

**Application from the UK for approval of a compartment for  
Houghton Springs Fish Farm at Winterbourne Houghton  
with regard to VHS and IHN.**

## **1. Introduction**

This is a novel application for an approved compartment within an approved zone. The owner of Houghton Springs Fish Farm has requested this case be progressed to develop his business as a specialist broodstock unit with a view to limiting his reliance on ova from other sources. Confirmation of disease free compartment status will protect the business from the risk associated with any loss of approved zone status in GB. At a national level, this development will provide some security for the declining broodstock sector and act as a stimulus for investment in this activity thus reducing dependence on a small number of large 3<sup>rd</sup> country ova suppliers. This will also serve to raise awareness in biosecurity generally, in line with 2006/88/EC, improve fish health management and protect trade. This represents a “Gold Standard” in aquaculture biosecurity – a model that other EU Member States may wish to consider for their own industries.

## **2. The compartment**

The proposed compartment comprises one salmonid production facility (Houghton Springs Fish Farm) and a 1.2km stretch of the River Winterborne from its source at Winterbourne Houghton to the watermill at Winterborne Stickland, North Dorset (**Figures 1-3**). Houghton Springs Fish Farm is a hatchery, fingerling and table facility situated very close to the head of the River Winterbourne, a transient stream characteristic to the region, flowing only during the winter months. The Winterborne is a tributary of the Dorset Stour. The head springs of the river (many of which are within the farm site) generally flow from December to April/ May. Any water supply to Houghton Springs Fish Farm and flow in the river outside of this period is sustained by pumped water from boreholes at the fish farm. During low flow periods the farm discharge typically sustains the river for approximately 1km before the water soaks away to ground. Large sections of the river course for a distance of approximately 12km below the proposed compartment are dry for up to 6 months of the year (**Figure 4**), a timeframe that includes the peak salmonid migration and spawning period. The river in the proximity of the proposed compartment therefore does not provide a habitat suitable for salmonid breeding.

There is a 2m fall of water at a disused watermill at Winterborne Stickland which constitutes a permanent barrier to upstream movement of migratory salmonids from the Dorset Stour catchment when the stream is in full flow (**Figure 5**). The overflow channel at the watermill is protected by a 5cm metal screen (**Figure 6**). The risk of salmonids migrating into the stream above the watermill is negligible.

There is no stocking of fish into the upper reaches of the Winterborne. No angling clubs fish this section of the river and there are no other recreational activities.

There are four other fish farms in the Dorset Stour river catchment (**Figure 4**), the closest (by direct line) is Iwerne Springs Trout Farm (10km); the closest farm measured through the river network (Allenbrook Trout Farm) is 43km. All farms have been subject to an inspection and sampling scheme for the maintenance of Approved Zone status for VHS and IHN for Great Britain (as detailed in Decision 2001/183/EC and then 2006/88/EC) since 1993, with negative results for VHS and IHN.

### **3. Supporting information required by 2009/177/EC (Annex IV)**

Requirements/information needed	Information/further explanation and justification
<b>1. Identification of the programme</b>	
1.1. Declaring Member State	United Kingdom
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	Fish Health Inspectorate Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science Barrack Road, The Nothe, Weymouth, Dorset DT4 8UB UK  Tel: +44 (1305) 206673/4 Fax: +44 (1305) 206602 Email: <a href="mailto:phi@cefas.co.uk">phi@cefas.co.uk</a>
1.3. Reference of this document	UK/1/2009 (VHS / IHN)
1.4. Date sent to the Commission	9 July 2009
<b>2. Type of communication</b>	
2.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease-free status	
2.2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Submission of application for disease-free status	
3. National legislation <sup>(1)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales ) Regulations 2009</li> <li>• The Fish Health Regulations 1997 (SI 1997 No 1881)</li> <li>• The Diseases of Fish (Control) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No 1447)</li> <li>• The Diseases of Fish Act 1937 (amended by the Diseases of Fish Act 1983)</li> <li>• The Importation of Salmonid Viscera Order 1986 (SI 1986 No 2265)</li> <li>• The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</li> <li>• Import of Live Fish (England and Wales) Act 1980</li> <li>• Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975</li> <li>• The Registration of Fish Farming and Shellfish Farming Businesses Order 1985 (SI 1985 No 1391)</li> </ul> <p>For further information see: <a href="http://www.cefas.co.uk/fish-health-inspectorate/legislation-covering-fish-and-shellfish-disease-controls.aspx">http://www.cefas.co.uk/fish-health-inspectorate/legislation-covering-fish-and-shellfish-disease-controls.aspx</a></p>
<b>4. Diseases</b>	
4.1. Fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IHN <input type="checkbox"/> ISA <input type="checkbox"/> KHV
4.2. Molluscs	<input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i> <input type="checkbox"/> infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>
4.3. Crustaceans	<input type="checkbox"/> White spot disease

