

Copy to all Agric Staff for info  
a livestock Staff

File - Chernobyl

## CHERNOBYL COMPENSATION - SCHEME III THE UISTS

1. Restrictions on the movement and slaughter of sheep were lifted from 2 September. Normally this would mean that crofters and farmers released on that date would be eligible to claim compensation on eligible stock marketed up to and including 22 September. However because of the special circumstances on the islands and in particular because the island slaughterhouse did not recommence slaughtering immediately after the lifting of restrictions it has been decided that eligible marketings up to and including 28 September will be accepted under Scheme III.

### 2. Cast Ewes

All cast ewes sold at mainland or island sales or sold privately are to be regarded as eligible. The cut-off date referred to above should be adhered to. In the case of market sales, this should be relatively straightforward. In the case of private sales or sales to the local slaughterhouse then this may be more difficult. There is no problem with any slaughterings recorded as having taken place up to and including the above mentioned cut-off date. Any thereafter can be accepted if the seller can provide evidence that the sale actually took place before the cut-off date. Ideally, that evidence should be in the form of a sales voucher but if some other form of proof is forthcoming then that may be acceptable also. The onus is on the claimant to supply the necessary evidence.

### 3. Lambs, Shearling Ewes and Widders

All sales to a slaughterhouse within the qualifying period will be treated as eligible. All private sales to a slaughtering outlet within the qualifying period will also be eligible. Similarly, all slaughterings within that qualifying period will be eligible but those which took place outwith the period will only be accepted if the seller can provide evidence that the sale actually took place before the cut-off date. Ideally, that evidence should be in the form of a sales voucher but if not some other form of proof or statement of proof may be acceptable. The onus is on the claimant to supply the evidence. Store lambs sold under the mark and release arrangements are eligible.

4. The rates of payment are the same as those set out in the general scheme ie Scheme III Explanatory Notes.

November 1986



**Department of Agriculture and Fisheries  
for Scotland**

Area Sub-Office Balivanich Isle of Benbecula PA88 5LA

Telephone Benbecula (0870) 2346

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Your reference :

Our reference

Date 1st August 1986

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Dear Mr

FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1985

PURCHASE OF LAMBS

I am writing to confirm my conversation with you earlier about the purchase of 4 of your lambs on the croft for sampling as part of the overall Lamb Monitoring Scheme. The Veterinary Officer and a member of staff from this office will call on the morning/afternoon 5/6 August at approximately to slaughter and sample 4 lambs which should be of Blackface or Cheviot breeds, or a cross of these two. Suffolk cross lambs are not acceptable. I understand that the heavier the lambs, the more advantageous this is.

As I mentioned to you the price paid for the lambs will be agreed by the Veterinary Officer on inspection and will fall in the price range of :

- a) £50 for well grown lambs at or near slaughter.
- b) £40 for others except small hill lambs.
- c) £35 for small hill lambs.

These prices include a burial fee as once the meat samples have been taken the carcasses should be buried on the croft. The Veterinary Officer will give you an account which will verify that 4 animals from your croft have been commissioned for slaughter and will confirm that you will be paid A B or C above according to size and conformation of lamb. The account should be submitted for payment to Mr G Jeffrey, BAFS, Room 404, Chesser House West, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh, EH11 3AW. The Department will pay the appropriate rate which will include subsidy and burial fee.

Should you wish to withdraw from the sampling scheme please inform me as soon as possible, in order that I can make alternative arrangements. The lambs should be prepared ready for the time noted above. Thank you for your co operation.

Yours sincerely

Redacted

Senior Agricultural Officer

## INSTRUCTIONS TO AREA OFFICES

1. Shortage of fodder makes it necessary to allow some sheep to be sent outside the Designated Area but in order to avoid undermining the purpose of the restrictions currently applied under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 such sheep must not be allowed to go for slaughter until it is safe for them to do so. Arrangements have been made which will take effect from 18 August 1986 designed to keep slaughter restrictions on sheep moved out of the designated area and allow consents to be issued subject to certain conditions including the marking of the sheep for identification purposes.
2. The new arrangements will apply to all sheep within the Designated Area on 18 August whether they remain within the Area or whether they are subsequently moved with consents outside the Area. This will mean that any sheep moved with consents outside the Area will remain subject to restriction on slaughter until such time as they are released from that restriction.
3. Restrictions on sheep which remain within the Area can be varied or lifted if monitoring results justify relaxation. Since the provenance of sheep leaving the Designated Area with consents cannot be guaranteed once they have gone through markets and been mixed with other sheep, such sheep will remain subject to restrictions on slaughter (but not further movement) until all restrictions have been removed from all similar Designated Areas in Great Britain.
4. In order to assist the early release from restrictions Designated Areas have been divided into Low Deposition Areas (LDA) and High Deposition Areas (HDA) - see Para 11. Sheep from the LDAs will be marked green and those from HDAs will be marked blue. Sheep from LDAs will be released when monitoring results from all LDAs in Great Britain indicate that it is safe for all such sheep to enter the food chain. Similarly with HDAs.

