Article 5 of the Rabies (Control) Order in respect of any premises at which there is an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or at which such an animal has died, or in respect of premises at which an Inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that rabies has existed within the previous 56 days, or that there is an animal which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of rabies through contact with an affected or suspected animal.

DESCRIPTION OF INFECTED PLACE

Dated ……………………………….20                (Signed)………………………………………………..

Official Address ………………………………………………………………………………………………

NOTE: The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Secretary, DEFRA, 1A Page Street, London, SW1P 4PQ, to Devon County Council, to the Divisional Veterinary Office, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station in the District in which the infected place is situated and to the Area Medical Officer.

DCC Contingency Plan Annexe C – Rabies 09/2010
RULES RELATING TO INFECTED PLACES

Any premises declared to be an Infected Place and any person, from time to time thereat, shall be subject to the following Rules, namely:

Rule 1  Any animal in the infected place which is affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies, or any animal therein which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be detained and isolated in a part of the infected place approved for the purposes by an Inspector.

Rule 2  No person shall have access to an animal detained and isolated under Rule 1 above, except under the authority of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Department, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted. This prohibition shall not apply to an Inspector, the owner of the animal or his representative, a person tending the animal or a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner.

Rule 3  No animal shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Department, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Rule 4  No carcass shall be removed from an infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Department, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted, and the carcass of an animal dying at the infected place shall be disposed of in a manner specified by a Veterinary Inspector.

Rule 5  Subject to the power of a Veterinary Inspector to remove and detain an animal under Article 6(2), any animal in the infected place which is affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies, or which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, may be slaughtered by or on behalf of its’ owner, but only after notice of the intended slaughter has been given to a Veterinary Inspector. Where such slaughter takes place steps shall be taken to ensure that the head and neck of the animal are not damaged, and if required, the carcass shall be made available to a Veterinary Inspector for veterinary investigation.

Rule 6  Notice of the death of any animal in the infected place shall be given with all practicable speed to a Veterinary Inspector by the owner or other person in charge of the animal, or by the occupier of the infected place.

Rule 7  No litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing coming from, or used in connection with, the animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be removed from the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Department, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Rule 8  Every part of an infected place where an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected has been, shall be disinfected by the occupier of the infected place in a manner approved by an Inspector of the Department.

Rule 9  The occupier shall ensure that notices in a form approved by an Inspector are prominently displayed at the infected place, indicating that it has been declared so to be, and drawing attention to the existence, or possible existence of rabies thereat.

Where the occupier of an infected place fails to comply with the requirements of Rule 8 or Rule 9 above, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority to enter the infected place, and to carry out or cause to be carried out, the necessary disinfection, or to erect or cause to be erected the requisite notices; and, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of the default the reasonable expenses of the Local Authority incurred in making good the default, shall be recoverable on demand as a civil debt from the occupier of the infected place.
Devon County Council  
Animal Health Act 1981  
Rabies (Control) Order 1974

**WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE DEFINING INFECTED PLACE (AHR4)**

To:................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

of:................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

.............................................................................................................. Tel: ........................................

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for Devon acting on the authority of a Veterinary Inspector, hereby withdraw as from this ................................. day of ........................ 20........ the Notice signed by .............................................. and served upon you on the ........................ day of ............................................. 20 .............. relating to premises in your occupation at:................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................

Dated this ............................... day of ................................. 20 ..............

Signed

Official Address: County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter, EX2 4QH

**Note**  
If the limits of the Infected Place specified in the notice have been altered by a subsequent notice, this notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Local Authority: to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station of the District: to the Divisional Veterinary Manager and to the Secretary, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Animal Welfare Division), 1A, Page Street, London, SW1 4PQ
Notice Under Article 13 Requiring Detention or Exportation of Animals for Contravention of the above Order or of a Licence

