

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN 2000**

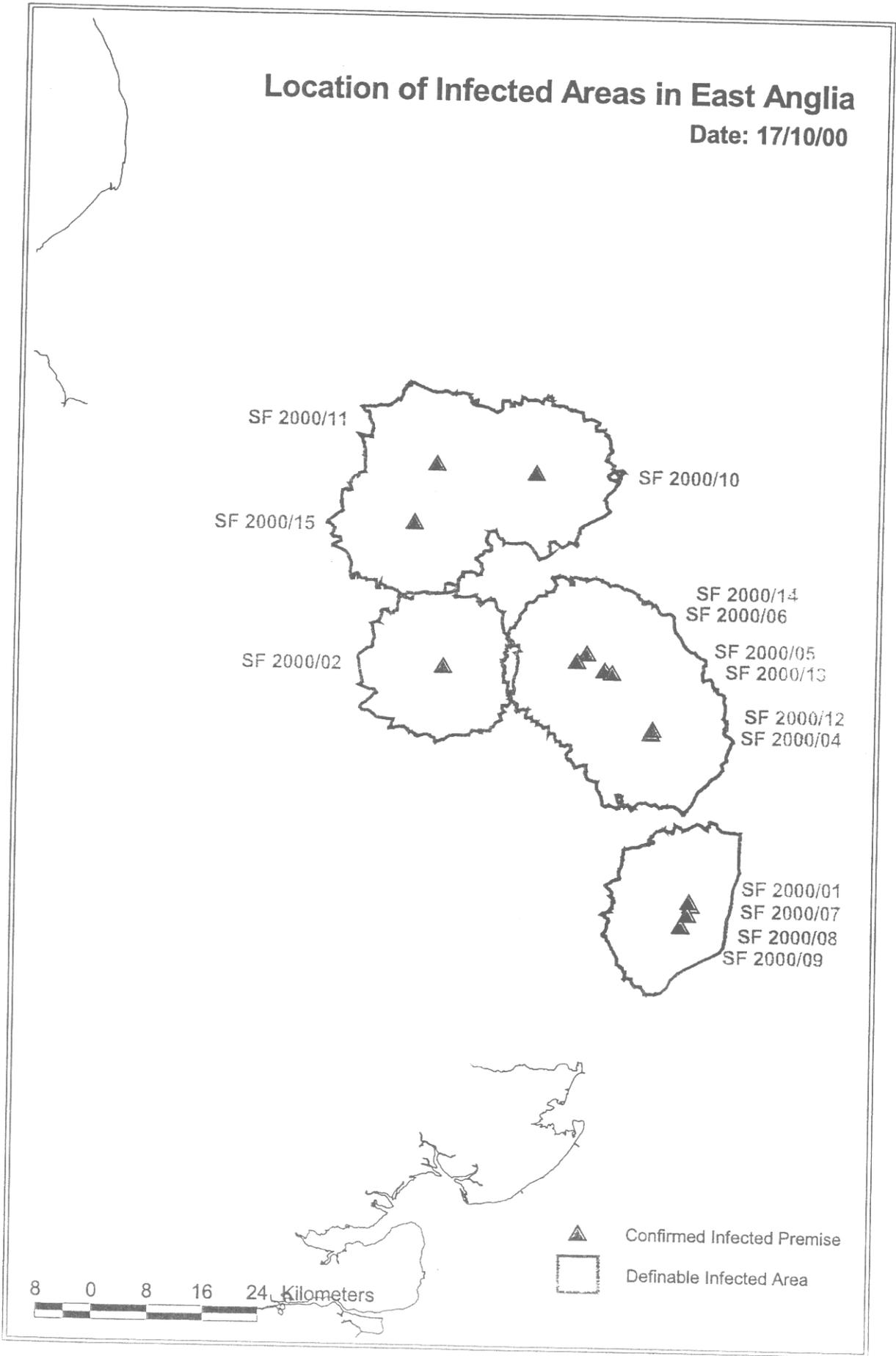
**REPORT NO 5**

**17 October 2000**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
17 October 2000**

# Location of Infected Areas in East Anglia

Date: 17/10/00



## 1. POSITION AS AT 17 OCTOBER 2000

### 1.1 Confirmed outbreaks of CSF

1.1.1 CSF has been confirmed on 15 premises to 17 October 2000. Details are contained in Table 1.

**Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location**

Outbreak No	Location	Date confirmed	Primary/Secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary		1,757	B
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01, 03, 05 or 07	1037	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	Fattener
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/11	650	F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.1.2 Summary statistics relating to MAFF action since CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 8 August upto 17 October are summarised in Table 2. From this it can be seen that:

- (i) the total number of holdings placed under official movement restrictions (Form A) because of suspected CSF has been 195. CSF has been confirmed on 15 holdings, restrictions have been lifted from 122 premises and movement restrictions remain in place on 58 holdings;
- (ii) of the 58 holdings currently under official movement controls 5 are outside the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk (1 in Derbyshire, 1 in Durham, 1 in Lincolnshire, 1 in Oxfordshire and 1 in Buckinghamshire). 53 are in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk and 32 of these are in the 4 existing surveillance/protection zones. Of these, 7 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/01/07/08/09; 8 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/02; 11 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14 and 6 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/10/11/15.

**Table 2: Summary statistics**

No. of premises placed under official movement control (Form A) since 8 August 2000	195
No. of holdings where official movement controls (Form A) have been lifted since 8 August	122
No. of holdings where CSF has been confirmed since 8 August	15
No of holdings remaining under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	58
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/01/07/08/09	7
(b) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/02	8
(c) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14	11
(d) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/10/11/15	6
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No linked by movement of pigs to a confirmed outbreak	9
(b) No linked by movement of vehicles/people etc to a confirmed outbreak	24
(c) No with no known link to a confirmed outbreak	25
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in Norfolk and Suffolk	53
(b) No outside Norfolk and Suffolk	5
No of Movement Restriction Areas currently in force	0
No of holdings on which CSF has been confirmed	15*
Total No of pigs slaughtered on holdings where CSF has been confirmed	36,649
No of holdings preventively depopulated because of a high risk of CSF	26
No of pigs destroyed on these holdings	23,069

\* Disease on one holding was confirmed after preventive depopulation of the holding."