<b>5. Grounds for disease-free status</b>	
5.1. <input type="checkbox"/> No susceptibles <sup>(2)</sup>	
5.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogen not viable <sup>(3)</sup>	
5.3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic free-status <sup>(4)</sup>	The proposed catchment has been part of the GB Approved Zone since 1993, and subject to continuous monitoring for at least 20 years.
5.4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted surveillance <sup>(5)</sup>	
<b>6. General information</b>	
6.1. Competent authority <sup>(6)</sup>	<p>The Cefas Fish Health Inspectorate acts for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and Welsh Assembly for Government (W) in undertaking statutory and inspection duties resulting from the EU Fish Health regime and other national legislation in the area of fish and shellfish health.</p> <p>Inspectorate's duties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring for notifiable diseases or other serious diseases.</li> <li>● Investigating suspected cases of notifiable disease or abnormal mortalities.</li> <li>● The placing of statutory controls.</li> </ul> <p>The Inspectorate also licenses and monitors imports of fish and shellfish from other countries and runs an enforcement programme aimed at preventing the illegal importation of these animals</p> <p>The Cefas Weymouth laboratory is designated as a national Reference Laboratory under the EU Fish Health regime and has modern diagnostic facilities. Routine samples taken by the Inspectorate are screened for serious fish pathogens, using methods laid down by the EU Fish Health regime. The laboratory also has experts in molecular biology, virology, bacteriology, parasitology and histopathology working in multidisciplinary teams applying the latest techniques, to assist in the identification of the cause of disease outbreaks.</p>
6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the programme to achieve disease-free status <sup>(7)</sup>	<p>Houghton Springs Fish Farm has been subject to an inspection and sampling scheme for the maintenance of Approved Zone status for VHS and IHN for Great Britain (as detailed in Decision 2001/183/EC and enforced by the Cefas Fish Health Inspectorate) since 1993, with negative results for VHS and IHN.</p> <p>Details of inspections and sampling from 2006 are included in <b>Section 4</b> (Supporting information required by 2009/177/EC [Annex V])</p>
6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question (disease-free Member State, zone or compartment) including types of production and species kept	<p>Houghton Springs Fish Farm has been under its current ownership since 1986 and employs, apart from the owner, two fully trained staff. Originally established as a mixed farm for restocking rainbow and brown trout, it is at present producing approximately 4.5 million all-female rainbow trout fingerlings (6.5g) annually for on-growing by table farms. A fraction of the rainbow trout production is contract reared for other businesses during the summer months and ex-broodstock are also sold for restocking or smoking. The farm also produces approximately 26 tonnes of 500g Arctic char annually for the table market. Houghton Springs Fish Farm is a member of the British Trout Association and an audited member of Quality Trout UK.</p>
6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)?	<p>The health status of Britain's freshwater fish stocks has been legally protected since 1937 when the Diseases of Fish Act was introduced. All fish farmers are under a legal obligation to notify the Cefas Fish Health Inspectorate immediately if they suspect the presence of any notifiable disease or are experiencing abnormal mortalities.</p>
6.5. Early detection system in place throughout the Member State, enabling the competent authority to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting since when (date)? <sup>(8)</sup>	<p>A fish health Inspectorate that has had responsibility for the detection, identification, and control of notifiable diseases in GB which has been in operation since 1977.</p> <p>A broad awareness, among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses, of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease is promoted through advice given by fish health inspectors during farm visits, and through the production of disease information brochures (e.g. <a href="http://www.efishbusiness.co.uk/formsandguides/VHS_Wey_220208.pdf">http://www.efishbusiness.co.uk/formsandguides/VHS_Wey_220208.pdf</a>).</p> <p>It is a requirement of UK biosecurity measures plans that all aquaculture production staff are trained and competent in the identification of listed diseases.</p> <p>The Fish Health Inspectorate is of part of the Cefas Weymouth laboratory</p>