1. Name of person in charge of the Animals(s) to whom this notice applies

2. Address of person in charge of the animal(s) to whom this notice applies

   Postcode                     Telephone

3. Name and address of owner of the animal(s) if different from (1) & (2) above

   Postcode                     Telephone

4. Description of animal(s)

5. Country of origin of animal(s)

6. Port/Airport of landing

7. Date of landing

8. Please state the reasons for the issue of this notice

I, ____________________________________________________________________________, being an inspector of ____________________________________________________________________________, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the above Order, require you the person in charge (named at 1 above) of the animal(s) (described at 4 above) which were/was landed in Great Britain in contravention of the above Order, to make arrangements at your own expense, or at the expense of the owner of the animal (named at 3 above) with ____________________________________________________________________________ for the animal(s) to be moved in his charge, and in accordance with the conditions overleaf, by the shortest practicable route to: (*delete as appropriate)

Detention * ____________________________________________________________________ Quarantine Kennels for the purpose of detention and isolation in quarantine for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing in G.B.

Export * the following vessel/airline (state flight number), namely ____________________________________________________________________

At the port/airport of ____________________________________________________________________ for the purpose of exportation.

Your attention is drawn to Article 14 of the above Order, under the provisions of which an inspector may destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal landed in Great Britain in contravention of this Order or of a licence granted under it, or any animal in respect of which there is a contravention of the provisions of a licence after the animal has been landed. Failure to comply with the requirements of this notice (whether or not any proceedings are instituted for an offence arising out of such failure, or in relation to any contravention of the above Order or of a licence granted under it) may result in the animal(s) being seized and either:

(a) detained or exported in accordance with the requirements of this notice or

(b) destroyed

Any costs arising from such seizure, including expenses incurred in connection with the carriage, accommodation or disposal of the animal(s), will be recoverable from you or the owner of the animal(s).

This notice must be produced at all reasonable times on demand to an officer of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, an officer of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs for Scotland, an officer of HM Customs and Excise or a police officer.

Signature __________________________________________________________________ Date __________________________________________________________________

Name in BLOCK LETTERS __________________________________________________________________

Important note to the Inspector issuing this notice.

Copies of this notice must be sent immediately to:

1 The Secretary, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs or

2 The Secretary, Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department

(See addresses overleaf)

3 The local Divisional Veterinary Officer

4 The Local Authority

5 The principal Officer of HM Customs and Excise at the port/airport from which the animal is to be exported.

DCC Contingency Plan Annexe C – Rabies 09/2010
Conditions attaching to this notice
In these conditions, 'the Department' means in relation to England and Wales, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, and in relation to Scotland, the Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department.

- **Condition 1**
  Immediately on service of this Notice, the animal(s) to which it relates shall be isolated, and shall not be permitted to come into contact with any other animal other than an animal with which it was/they were landed in Great Britain. Any movement of the animal(s) from the place of isolation (whether to quarantine premises, a vessel or aircraft for exportation or otherwise) shall only be undertaken by a carrying agent authorised by the Department, and shall be effected strictly in accordance with the conditions subject to which that agent’s authorisation was given. During transit between the place of landing and the authorised quarantine premises or the port/airport of exportation, the animal shall at all times be confined in a suitable container or crate approved by the Carrying Agent, and shall not be allowed to come into contact with any other animal. An approved label (Form ID44/RM 5) shall be affixed by the Carrying Agent to the container or crate. The animal shall only be moved by authorised means of transport under the control of the Carrying Agent. The Carrying Agent shall be responsible for the safe delivery of the animal at the said authorised place of detention or on board the vessel or to the airline of export at the port/airport of export. The animal must not be handed over during transit to the owner or any other person other than the representative of the Carrying Agent.

- **Condition 2**
  All costs arising in connection with the detention, vaccination or carriage of an animal to which this notice relates, or otherwise arising in relation to such animal by virtue of this notice, shall be payable by the person on whom this notice is served, or by the owner of the animal.

**Conditions applying in respect of Animals directed into quarantine**

- **Condition 3**
  Any dog or cat to which this notice relates shall, as soon as practicable after arrival at the place of detention be vaccinated by the Veterinary Superintendent in charge, with rabies vaccine as specified by the Department.

- **Condition 4**
  In the event of:
  (a) an outbreak of rabies occurring at the place of detention;
  or
  (b) the animal sharing accommodation with another animal or other animals and any of those animals dying;
  the animal may be detained for such further period as the Department may direct. (Sharing accommodation will only be allowed in prescribed circumstances, and provided both the owner of the animals and the Veterinary Superintendent of the quarantine premises give a written undertaking to the Department that certain conditions will be met. Sharing will only be allowed if prior permission has been given in writing by the Department.)