- (iii) of the 58 holdings currently under official movement restrictions, 9 are linked by the movement of live pigs to a confirmed outbreak of CSF, 24 are linked to a confirmed outbreak through the movement of vehicles, people etc and 25 have no known link to a confirmed outbreak;
- (iv) 36,649 pigs have been killed and destroyed on the 15 holdings where CSF has been confirmed;
- (v) a further 23,069 pigs have been preventively killed and destroyed on a further 26 holdings because they were considered to be at high risk of CSF through direct contact with an infected holding:

1.1.3 The number of serological tests for CSF carried out from 8 August to 15 October is summarised in Table 3. From Table 3 it will be seen that 42,419 serological tests on pigs from 182 herds have been carried out of which 566 have been positive for CSF. These tests include tests carried out as part of investigations on holdings with suspect CSF as well as tests carried out on CSF infected herds at the time of depopulation as well as tests carried out preparatory to lifting protection and surveillance zones around infected holdings

1.1.4 The dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on the fifteen (15) infected holdings and the dates on which the measures foreseen in Directive 80/217 can be applied in respect of the surveillance zones are shown in Table 4.

## 2. SUMMARY

As of 17 October 2000:

- (i) Classical Swine Fever (CSF) has been confirmed on 15 premises in Great Britain, one (1) in Essex, six (6) in Suffolk and seven (8) in Norfolk.
- (ii) 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones have been established around each of the 15 confirmed outbreaks. The protection and surveillance zones around outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex were lifted on 22 September.
- (iv) Epidemiological investigations suggest that infection was introduced in early June to the primary outbreak (SF 00/02), a breeding unit in Norfolk. Thereafter, infection appears to have spread to 4 rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) in the same breeding pyramid through the movement of infected weaned pigs. Lateral spread appears to have taken place from one of these holdings (SF 00/01) to two neighbouring holdings (SF 00/07 and SF 00/09) and from SF 00/07 to three other holdings (SF 00/08, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11) through the movement of infected pigs. While pigs moved from SF 00/11 may have spread infection to SF 00/15, it is also possible that infection was introduced from SAF 00/02 and/or SF 00/02 by the movement of lorries. This leaves four (4) holdings (SF 00/06, SF 00/12, SF 00/13 and SF 00/14) for

which an origin has yet to be determined. However, their proximity to other infected holdings and the fact that all have occurred in infected areas established on or before 12 August, suggests that infection may have been introduced by the movement of people, vehicles etc., the movement of pigs onto and off holdings in these areas having been prohibited after that date.

(v) the nucleic acid sequences of the viral isolates examined are identical suggesting that all the outbreaks have been caused by the same virus. Epidemiological investigations have failed to identify the origins of the virus and the exact route of its introduction with certainty but it is possible the source could have been contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used public footpaths that ran adjacent to outdoor paddocks in which breeding sows were).

MAFF  
17 October 2000

**Table 3: Results of serological examinations carried out between 8 August and 15 October and required to be reported under Commission Decision 2000/528/EC**

County	No of Pigs in County	Total No of confirmed outbreaks	Date of last outbreak	No of holdings with suspect CSF reported	Sero-positive	Sero-negative
Norfolk	612,627	6	4 Oct 2000	79	385	18857
Suffolk	778,841	6	13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2000	61	179	19820
Essex	96,748	1	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2000	5	2	1112
Bedfordshire	37,402					
Berkshire	67,464			1		118
Buckinghamshire	41,125					2
Cambridgeshire	76,033			1		
Carmarthenshire	3,965			2		238
Cheshire	81,057			1		12
Cornwall	58,668			2		268
Cumbria	47,494			1		133
Derbyshire	57,125			1		71
Devon	187,551			3		189
Dorset	137,862					123
Durham	32,409			2		24
Gloucestershire	17,436			1		
Hampshire	106,080					85
Hertfordshire	17,436			1		21
Isle of Wight	5,600			1		10
Kent	30,628			1		
Lancashire	121,571			1		3
Leicestershire	66,795			1		9
Lincolnshire	336,887					70
Nottinghamshire	116,932			5		258
Oxfordshire	168,766					119
Powys	14,864			3		52
Shropshire	127,816					120
Somerset	157,443			1		58
Staffordshire	98,641			5		144
Surrey	24,613					14
Wiltshire	149,887			1		20
Yorkshire	1,068,320			2		184
						241

Table 4: Dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on CSF infected holdings and on which preparatory work for lifting controls on the protection and surveillance zones may commence

ZONE	CSF Infected Holding	Date Preliminary Cleansing and Disinfection completed on the infected holding	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the surveillance zone	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the protection zone
Zone 1	SF 00/02	19 August	3 September	18 September
Zone 2	SF 00/10	15 September	30 September	15 October
Zone 3	SF 00/04	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/12	19 September	4 October	19 October
Zone 4	SF 00/11	21 September	6 October	21 October
Zone 5	SF 00/15	23 September	8 October	23 October
Zone 6	SF 00/01	12 August	27 August	11 September
	SF 00/07	16 September	1 October	16 October
	SF 00/08	15 September	30 September	15 October
	SF 00/09	2 October	17 October	1 November
Zone 7	SF 00/05	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/06	9 September	24 September	9 October
	SF 00/13	30 September	15 October	30 October
	SF 00/14	3 October	18 October	2 November