		(designated national Reference Laboratory) and thus has full access to facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed and emerging diseases.
6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming		Up to 1.5-million eyed rainbow trout eggs and 40,000 eyed Arctic char eggs are obtained from approved sources in Denmark, the Isle of Man, Canada and the USA annually. Approximately 3-million ova can be laid down from the farm's own broodstock.  See summary of imports from 2003 in <b>Section 5</b> (Introduced eggs, gametes and/ or fish to Houghton Springs Fish Farm)
6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice <sup>(9)</sup>		Cefas guidelines on good hygiene practice and biosecurity can be found at: <a href="http://www.efishbusiness.co.uk/formsandguides/default.asp">http://www.efishbusiness.co.uk/formsandguides/default.asp</a>
<b>7. Area covered</b>		
7.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Member State		
7.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (entire water catchment area) <sup>(10)</sup>		
7.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (part of water catchment area) <sup>(11)</sup>  Identify and describe the artificial or natural barrier that delimits the zone and justify its capability to prevent the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area		
7.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Zone (more than one water catchment area) <sup>(12)</sup>		
7.5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compartment independent of the surrounding health status <sup>(13)</sup>		The proposed compartment comprises one salmonid production facility (Houghton Springs Fish Farm) and a 1.2km stretch of the River Winterborne from its source at Winterbourne Houghton to the watermill at Winterborne Stickland, North Dorset  See <b>Section 2</b> (general background to the proposed compartment)
Identify and describe for each farm the water supply <sup>(14)</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well, borehole or spring  <input type="checkbox"/> Water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen <sup>(15)</sup>	Source water for the Houghton Springs Fish Farm is provided exclusively by seasonal springs (rising within the farm) and 18 boreholes which are contained within the farm's perimeter (see <b>Figures 7 and 8</b> ) and is piped directly to rearing facilities.
Identify and describe for each farm natural or artificial barriers and justify its capability to prevent that aquatic animals enter each farm in a compartment from the surrounding watercourses		Houghton Springs Fish Farm does not have a licence to abstract water from the River Winterborne and there is no route into the rearing facilities for water rising upstream of the farm (i.e. springs).  The entire farm discharge is channelled through a single outlet which protects the farm from ingress of fish from the River Winterborne by a series of screens and water drops ( <b>Figure 9</b> ).  The risk of ingress of fish to the facility through the farm outlet is considered to be negligible.  The watermill at Winterborne Stickland is an absolute barrier to upstream fish movement ( <b>Figure 5</b> ).
Identify and describe for each farm the protection against flooding and infiltration of water from the surrounding watercourses		Houghton Springs Fish Farm has no history of flooding. It is above the flood plain of the River Winterbourne and there are no structures in the river that represent a blockage hazard that may cause water to "back-up" to the farm.
7.6. <input type="checkbox"/> Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status <sup>(16)</sup>		
<input type="checkbox"/> One epidemiological unit due to geographical localisation and distance from other farms/farming areas <sup>(17)</sup>		
<input type="checkbox"/> All farms comprising the compartment fall within a common biosecurity system <sup>(18)</sup>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Any additional requirements <sup>(19)</sup>		

8. Geographical demarcation <sup>(20)</sup>		
8.1. Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)		<p><u>Houghton Springs Fish Farm:</u></p> <p>(Authorisation number EW002-P-251-AUT1-2)</p> <p>Houghton springs is a borehole fed facility drawing water from the aquifer supplying the River Winterborne at Winterborne Houghton, North Dorset (see <b>Figures 1-3</b>).</p> <p><b>Figure 1</b> – England and Wales with Dorset Stour catchment showing position of farm</p> <p><b>Figure 2</b> – Regional map showing surrounding towns and position of farm</p> <p><b>Figure 3</b> – Immediate neighbourhood</p>
8.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free buffer zone <sup>(21)</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>(19)</sup>	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status <sup>(22)</sup> )	
	Type of health surveillance	
8.3. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-free zones or compartments <sup>(23)</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>(19)</sup>	
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers, geographical situation and health status <sup>(15)</sup> )	
8.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of disease-free zone to other Member States <sup>(24)</sup>	Geographical demarcation <sup>(19)</sup>	
8.5. <input type="checkbox"/> Existing disease-free zones/compartments in the vicinity	Geographical demarcation <sup>(19)</sup>	All other fish farms in the Stour catchment and all adjacent river catchments are part of the GB Approved Zone.
	Farms or mollusc farming areas covered (registration numbers and geographical situation)	
9. Farms or mollusc farming areas which commence or recommence their activities <sup>(25)</sup>		
9.1. <input type="checkbox"/> New farm		
9.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Recommencing farm	<input type="checkbox"/> Health history of farm known to competent authority	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not subject to animal health measures in respect of listed diseases	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm cleaned, disinfected and, as necessary, fallowed	

<sup>(1)</sup> National legislation in force applicable to the declaration of and application for disease-free status

<sup>(2)</sup> Applicable if none of the species susceptible to the disease(s) in question is present in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its water source.

<sup>(3)</sup> Applicable if the pathogen is known not to be able to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment, and where relevant in its water source. Provide the scientific information supporting the inability of the pathogen to survive in the Member State, zone or compartment.

(<sup>4</sup>) Applicable if susceptible species are present, but where there has not been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least a period of 10 years before the date of declaration of or application for the disease-free status, despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, and if it complies *mutatis mutandis* with the requirements laid down in Part I.1 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC. This ground for disease-free status must be declared or applied for by 1 November 2008. Provide detailed information on the compliance with Part I.1 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC.

(<sup>5</sup>) Applicable if targeted surveillance complying with Community requirements has been in place for at least a period of two years without the detection of the disease agent on farm, or in mollusc farming areas that rear any of the susceptible species.

Where there are parts of the Member State, zone or compartment in which the number of farms or mollusc farming areas is limited, but in which there are wild populations of susceptible species, information on the targeted surveillance in those wild populations shall be given.

Describe diagnostic methods and sampling schemes. When OIE or EU standards are applied, reference must be made to them. If not, describe them. Name the laboratories involved in the programme (national reference laboratory or designated laboratories).