- **Condition 5**
  At the request of the owner the animal may be licensed to move to another authorised quarantine premise. However, the animal must undergo its first calendar month of quarantine in the premises named overleaf.

- **Condition 6**
  In the event of the animal sharing accommodation with another animal or other animals and those animals become rabid during the period of their detention and isolation in quarantine, the Department may require the animal to be slaughtered.

- **Condition 7**
  Should the animal to which this notice relates die or be lost while in Great Britain, the person in charge of the animal shall immediately report the death or loss by telephone, telex or telegram to the appropriate Department.

- **Condition 8**
  If the animal dies in quarantine, the Department may take, or require to be taken, such action as is considered necessary to determine whether or not the animal was infected with rabies at the time of its death and may dispose of the remains of the animal, or require them to be disposed of, in such manner as he thinks fit.

- **Condition 9**
  The artificial insemination of any animal detained under the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 (as amended), whether from animals similarly detained or otherwise, is prohibited. Further, the artificial insemination of any animal not in quarantine from any animal detained under the above-mentioned Order is also prohibited.

- **Condition 10**
  Should the animal give birth to young while it is subject to the conditions of this notice, the person in charge shall report the fact to the appropriate Department at the address given below.

- **Condition 11**
  If, after the issue of this notice it is, in the opinion of the Department impracticable or undesirable for the animal to undergo quarantine at the place of detention specified in this notice, he may require the animal to be detained and isolated at approved premises other than those specified.

---

**Important**

The breach of any provision of this notice, or of any condition subject to which it issued, or the failure to comply with any such provision or condition, is an offence against the Animal Health Act 1981 and may result in criminal proceedings being instituted against the person concerned, and to a fine and/or imprisonment.

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

State Veterinary Service

1A, Page Street

London SW1P 4PQ

☎ 020 7904 6000
Notice of Intended Destruction Under Article 14 (AHR8)

1. Name of person in charge of the Animals(s) to whom this notice applies

2. Address of person in charge of the animal(s) to whom this notice applies
   Postcode           Telephone

3. Name and address of owner of the animal(s) if different from (1) & (2) above
   Postcode           Telephone

4. Description of animal(s)

5. Country of origin of animal(s)

6. Port/Airport of landing

7. Date of landing

8. Please state the reasons for the issue of this notice

I, being an inspector of
acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the above Order, direct that the above mentioned animal(s) shall be humanely destroyed.

Pending destruction of the said animal(s), I hereby require the person in charge of the animal(s) named in Question 1, to keep it/them isolated from any other animal, other than an animal with which it was/they were landed in Great Britain. The costs incurred in connection with the destruction of the said animal(s), and the subsequent disposal of the carcass/carcasses, will be payable by the owner or the person in charge of the animals(s).

Signature Date
Name in BLOCK LETTERS

Important note to the Inspector issuing this notice
Copies of this notice must be sent immediately to:
icator for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
State Veterinary Service
1A, Page Street
London
SW1P 4PQ or

Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department
Penland House
47 Robb’s Loan
Edinburgh
EH14 1TW

The Local Divisional Veterinary Officer; and
The Local Authority

DCC Contingency Plan Annex C – Rabies 09/2010
## RABIES EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Working Order?</th>
<th>Where Found</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chain Mail Suits (green outer) Including head protection</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Med - Visor</td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td>Would need thick lining to protect skin from bare chain mail - Making</td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Broken 1 Large</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>already heavy cumbersome suit worse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1 Box Disposable Grey Suits</td>
<td>Approx 50</td>
<td>Thin dust suits</td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cat Collars</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Very Small</td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Large Brown Muzzles</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Large White Muzzles</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3 Cracked</td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Small Brown Muzzles</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dog Chains</td>
<td>Approx 100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td>Various Lengths</td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Animal Name Tags</td>
<td>Approx 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gardeners</td>
<td>Difficult to safely attach to rabid animal? Useful to help owners of</td>
<td>Sowton Ind Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shed</td>
<td></td>
<td>pets label their animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>