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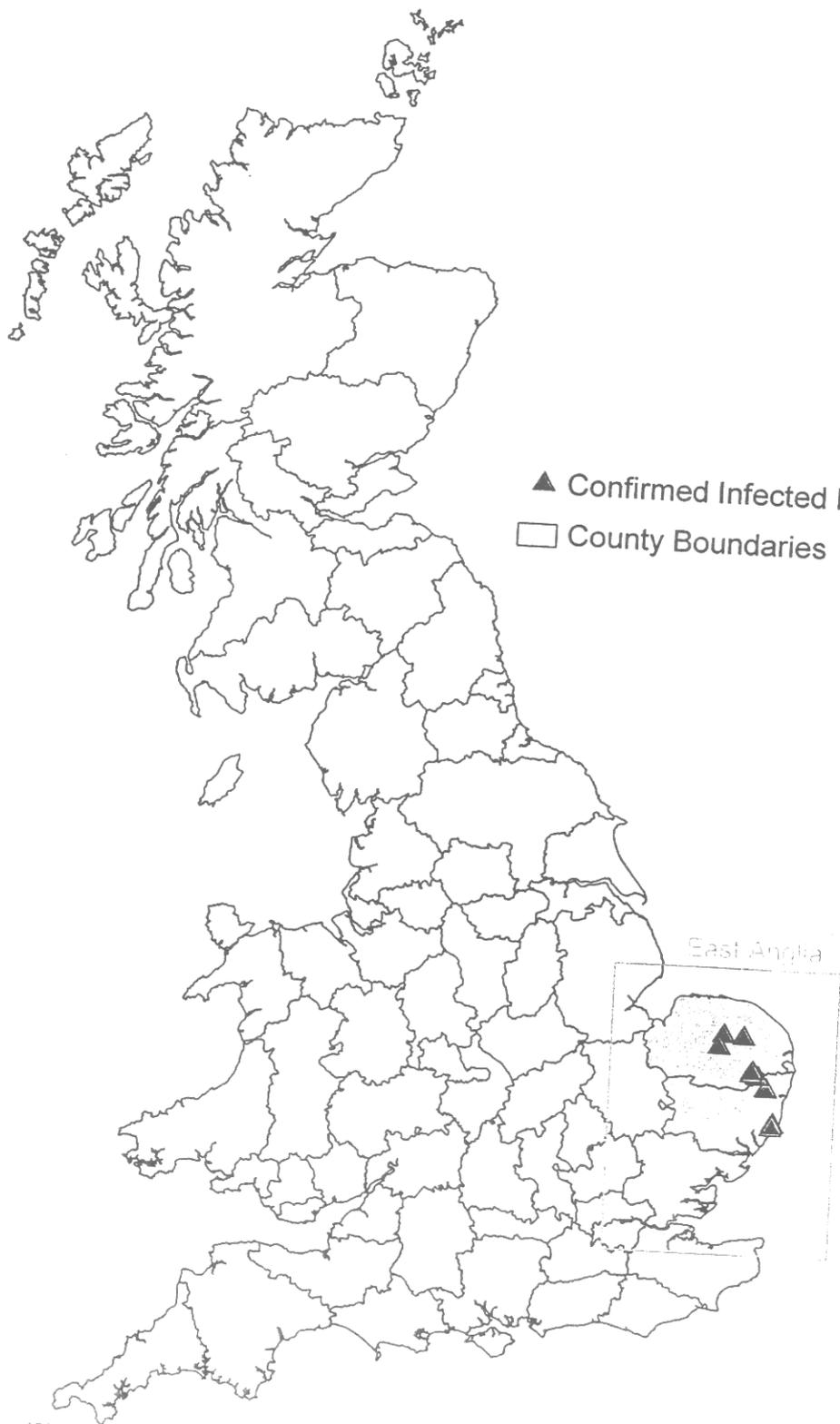
**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN 2000**  
**REPORT NO 6**  
**POSITION AT 5 NOVEMBER 2000**

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P. 5 - Jan 2000

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
5 November 2000

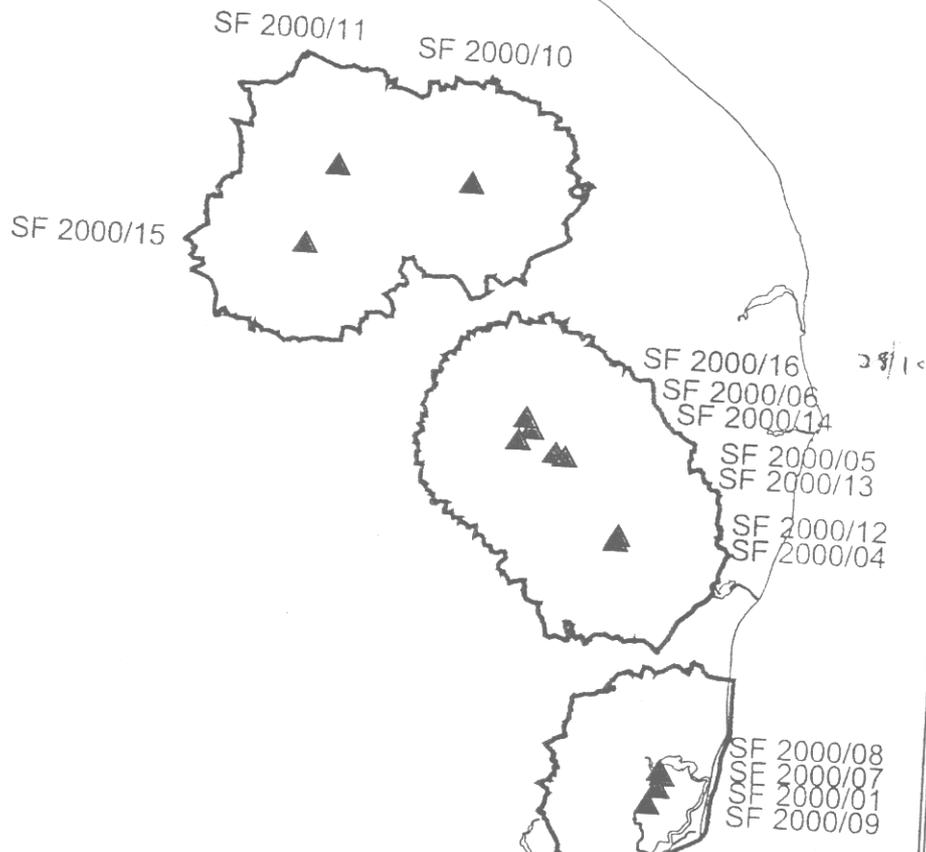
# Location of CSF Outbreak in Great Britain

Date 06/11/00



# Location of Infected Areas in East Anglia

Date: 06/11/00



▲ Confirmed Infected Premise  
□ Definable Infected Area



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# 1. POSITION AS AT 5 NOVEMBER 2000