(<sup>6</sup>) A description shall be provided of the structure, competencies, duties and powers of the competent authority involved.

(<sup>7</sup>) A description shall be provided of the competent authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the programme and the different operators involved.

(<sup>8</sup>) The early detection systems shall in particular ensure the rapid recognition of any clinical signs consistent with the suspicion of a disease, emerging disease, or unexplained mortality in farms or mollusc farming areas, and in the wild, and the rapid communication of the event to the competent authority with the aim of activating diagnostic investigation with minimum delay. The early detection system shall include at least the following:

(<sup>a</sup>) broad awareness, among the personnel employed in aquaculture businesses or involved in the processing of aquaculture animals, of any signs consistent with the presence of a disease, and training of veterinarians of aquatic animals health specialists in detecting and reporting unusual disease occurrence;

(<sup>b</sup>) veterinarians or aquatic animal health specialists trained in recognising and reporting suspicious disease occurrence;

(<sup>c</sup>) access by the competent authority to laboratories with the facilities for diagnosing and differentiating listed and emerging diseases.

(<sup>9</sup>) A description shall be provided in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2006/88/EC.

(<sup>10</sup>) An entire water catchment area from its sources to its estuary.

(<sup>11</sup>) Part of a water catchment area from the source(s) to a natural or artificial barrier that prevents the upward migration of aquatic animals from the lower stretches of the water catchment area.

(<sup>12</sup>) More than one water catchment area, including their estuaries, due to the epidemiological link between the catchment areas through the estuary.

(<sup>13</sup>) Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is independent of the health status regarding that disease of surrounding natural waters.

(<sup>14</sup>) A compartment which is independent of the health status of surrounding waters, shall be supplied with water:

(<sup>a</sup>) through a water treatment plant inactivating the relevant pathogen in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level; or

(<sup>b</sup>) directly from a well, a borehole or a spring. Where such water supply is situated outside the premises of the farm, the water shall be supplied directly to the farm, and be channelled through a pipe.

(<sup>15</sup>) Provide technical information to demonstrate that the relevant pathogen is inactivated in order to reduce the risk of the introduction of the disease to an acceptable level.

(<sup>16</sup>) Compartments comprising one or more farms or mollusc farming areas where the health status regarding a specific disease is dependent on the health status of surrounding natural waters regarding that disease.

(<sup>17</sup>) A description shall be provided of the geographical localisation and the distance from other farms/farming areas that makes it possible to consider the compartment as one epidemiological unit.

(<sup>18</sup>) A description shall be provided of the common biosecurity system.

(<sup>19</sup>) Each farm or mollusc farming area in a compartment which is dependent on the health status of surrounding waters shall be subject to additional measures imposed by the competent authority, when considered necessary to prevent the introduction of diseases. Such measures may include the establishment of a buffer zone around the compartment in which a monitoring programme is carried out, and the establishment of additional protection against the intrusion of possible pathogen carriers or vectors.

(<sup>20</sup>) The geographical demarcation shall be clearly described and identified on a map, which must be attached as an Annex to the declaration/application. Any substantial modification in the geographical demarcation of the zone or compartment to be declared free must be subjected to a new application.

(<sup>21</sup>) In connection with a zone or a compartment dependent on the health status of surrounding waters, a buffer zone in which a monitoring programme is carried out shall be established, as appropriate. The demarcation of the buffer zones shall be such that it protects the disease-free zone from passive introduction of the disease. (Part II.1.5 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC).

(<sup>22</sup>) Health status in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC.

(<sup>23</sup>) Relevant in cases of declaration of disease-free Member States, where minor areas of the Member State are not considered disease-free.

(<sup>24</sup>) Where a zone extends to more than one Member State, it may not be declared a disease-free zone unless the conditions set out in points 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of Part II of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC apply to all areas of that zone. In that case both Member States concerned shall apply for approval for the part of the zone situated in their territory.

(<sup>25</sup>) In accordance with Part II.4 of Annex V to Directive 2006/88/EC.

#### **4. Supporting information required by 2009/177/EC (Annex V) for Houghton Springs Fish Farm**

##### *4.1. Data on testing animals*

Disease: IHN/VHS Year: 2006

Farm of mollusc farming area (b)	Number of samplings	Number of clinical inspections	Water temperature at sampling/inspection	Species at sampling	Species sampled	Number of animals sampled (total and by species)	Number of tests	Positive results of laboratorial examination	Positive results of clinical inspections
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	0	1	8.9	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char	Rainbow Trout	30 0	1	0	0
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	0	1	11.4	Rainbow Trout		0	0	0	0
Total						30			Total

Disease: IHN/VHS Year: 2007

Farm of mollusc farming area (b)	Number of samplings	Number of clinical inspections	Water temperature at sampling/inspection	Species at sampling	Species sampled	Number of animals sampled (total and by species)	Number of tests	Positive results of laboratorial examination	Positive results of clinical inspections
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	1	1	10.3	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char	30 0	1	0	0
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	0	1	12.9	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char		0	0	0	0
Total						30			Total

Disease: IHN/VHS Year: 2008

Farm of mollusc farming area (b)	Number of samplings	Number of clinical inspections	Water temperature at sampling/inspection	Species at sampling	Species sampled	Number of animals sampled (total and by species)	Number of tests	Positive results of laboratorial examination	Positive results of clinical inspections
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	1	1	8.7	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char	100 50	1	0	0
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	0	1	10.2	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char		0	0	0	0
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	0	1	10.3	Rainbow Trout Arctic Char		0	0	0	0
Total						150			Total

(a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in point 7 of Annex IV.

