

### CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY PLAN

A documented Contingency/Emergency Plan outlining the actions to be taken in the event of all of the circumstances listed in standard DP.2.a must be in place. It must be accessible to, and understood by, those involved with tasks on the farm.

#### Interruptions to pig movements

Movement of pigs off-farm can be interrupted for several different reasons, for example:

- Notifiable disease
- Factory breakdown
- Suspension or withdrawal of Red Tractor certificate
- Food safety investigation

Any of these risks, even those which are outside the producer's control, can happen at any time, with limited warning. Most pig farms operate with little or no spare livestock accommodation capacity and can therefore come under immediate pressure in the event of an interruption to movements. As such, it is important to consider, in advance, what measures would be taken.

Responsibility for animal welfare remains with the pig owner/keeper during any enforced restrictions on movement or any other emergency on the unit. Any concerns about animal welfare during such periods should be discussed with a veterinary surgeon and, where appropriate, reported to APHA or relevant devolved authority if animal welfare conditions deteriorate.

#### Things to consider

When compiling an Emergency Plan, consider the following in relation to interruptions to movements:

- What provisions would be needed if movements were restricted for one week, two weeks, three weeks, or more?
- Is there any flex within existing buildings to allow tighter stocking, while still remaining within permitted stocking densities?
- Are there any buildings on the farm, such as straw barns or tractor sheds, which could be brought into temporary use?
- What outside spaces could be used to accommodate pigs in a safe manner? How might shelter be provided if pigs need to be temporarily kept outside? How might temporary pens be created?
- How would you ensure sufficient availability of bedding, feed, and equipment such as feeders and drinkers for temporary accommodation?
- How would manure and effluent be managed from temporary accommodation?
- If pigs can legally be moved off-farm:
  - Is there an available slaughter outlet for pigs, even at a financial loss?
  - Is there capacity available at a different farm, even at a financial loss?
  - Could weaners/growers be moved off farm, rather than retained for finishing?