## 1.1 Confirmed outbreaks of CSF

1.1.1 CSF has been confirmed on 16 premises to 5 November 2000. Details are contained in Table 1 and the location of the infected holdings and surveillance zones established around them is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location

Outbreak No	Location	Date confirmed	Primary/Secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary		1,757	B
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01, 03, 05 or 07	1037	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	Fattener
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/11	650	F
SF 00/16	Norfolk	02.11.00	Not known	Not known	6320	B, R, F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.1.2 Summary statistics relating to MAFF action since CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 8 August upto 5 November are summarised in Table 2. From this it can be seen that:

- (i) the total number of holdings placed under official movement restrictions (Form A) because of suspected CSF has been 218. CSF has been confirmed on 16 holdings, restrictions have been lifted from 164 premises and movement restrictions remain in place on 15 holdings;
- (ii) of the 15 holdings currently under official movement controls 5 are outside the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk (1 in Hampshire, 2 in Yorkshire, 1 in Somerset and 1 in Devon). 10 are in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk and 7 of these are in the 4 existing surveillance/protection zones. Of these 4 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14 and 3 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/10/11/15.

**Table 2: Summary statistics**

No. of premises placed under official movement control (Form A) since 8 August 2000	218
No. of holdings where official movement controls (Form A) have been lifted since 8 August	164
No. of holdings where CSF has been confirmed since 8 August	16
No of holdings remaining under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	15
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/01/07/08/09	0
(b) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14	4
(c) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/10/11/15	3
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No linked by movement of pigs to a confirmed outbreak	0
(b) No linked by movement of vehicles/people etc to a confirmed outbreak	4
(c) No with no known link to a confirmed outbreak	11
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in Norfolk and Suffolk	10
(b) No outside Norfolk and Suffolk	5
No of Movement Restriction Areas currently in force	0
No of holdings on which CSF has been confirmed	16*
Total No of pigs slaughtered on holdings where CSF has been confirmed	36,649
No of holdings with confirmed CSF awaiting depopulation	1
No of pigs to be destroyed on these holdings	6,320
No of holdings preventively depopulated because of a high risk of CSF	26
No of pigs destroyed on these holdings	23,069

- Disease on one holding was confirmed after preventive depopulation of the holding.”

- (iii) of the 15 holdings currently under official movement restrictions, 0 are linked by the movement of live pigs to a confirmed outbreak of CSF, 4 are linked to a confirmed outbreak through the movement of vehicles, people etc and 11 have no known link to a confirmed outbreak;
- (iv) 36,649 pigs have been killed and destroyed on 15 holdings where CSF has been confirmed; a further 6,200 pigs await destruction on the 16<sup>th</sup> holding where CSF has been confirmed;
- (v) a further 23,069 pigs have been preventively killed and destroyed on a further 26 holdings because they were considered to be at high risk of CSF through direct contact with an infected holding;

1.1.3 The number of serological tests for CSF carried out from 8 August to 15 October is summarised in Table 3. From Table 3 it will be seen that 57341 serological tests on pigs from 1196 herds have been carried out of which 579 have been positive for CSF. These tests include tests carried out as part of investigations on holdings with suspect CSF as well as tests carried out on CSF infected herds at the time of depopulation as well as tests carried out preparatory to lifting protection and surveillance zones around infected holdings

1.1.4 The dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on the fifteen (15) infected holdings and the dates on which the measures foreseen in Directive 80/217 can be applied in respect of the surveillance zones are shown in Table 4.

## 2. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE REPORT NO 5 OF 17 OCTOBER 2000

### 2.1 Outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever

2.1.1 A further outbreak of CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on <sup>Paris</sup> 3 November. The last outbreak was confirmed on 4 October. The total number of outbreaks confirmed to date now stands at 16. The first outbreak was confirmed on 8 August. → X

2.1.2 Epidemiological investigations suggest that infection was introduced in early June to the primary outbreak (SF 00/02), a breeding unit in Norfolk. Thereafter, infection appears to have spread to 4 rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) in the same breeding pyramid through the movement of infected weaned pigs. Lateral spread appears to have taken place from one of these holdings (SF 00/01) to two neighbouring holdings (SF 00/07 and SF 00/09) and from SF 00/07 to three other holdings (SF 00/08, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11) through the movement of infected pigs. While pigs moved from SF 00/11 may have spread infection to SF 00/15, it is also possible that infection was introduced from SAF 00/02 and/or SF 00/02 by the movement of lorries. This leaves four (4)

holdings (SF 00/06, SF 00/12, SF 00/13 and SF 00/14) for which an origin has yet to be determined. However, their proximity to other infected holdings and the fact that all have occurred in infected areas established on or before 12 August, suggests that infection may have been introduced by the movement of people, vehicles etc., the movement of pigs onto and off holdings in these areas having been prohibited after that date.

2.1.3 The origin(s) of infection for outbreak SF 00/16 have yet to be determined. It lies within the Protection Zone established around outbreak SF 00/06 and is located approximately 1.5 km from that holding.

2.1.4 With the exception of outbreak SF 00/13, all the holdings on which CSF has been confirmed are located in Norfolk and Suffolk.

## 2.2 Outbreak SF 00/16

2.2.1 Details of the latest outbreak are given in Annex 1: its location is shown in Fig. 1.

## 2.3 Virology

2.3.1 Scientists at the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA) Weybridge have continued to sequence the E2 glycoprotein gene of the viruses obtained from all the outbreaks. Results so far show that the nucleic acid sequences of the viral isolates from all the outbreaks are identical. This coupled with the ongoing epidemiological inquiries into outbreaks SF 00/101 – SF 00/15 suggest they have all been caused by the same virus. Typing results for outbreak SF 00/16 are awaited. *→ Now same virus*

## 2.4 Origin and source of infection

2.4.1 Epidemiological investigations have failed to identify the origins of the virus and the exact route of its introduction with certainty. It is possible the source could have been contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used footpaths adjacent to outdoor paddocks in which breeding sows on holding SF 00/02 were held.