(b) When the number of farms/mollusc farming areas is limited or no farms/mollusc farming areas are present in whole or parts of the Member State, zone or compartment subject to the application or declaration, and sampling therefore is done in wild populations, the geographical situation of the sampling should be given.

#### 4.2. Data on testing farms or farming areas

Disease: IHN/VHS      Years: 2006-2008

Member State, zone or compartment (a)	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas (b)	Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas under the programme	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas checked (c)	Number of positive farms or mollusc farming areas (d)	Number of new positive farms or mollusc farming areas (e)	Number of farms or mollusc farming areas depopulated	% positive farms or mollusc farming areas depopulated	Animals removed and disposed of (f)	Target indicators		
									% farms or mollusc farming areas coverage	% positive farms or mollusc farming areas Period farms or mollusc farming areas prevalence	% new positive farms or mollusc farming areas Farms or mollusc farming areas incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	9	$10 = (4/3) \times 100$	$11 = (5/4) \times 100$	$12 = (6/4) \times 100$
<u>2006</u>											
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
<u>2007</u>											
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
<u>2008</u>											
Houghton Springs Fish Farm	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
<p>(a) Member State, zone or compartment as defined in point 7 of Annex IV.            (b) Total number of farms or mollusc farming areas existing in the Member State, zone or compartment as defined in point 7 of Annex IV.            (c) Check means to perform a farm/mollusc farming area level test under the programme to achieve disease-free status for the respective disease with the purpose of upgrading the health status of the farm/mollusc farming area. In this column a farm/mollusc farming area must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.            (d) Farms or mollusc farming areas with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the farms or mollusc farming areas have been checked.            (e) Farms or mollusc farming areas in which the health status for the past reporting period was, either category I, category II, category III or category IV in accordance with Part A of Annex III to Directive 2006/88/EC but which have had during this period of reference at least one positive animal for the disease in question. In the case of programmes submitted before 1 August 2008, farms or mollusc farming areas which were not positive to the disease in question in the previous period and have at least one positive animal in this period.            (f) Animals <math>\times</math> 1000 or total weight of animals removed and disposed of.</p>											

### 5. Introduced eggs, gametes and/ or fish to Houghton Springs Fish Farm

Dates for introduction of stock	Introduced stock			Source					
	Species	Age	Quantity	Name and address of farm of origin	Zone (if relevant)	Commission Decision regarding approved status	Movement documents		
							Certifying Official Service	Document action satisfying	
Yes	No								
08-04-2009	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	300,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			Danish Veterinary and Food Administration Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
18-11-2008	Arctic Char	Eyed eggs	20,000	Icy Waters Ltd. 42 Km Fish Lake Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada	N/A	N/A	Fisheries and Oceans Canada 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6	✓	
20-06-2008	Arctic Char	Eyed eggs	20,000	Icy Waters Ltd. 42 Km Fish Lake Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada	N/A	N/A	Fisheries and Oceans Canada 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6	✓	
15-05-2008	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	200,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			Danish Veterinary and Food Administration Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
07-11-2007	Arctic Char	Eyed eggs	20,000	Icy Waters Ltd. 42 Km Fish Lake Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada	N/A	N/A	Fisheries and Oceans Canada 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6	✓	
30-05-2007	Arctic Char	Eyed eggs	20,000	Icy Waters Ltd. 42 Km Fish Lake Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada	N/A	N/A	Fisheries and Oceans Canada 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6	✓	
09-05-2007	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Glen Wyllin Trout Farm Ltd., Shore Road, Kirk Michael, IM6 1HA, Isle of Man	Isle of Man	2002/308/EC	DAFF Rose House, 51-59 Circular Road, Douglas Isle of Man	✓	
19-04-2007	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Glen Wyllin Trout Farm Ltd., Shore Road, Kirk Michael, IM6 1HA, Isle of Man	Isle of Man	2002/308/EC	DAFF Rose House, 51-59 Circular Road, Douglas	✓	

21-11-2006	Arctic Char	Eyed eggs	20,000	Icy Waters Ltd. 42 Km Fish Lake Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada			<i>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</i> 200 Kent St, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6	✓	
17-08-2006	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	250,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
12-07-2006	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	750,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
11-04-2006	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	450,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
23-08-2005	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
03-06-2005	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
14-04-2005	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	50,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
08-08-2004	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
30-06-2004	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	