## 2.5 Measures taken to control the outbreak

2.5.1 Following confirmation of disease on all 16 holdings, the measures foreseen in Council Directive 80/217/EC have been applied. 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones have been established around each of the 16 confirmed outbreaks.

2.5.2 The protection and surveillance zones around outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex were lifted on 22 September and that around outbreak SF 00/02 in Norfolk was lifted on 28 October.

## 2.6 Pig Welfare Disposal Scheme

- 2.6.1 On 29 August, and after discussions with the EU Commission, a Pig Welfare Disposal Scheme (PWDS) was introduced for owners of pigs that had been under CSF movement restrictions for more than two weeks. The purpose of the Scheme was to deal with severe welfare problems by removing pigs and arranging for them to be killed in a dedicated, unlicensed abattoir. The carcasses are destroyed by rendering.
- 2.6.2 Since the last report, the basis upon which payments are made to farmers under the Scheme has been revised. These are now based on a per kilo weight basis rather than fixed by weight of pig.
- 2.6.3 To date, 145,634 pigs have been entered for the Scheme, of which 125,039 have been killed and destroyed.

MAFF  
5 November 2000

Table 3: Results of serological examinations carried out between 8 August and 15 October and required to be reported under Commission Decision 2000/528/EC

County	No of Pigs in County	Total No of confirmed outbreaks	Date of last outbreak	No of holdings with suspect CSF reported	Sero-positive	Sero-negative
Norfolk	612,627	6	4 Oct 2000	85	392	25978
Suffolk	778,841	6	13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2000	67	185	26840
Essex	96,748	1	9 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2000	5	2	1233
Bedfordshire	37,402			1		118
Berkshire	67,464					149
Buckinghamshire	41,125			1		7
Cambridgeshire	76,033			2		238
Carmarthenshire	3,965			1		12
Cheshire	81,057			2		269
Cornwall	58,668			1		133
Cumbria	47,494			1		71
Derbyshire	57,125			3		189
Devon	187,551					123
Dorset	137,862			2		78
Durham	32,409			1		
Gloucestershire	17,436					154
Hampshire	106,080			1		82
Hertfordshire	17,436			1		36
Isle of Wight	5,600			1		
Kent	30,628			1		3
Lancashire	121,571			1		9
Leicestershire	66,795					70
Lincolnshire	336,887			5		258
Nottinghamshire	116,932					119
Oxfordshire	168,766			4		286
Powys	14,864					120
Shropshire	127,816			1		58
Somerset	157,443			5		205
Staffordshire	98,641					14
Surrey	24,613			1		20
Wiltshire	149,887					184
Yorkshire	1,068,320			3		285

Table 4: Dates on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on CSF infected holdings and on which preparatory work for lifting controls on the protection and surveillance zones may commence

ZONE	CSF Infected Holding	Date Preliminary Cleansing and Disinfection completed on the infected holding	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the surveillance zone	Date work may start preparatory to lifting the protection zone
Zone 1	SF 00/10	15 September	30 September	15 October
Zone 2	SF 00/04	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/12	19 September	4 October	19 October
Zone 3	SF 00/11	21 September	6 October	21 October
Zone 4	SF 00/15	23 September	8 October	23 October
Zone 5	SF 00/01	12 August	27 August	11 September
	SF 00/07	16 September	1 October	16 October
	SF 00/08	15 September	30 September	15 October
	SF 00/09	2 October	17 October	1 November
Zone 6*	SF 00/05	14 August	29 August	13 September
	SF 00/06	9 September	24 September	9 October
	SF 00/13	30 September	15 October	30 October
	SF 00/14	3 October	18 October	2 November

\* Note: These dates are now under review as outbreaks SF 00.05, 06, 13 and 14 all lie within the surveillance zone established around outbreak SF 00/16 and outbreak SF 00/06 lies within the Protection Zone established around SF 00/16.

# DETAILED REPORT ON CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

## OUTBREAK SF 00/16

### 1. Location:

District: Hempnall  
 County: Norfolk  
 MAFF AHDO: Bury St Edmunds

### 2. Type and size of farm

Total number of pigs: 6,320  
Number of breeding pigs: 455  
Number of rearing pigs: 765  
Number of fattening pigs: 5,100

### 3. Suspicion of disease

Date of suspicion: 30 October 2000  
Reported by whom: Owner

Number of dead pigs: 19 (all fatteners)  
Number of sick pigs: 232 (all fatteners)  
Number of healthy pigs: 6,609

Clinical signs: Sudden onset of disease 3 days prior to reporting suspect CSF to MAFF. Followed recent movement to new accommodation. Lethargy, huddling together, slight diarrhoea, dermatitis, cyanosis of ears, coughing, incoordination, fever (40–41.5°C) developed over 3 days

Post mortem examination: Pneumonia/consolidation of lungs, splenic infarcts, haemorrhagic mesenteric lymph nodes

Samples taken: Tonsil, spleen, kidney, maxillary and mesenteric lymph nodes and ileum from 4 sick pigs plus clotted and EDTA blood samples from 10 sick pigs.

### 4. Method of diagnosis

FAT on cryostat sections

Virus isolation on tissue culture with discriminatory typing using monoclonal antibodies  
PCR and ELISA serology on blood samples

5. **Date of confirmation of disease:** 3 November 2000
6. **Depopulation:** Expected 8 November following blood sampling (clotted and EDTA) of all breeding pigs and fattening pigs at risk plus 20% of all remaining pigs per pen on the premises to establish extent and timing of introduction of infection to the premises.
7. **Presumed date of infection:** Under investigation
8. **Date of cleansing and disinfection:** To be determined
9. **Epidemiology**
  - The holding:** Indoor integral breeding/ fattening unit
  - Tracing back:** Source of infection under investigation. There have been no movements of pigs onto the farm since 4 September and no replacement stock purchased in the past 9 months.
  - Animal contacts:** See above.
  - Transport contacts:** Cattle from premises moved to slaughter 3 weeks previously  
Movements of pigs to PDWS on 13, 27, 30 September and 27 October. All subject to prior clinical inspection and temperature sampling under official veterinary supervision. No evidence of CSF observed.
  - Personnel:**
    - 30 August, MAFF visit as part of Surveillance Zone inspection around SF 00/05. 60 blood samples and clinical examination of adult pigs. No evidence of CSF
    - 8 September, MAFF visit as part of Protection Zone (SF 00/06) surveillance. Clinical examination. No evidence of CSF.
    - 5 October, MAFF visit as part of livestock vehicle tracing visit from SF 00/07. Clinical examination, temperature

taking and blood sampling (adult pigs). No evidence of CSF

**10. Zone report**

1-km radius of infected holding:

Number of holdings with pigs: 3  
These 3 holdings will be preventively depopulated.

Holding 1: 835 pigs. No signs of CSF when visited by MAFF on 4 November.

Holding 2: 6 adult and 40 fattening pigs. No signs of CSF when visited by MAFF on 2 November

Holding 3: 3 pigs bled on 2 November: No evidence of CSF

There are another 5 holdings in the zone that had pigs on them but have since been depopulated into the PDWS.

3-km radius of infected holding:

Being ascertained

10-km radius of infected holding:

Being ascertained

**11. Local measures:**

As forseen in Directive 80/217/EC. The premises is 1.5 km from SF 00/06 and therefore lies in the Protection Zone.

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN 2000**

**REPORT NO 7**

**POSITION AT 20 NOVEMBER 2000**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
20 November 2000**

1. **POSITION AS AT 20 NOVEMBER 2000**

1.1 **Confirmed outbreaks of CSF**

1.1.1 CSF has been confirmed on 16 premises to 20 November 2000. Details are contained in Table 1 and the location of the infected holdings and surveillance zones established around them is shown in Figure 1.

**Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location**

Outbreak No	Location	Date confirmed	Primary/Secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary		1,757	B
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	1037	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	03,05 or 07		
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	Fattener
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/16	Norfolk	03.11.00	Not known	Not known	650	F
					6320	B, R, F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.1.2 Summary statistics relating to MAFF action since CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 8 August upto 20 November are summarised in Table 2. From this it can be seen that:

- (i) the total number of holdings placed under official movement restrictions (Form A) because of suspected CSF has been 254. CSF has been confirmed on 16 holdings, restrictions have been lifted from 185 premises and movement restrictions remain in place on 22 holdings;
- (ii) of the 22 holdings currently under official movement controls 8 are outside the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk (1 in Buckinghamshire, 1 in Essex, 2 in Lincolnshire, 1 in Oxfordshire, 2 in Yorkshire and 1 in Shropshire). 14 are in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk and 8 of these are in the 3 existing surveillance/protection zones. Of these 3 are in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14/16, 4 are in the Zone around outbreaks AF 00/10/11/15 and 1 is in the Zone around outbreaks SF 00/01/07/08/09.

Figure 1 to report # 7 on CSF in GB



**Table 2: Summary statistics**

No. of holdings placed under official movement control (Form A) since 8 August 2000	254
No. of holdings where official movement controls (Form A) have been lifted since 8 August	185
No. of holdings where CSF has been confirmed since 8 August	16
No. of holdings remaining under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	22
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/01/07/08/09	1
(b) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14	3
(c) No in the surveillance zone around SF 00/10/11/15	4
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No linked by movement of pigs to a confirmed outbreak	0
(b) No linked by movement of vehicles/people etc to a confirmed outbreak	7
(c) No with no known link to a confirmed outbreak	15
Of the holdings currently under official movement controls (Form A) at 1 October	
(a) No in Norfolk and Suffolk	14
(b) No outside Norfolk and Suffolk	8
No. of Movement Restriction Areas currently in force	0
No. of holdings on which CSF has been confirmed	16*
Total No. of pigs slaughtered on holdings where CSF has been confirmed	42,969
No. of holdings with confirmed CSF awaiting depopulation	0
No. of holdings preventively depopulated because of a high risk of CSF	30
No. of pigs destroyed on these holdings	24,665

\* Disease on one holding was confirmed after preventive depopulation of the holding.

- (iii) of the 22 holdings currently under official movement restrictions, 0 are linked by the movement of live pigs to a confirmed outbreak of CSF, 7 are linked to a confirmed outbreak through the movement of vehicles, people etc and 15 have no known link to a confirmed outbreak;
  - (iv) 42,969 pigs have been killed and destroyed on the 16 holdings where CSF has been confirmed;
  - (v) a further 24,665 pigs have been preventively killed and destroyed on a further 30 holdings because they were considered to be at high risk of CSF through direct contact with an infected holding;
- 1.1.3 The number of serological tests for CSF carried out from 8 August to 12 November is summarised in Table 3. From Table 3 it will be seen that 65,885 serological tests on pigs from 229 herds have been carried out of which 751 have been positive for CSF. These tests include tests carried out as part of investigations on holdings with suspect CSF as well as tests carried out on CSF infected herds at the time of depopulation as well as tests carried out preparatory to lifting protection and surveillance zones around infected holdings.
- 2. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE REPORT NO 6 OF 5 NOVEMBER 2000**
- 2.1 Outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever**
- 2.1.1 The last outbreak of CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 3 November. There have been no further outbreaks of CSF confirmed since that date. The total number of outbreaks confirmed to date remains at 16.
- 2.1.2 With the exception of outbreaks SF 00/03 all the holdings on which CSF has been confirmed are located in Norfolk and Suffolk.
- 2.2 Outbreak SF 00/16**
- 2.2.1 The origin(s) of infection for outbreak SF 00/16 have yet to be determined. It lies within the Protection Zone established around outbreak SF 00/06 and is located approximately 1.5 km from that holding.
- 2.2.2 The Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge have confirmed that the virus responsible for outbreak SF 00/16 is identical to that causing the other 15 outbreaks.
- 2.2.3 Preliminary results from the serological and virological examinations carried out on blood samples taken from the pigs in outbreak SF 00/16 at the time the holding was depopulated, suggest that infection may have entered the holding sometime in September/early October.
- 2.3 Measures taken to control the outbreak**
- 2.3.1 Following confirmation of disease on all 16 holdings, the measures foreseen in Council Directive 80/217/EC have been applied. 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones have been established around each of the 16 confirmed outbreaks.
- 2.3.2 Since the last report on 5 November, the decision has been taken to slaughter the pigs on the remaining 15 holdings within the entire 3-km protection zone surrounding outbreaks SF 00/04/05/06/12/13/14/16.