10-05-2004	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	250,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
14-04-2004	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg	✓	
17-03-2004	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	500,000	Fousing Dambrug (Aquasearch Ova), Pilegardvej 16, 7600 Struer, Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
21-08-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
16-07-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
04-06-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	100,000	Troutlodge Inc. PO Box 1290 Sumner, WA 98390 USA	N/A	N/A	<i>APHIS - USDA</i> 2604 12th Court SW, Suite B,Olympia, WA 98502-5715 USA	✓	
20-05-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	250,000	Sangild Dambrug (Troutex) 7470 Karup Vejele Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
09-04-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	300,000	Hallesoe Dambrug (Aquasearch) Noerre-Snede 0901 Vejele Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg Denmark	✓	
11-03-2003	Rainbow trout	Eyed eggs	430,000	Cofradex APS Skelstedt 16 2950 Vedbaek Denmark			<i>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration</i> Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg DK	✓	

## **6. Additional biosecurity measures**

Houghton Springs fish farm is surrounded by a 2m high chain link perimeter fence with locked access points (**Figure 10**). An unaccompanied person would not be able to enter the site with ease and vehicles cannot drive onto the site without permission. Both mammalian and avian predators are effectively excluded: the hatchery facilities are contained in a secure building and outdoor ponds are protected by heron-wire (**Figure 11**).

## 7. Annex 1. Supporting figures.

**Figure 1** – The location of the Dorset Stour catchment within England & Wales and the position of Houghton Springs Fish Farm.