**Table 3: Results of serological examinations carried out between 8 August and 12 November and required to be reported under Commission Decision 2000/528/EC**

County	No of Pigs in County	Total No of confirmed outbreaks	Date of Last Outbreak	No of Holdings with suspect CSF reported	Sero-positive	Sero-negative
Norfolk	612,627	9	5 Nov 2000	103	560	31867
Suffolk	778,841	6	13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2000	70	189	28653
Essex	96,748	1	9 <sup>th</sup> August 2000	6	2	1233
Bedfordshire	37,402			2		118
Berkshire	67,464					149
Buckinghamshire	41,125			1		7
Cambridgeshire	76,033			2		238
Carmarthenshire	3,965			1		12
Cheshire	81,057			2		269
Cornwall	58,668			1		133
Cumbria	47,494			1		71
Derbyshire	57,125			3		189
Devon	187,551			1		133
Dorset	137,862			2		88
Durham	32,409			1		
Gloucestershire	17,436					153
Hampshire	106,080			2		93
Hertfordshire	17,436			1		36
Isle of Wight	5,600			1		
Kent	30,628			1		3
Lancashire	121,571			1		9
Leicestershire	66,795					70
Lincolnshire	336,887			6		268
Nottinghamshire	116,932					119
Oxfordshire	168,766			6		311
Powys	14,864					120
Shropshire	127,816			1		58
Somerset	157,443			8		206
Staffordshire	98,641					14
Surrey	24,613					20
Wiltshire	149,887			1		184
Yorkshire	1,068,320			5		310

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN 2000**

**REPORT NO 8**

**POSITION AT 4 DECEMBER 2000**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
4 December 2000**

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN**  
**POSITION AS AT 4 DECEMBER 2000**

1. **Confirmed outbreaks of CSF**

1.1 CSF has been confirmed on 16 premises to 4 December 2000. Details are contained in Table 1

**Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location**

Outbreak No	Location	Date Confirmed	Primary/Secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary			
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary		1,757	B
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01 03, 05 or 07	1037	R
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	Fattener
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/16	Norfolk	03.11.00	Secondary	SF 00/11	650	F
				Under investigation	6320	B, R, F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.2 The last outbreak of CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 3 November. There have been no further outbreaks of CSF confirmed since that date. With the exception of outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex, all the holdings on which CSF has been confirmed have been located in Norfolk and Suffolk.

1.3 Epidemiological investigations suggest that infection was introduced in early June to the primary outbreak (SF 00/02), a breeding unit in Norfolk. Thereafter, infection appears to have spread to 4 rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) in the same breeding pyramid through the movement of infected weaned pigs. Lateral spread appears to have taken place from one of these holdings (SF 00/01) to two neighbouring holdings (SF 00/07 and SF 00/09) and from SF 00/07 to three other holdings (SF 00/08, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11) through the movement of infected pigs. While pigs moved from SF 00/11 may have spread infection to SF 00/15, it is also possible that infection was introduced from SF 00/02 and/or SF 00/01 by the movement of lorries. This leaves five (5) holdings (SF 00/06, SF 00/12, SF 00/13, SF 00/14 and SF 00/16) for which an origin has yet to be determined. However, their proximity to other infected holdings and the fact that all have occurred in infected areas established on or before 12 August, suggests that infection may have been

introduced by the movement of people, vehicles etc., the movement of pigs onto and off holdings in these areas have been prohibited after that date.

1.4 The nucleic acid sequences of the viral isolates from all outbreaks are identical suggesting that all 16 outbreaks have been caused by the same virus. Epidemiological investigations have failed to identify the origins of the virus and the exact route of its introduction with certainty. It is possible the source could have been contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used public footpaths that ran adjacent to outdoor paddocks in which breeding sows were.

## 2. Measures taken to control the outbreak

2.1 Following confirmation of disease on all 16 holdings, the measures foreseen in Council Directive 80/217/EC were applied. 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones were established around each of the 16 confirmed outbreaks.

## 3. Lifting of controls

3.1 In the absence of further outbreaks of disease and having carried out the clinical and serological surveillance of pig herds in the protection and surveillance zones required by Council Directive 80/217/EC.

- (i) the protection and surveillance zone around outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex was lifted on 22 September 2000;
- (ii) the protection and surveillance zones around outbreak SF 00/02 in Norfolk was lifted on 28 October 2000;
- (iii) the protection and surveillance zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/12 in Suffolk was lifted on 15 November 2000;
- (iv) the protection and surveillance zones around outbreaks SF 00/10/11/15 in Norfolk were lifted on 26 November; and
- (v) the surveillance zone established around outbreaks SF 00/07/08/09 in Suffolk was lifted on 27 November.

3.1.1 The protection and surveillance zones around outbreaks SF 00/05/06/13/14/16 in Norfolk remain in force as does the protection zone around outbreaks SF 00/01/07/08/09. A map showing the location of the areas currently subject to CSF controls is provided at Figure 1.

Figure 1 to report # 8 on CSF in GB



**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN 2000**

**REPORT NO 9**

**POSITION AT 18 DECEMBER 2000**

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
18 December 2000

# CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN

## POSITION AS AT 18 December 2000

### 1. Confirmed outbreaks of CSF

1.1 CSF has been confirmed on 16 premises to 18 December 2000. Details are contained in Table 1

Table 1: Number of confirmed outbreaks of CSF and their location

Outbreak No	Location	Date confirmed	Primary/Secondary	Link	No pigs	Type
SF 00/01	Suffolk	08.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	3,600	B, R, F
SF 00/02	Norfolk	09.08.00	Primary		1,757	B
SF 00/03	Essex	09.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	923	R
SF 00/04	Suffolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	2,574	R
SF 00/05	Norfolk	12.08.00	Secondary	SF 00/02	833	R
SF 00/06	Norfolk	04.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01, 03, 05 or 07	1037	R
SF 00/07	Suffolk	05.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	3411	B, R, F
SF 00/08	Suffolk	06.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	4500	R, F
SF 00/09	Suffolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/01	4366	B, R, F
SF 00/10	Norfolk	10.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	2340	F
SF 00/11	Norfolk	12.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/07	1748	B
SF 00/12	Suffolk	13.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/04	470	Fattener
SF 00/13	Norfolk	17.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/05	4412	B, R, F
SF 00/14	Norfolk	26.09.00	Secondary	SF 00/06	1100	B, R, F
SF 00/15	Norfolk	04.10.00	Secondary	SF 00/11	650	F
SF 00/16	Norfolk	03.11.00	Secondary	SF 00/14	6320	B, R, F