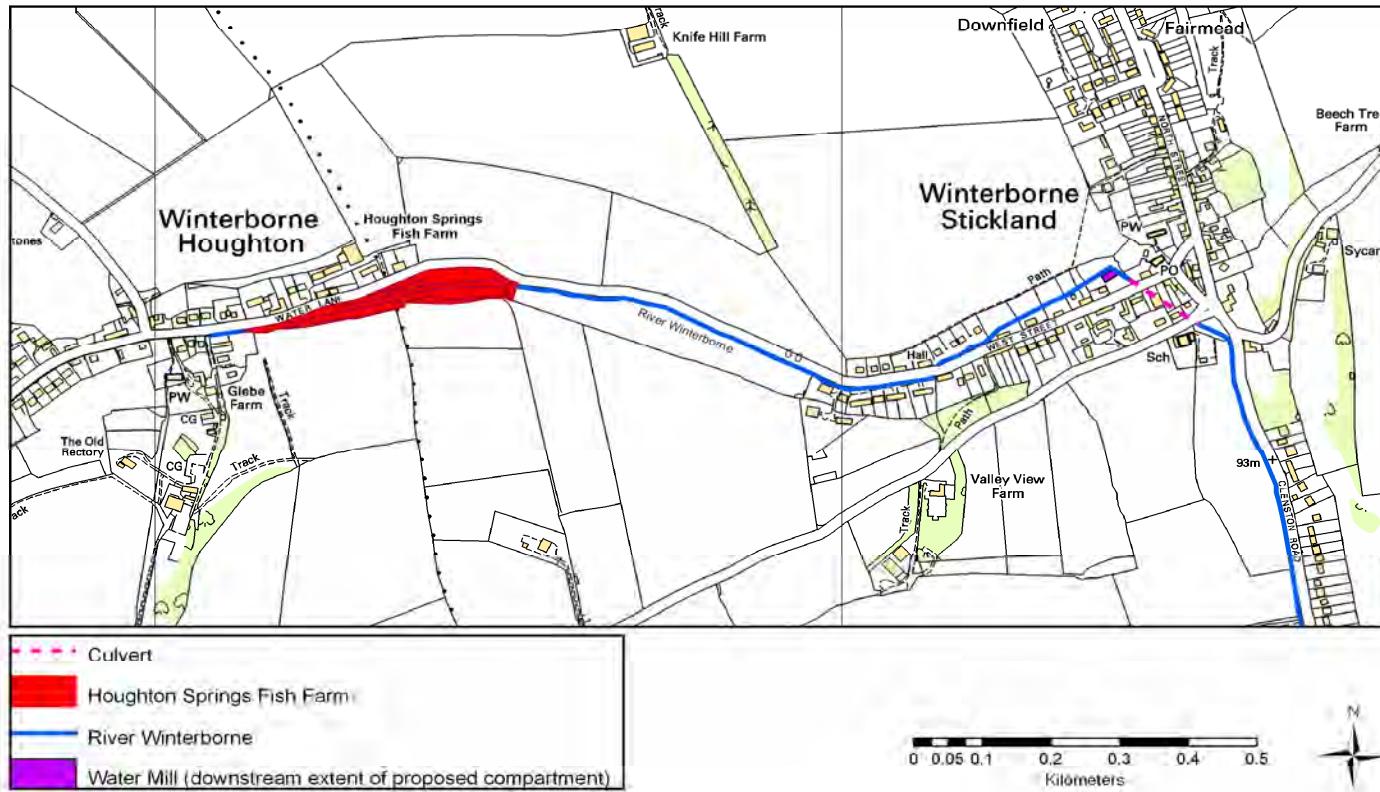


**Figure 2** – Regional map showing position of Houghton Springs Fish Farm and surrounding towns.



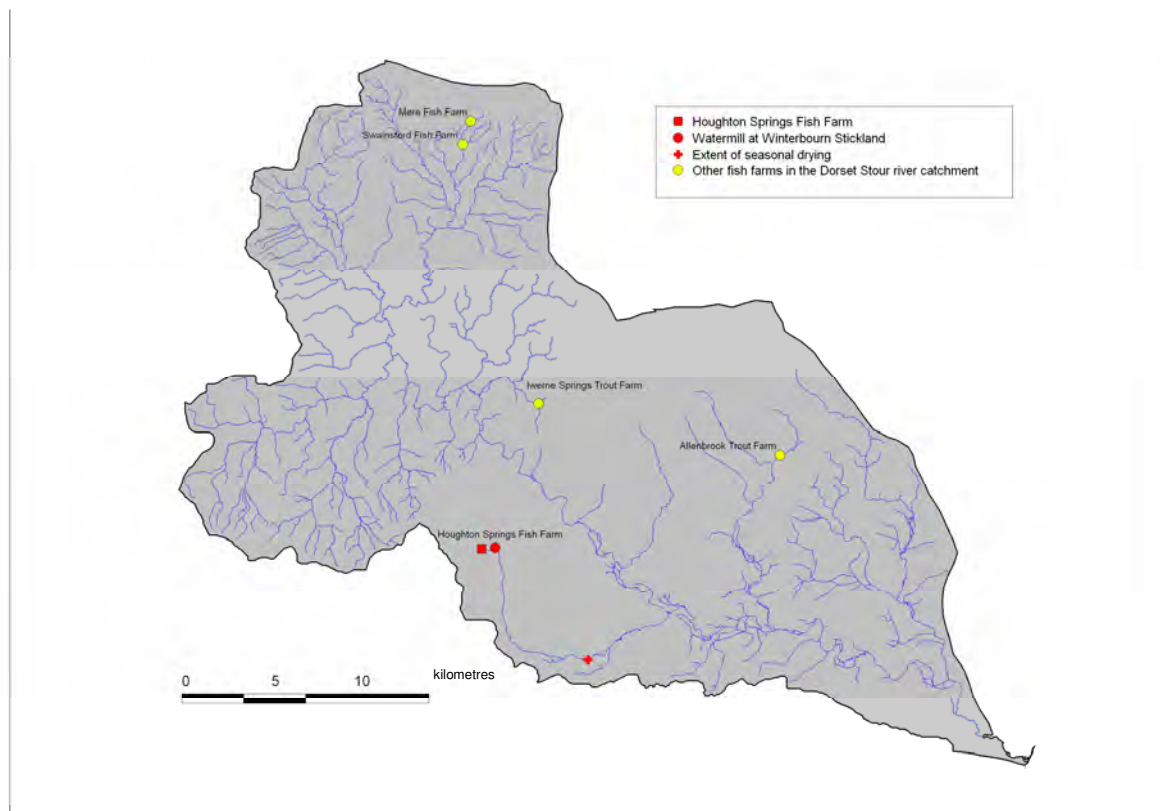
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**Figure 3** – Immediate neighbourhood and extent of the proposed compartment, which includes the upper reach of Houghton Spring Farm (marked red) to the watermill at Winterborne Stickland (marked magenta).



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**Figure 4** – The Dorset Stour River catchment, showing position of Houghton Springs and other fish farms, extents of the proposed compartment and seasonal drying of the River Winterborne.