B=Breeder R=Rearer F=Fattener

1.2 The last outbreak of CSF was confirmed in Great Britain on 3 November. There have been no further outbreaks of CSF confirmed since that date. With the exception of outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex, all the holdings on which CSF has been confirmed have been located in Norfolk and Suffolk.

1.3 Epidemiological investigations suggest that infection was introduced in early June to the primary outbreak (SF 00/02), a breeding unit in Norfolk. Thereafter, infection appears to have spread to 4 rearing premises (SF 00/01, SF 00/03, SF 00/04 and SF 00/05) in the same breeding pyramid through the movement of infected weaned pigs. Lateral spread appears to have taken place from one of these holdings (SF 00/01) to two neighbouring holdings (SF 00/07 and SF 00/09) and from SF 00/07 to three other holdings (SF 00/08, SF 00/10 and SF 00/11) through the movement of infected pigs. While pigs moved from SF 00/11 may have spread infection to SF 00/15, it is also possible that infection was introduced from SAF 00/02 and/or SF 00/02 by the movement

of lorries. This leaves five (5) holdings (SF 00/06, SF 00/12, SF 00/13, SF 00/14 and SF 00/16) for which an origin has yet to be determined. However, their proximity to other infected holdings and the fact that all have occurred in infected areas established on or before 12 August, suggests that infection may have been introduced by the movement of people, vehicles etc., the movement of pigs onto and off holdings in these areas having been prohibited after that date.

1.4 The nucleic acid sequences of the viral isolates from all outbreaks are identical suggesting that all 16 outbreaks have been caused by the same virus. Epidemiological investigations have failed to identify the origins of the virus and the exact route of its introduction with certainty. It is possible the source could have been contaminated pig meat contained in edible products discarded by people who used public footpaths that ran adjacent to outdoor paddocks in which breeding sows were).

## **2. Measures taken to control the outbreak**

2.1 Following confirmation of disease on all 16 holdings, the measures forseen in Council Directive 80/217/EC were applied. 3-km and 10-km protection and surveillance zones were established around each of the 16 confirmed outbreaks.

## **3. Lifting of controls**

3.1 In the absence of further outbreaks of disease and having carried out the clinical and serological surveillance of pig herds in the protection and surveillance zones required by Council Directive 80/217/EC;

- (i) the protection and surveillance zone around outbreak SF 00/03 in Essex was lifted on 22 September 2000;
- (ii) the protection and surveillance zones around outbreak SF 00/02 in Norfolk was lifted on 28 October 2000;
- (iii) the protection and surveillance zone around outbreaks SF 00/04/12 in Suffolk was lifted on 15 November 2000;
- (iv) the protection and surveillance zones around outbreaks SF 00/10/11/15 in Norfolk were lifted on 26 November; and
- (v) the surveillance zone established around outbreaks SF 00/01/07/08/09 in Suffolk was lifted on 27 November.
- (vi) the protection zone around outbreaks SF 00/07/08/09 in Suffolk was lifted on 14 December;

- (vii) the surveillance zone around outbreaks SF 00/05/06/13/14/16 was lifted on 15 December; and
- (viii) the protection zone around outbreaks SF 00/05/06/13/14/16 was reduced to a 3-km radius around outbreak SF 00/16 On 18 December.

#### **4. Summary**

4.1 A total of 16 outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever have been confirmed in Great Britain since 4 August 2000. The last outbreak was confirmed on 3 November: no outbreaks have been confirmed since that date. Following the clinical and serological surveillance of pig herds in the protection and surveillance zones established around each outbreak, as required by Council Directive 80/217/EC, all controls have been removed with the exception of the single 3-km protection zone established around outbreak SF 00/16 in Norfolk. A map showing the location of the sole area currently subject to CSF controls is provided at Figure 1.

MAFF  
18 December 2000

Classical Swine Fever Outbreak 2000  
DAY 137  
18 December 2000

NORFOLK



SF 2000/16

SUFFOLK

ESSEX

Crown Copyright  
MAFF licence number GD272381

0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

**Legend**  
▲ Confirmed Infected Premise  
□ Surveillance Zone  
□ County Boundary



**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**

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European Commission  
Directorate – General Health and Consumer Protection  
Directorate E, Unit E2  
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Belgium

2 January 2001

Dear Bernard

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN**

At the 20 December Standing Veterinary Committee, the UK reported that following the clinical and serological surveillance of pig farms in the protection surveillance zones established around each Classical Swine Fever outbreak, as required by Council Directive AT/217/EC, all controls had been removed in Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex with the exception of the single three-kilometre protection zones established around outbreak SF00/16 in Norfolk.

I now write to inform you that controls in the three-kilometre zone established around outbreak SF00/16 were lifted at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday 30 December 2000.

All controls relating to the 16 outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever confirmed in Great Britain between 4 August and 3 November 2000 have now been lifted.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely

J M Scudamore  
Chief Veterinary Officer



**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**

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By e-mail

Dr T Chillaud  
Office International des Epizootie  
12 Rue de Prony  
75017 Paris  
France

2 January 2001

Dear Dr Chillaud

**CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Further to my letter of 18 December 2000, I write to inform you that all controls relating to the 16 outbreaks of Classical Swine Fever which occurred in Great Britain between 4 August and 3 November 2000, were lifted on Saturday 30 December 2000.

Kind regards

Yours sincerely

J M Scudamore  
Chief Veterinary Officer