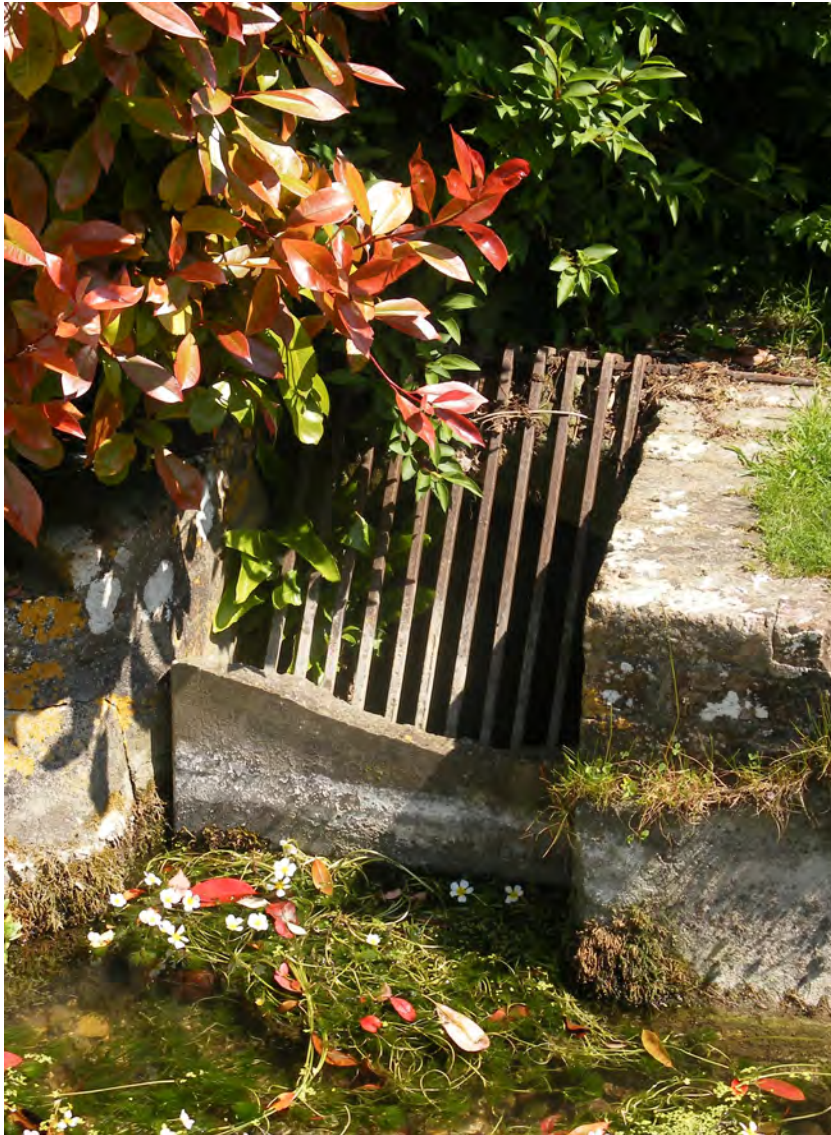
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**Figure 5** – The Watermill at Winterborne Stickland, showing flow of the river in May 2009.



Water depth at the base of the fall is approximately 30cm

**Figure 6** – Screen covering the watermill overflow channel at Winterborne Stickland



The screen gauge is 5cm

Figure 7 – Plan of Houghton Springs fish farm.

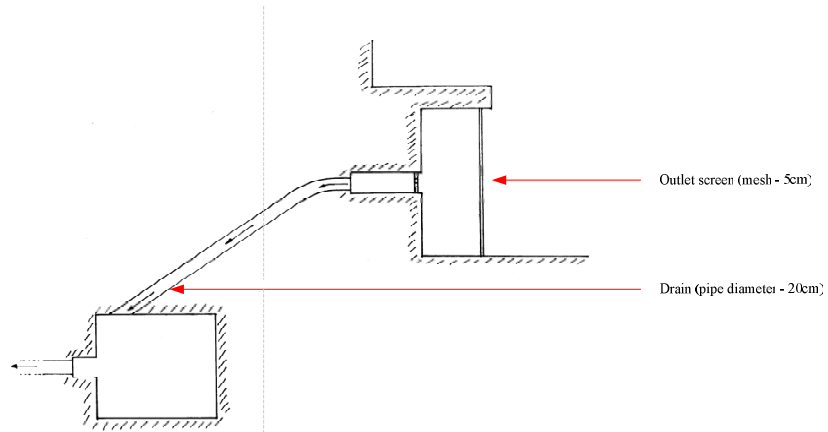


**Figure 8** – Borehole pump at Houghton Springs Fish Farm.

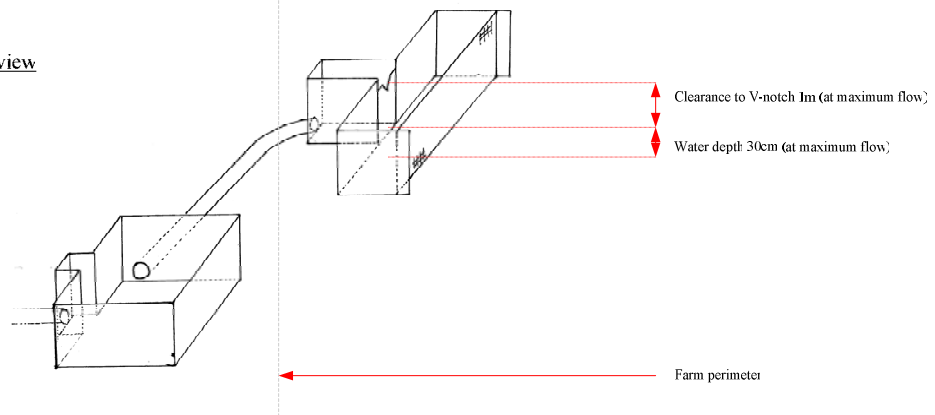


**Figure 9** – Schematic diagram of Houghton Springs Fish Farm outlet.

A Plan view



B Perspective view



**Figure 10** – Perimeter fence and locked access point at Houghton Springs Fish Farm.



**Figure 11** – Heron wire at Houghton Springs Fish Farm.