### Application for and Granting of Consents

5. Farmers are being sent a letter and form CHER 1 (copies attached). This will allow them to apply for consent to move all types of sheep, fat lambs, store lambs, draft sheep, draft ewes, cull ewes, breeding stock etc out of the Designated Area to both fat and store sales. Such consents would be given subject to the following conditions which must be strictly enforced.
  - a. The application form will specify the precise location of the flock, the number, type and breed of sheep to be moved, where they are to be moved to (to market or direct to another farm) and the precise date on which they are to be moved and the covering letter will make it clear to farmers that once sheep have been marked, see c, they cannot go for slaughter until authorised even though the sheep remaining on the farm may be cleared from restrictions.
  - b. The Area Office will check the location of the flock and ascertain whether it is in an LDA or an HDA and will arrange for the appropriate coloured paint to be made available for the farmer who will collect it along with his movement licence. The farmer will be required to sign a declaration that the flock has been at that location since restrictions on the area in question took effect (or has been there with a valid consent). If the flock is in an LDA and sheep have moved onto it from a farm in an HDA the Area Office should check with HQ whether the consent should be considered as relating to HDA or LDA sheep.
  - c. All sheep to be moved out of the Designated Area must be clearly marked with Government issued coloured paint which the farmer must apply to the skin of the sheep's head in a strip 3" by 5" starting in line with the horns, or in hornless breeds, the ears and running down the middle of the back of the neck.
6. The farmer will be told to collect the paint from the local office and will ensure by shaying or otherwise that the paint can be applied to a strip of skin 3" by 5" from

the top of the head of the sheep down the neck and that the paint cannot be removed with the fleece. When he collects the paint the farmer should be warned again that once the sheep have been painted they will be unacceptable to slaughterhouses and abattoirs until the LDA or HDA restrictions as appropriate have been lifted. In his own interests he should be advised to delay painting until he is absolutely certain that the sheep will go to market. If the agricultural officer can visit the farm before the sheep are moved, he will check that they are the sheep to which the consent relates and that all the sheep that are to be moved have been marked with the appropriate colour otherwise such checking will more normally be done at markets etc as time and resources allow. The farmer should return all remaining paint and empty cans.

7. After 18 August normal consents (ie consents without marking) will not be issued to allow the movement of sheep from HDAs to LDAs since this could affect the monitoring results of sheep in LDAs and so delay the release of LDA sheep. If there is an urgent need for such movement HQ should be consulted. Nor after 18 August will consent without marking be given for the movement of animals to special sales of breeding stock. The only exception may be for high value tupes where marking might adversely affect value. In these cases HQ should be consulted.

8. Since the need to move sheep out of the Designated Area is to reduce pressure on fodder, sheep will not be allowed to move back into the Designated Area once they have been marked unless as described at 10 below. This restriction is also needed to prevent double claims for loss of value of marked sheep.

9. In order so far as possible to prevent difficulties with farmers who have marked their sheep just before their farm is released from slaughter restrictions, we shall advise Area Offices each week where testing is to take place in the following week and when results can be expected. It will then be for the farmer to decide whether to mark or wait. Tests will not generally be more frequent than once a fortnight.

Sheep not sold at auction

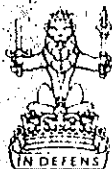
10. In the unlikely event that sheep are not sold at auction, either fat or store, the Area Office should exercise discretion and issue a consent to enable the sheep to be returned to the holding from whence they came. This consent may be issued orally, but should be recorded in writing, together with details of the farmer's name, holding number and the number of sheep involved, in case there is any query later (eg over compensation). However, any consent issued should be on the strict understanding that a further consent to enable movement to market would be sought by the farmer at the earliest possible opportunity.

11. Present Restricted Area

		<u>HDA</u>	<u>LDA</u>
<u>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</u>	Parish No	303	333
		328	337
		329	
		500	
		505	
		507	
		508	
		509	
		510	
		511	
		497	
<u>Ayrshire</u>		213 part	185 part
		187 "	187 "
			188 "
			189 "
			190 "

		<u>HDA</u>	<u>LDA</u>
<u>Arran</u>	Parish No	274 part	275 part
<u>Lanarkshire</u>		-	Parish No 522 part 529 "
<u>Ross-shire</u>		-	Contia Parish
<u>Western Isles</u>			North Uist South Uist

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]  
Room 303  
Chesser West  
Ext 2669



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES  
FOR SCOTLAND

Chesser House Gorgie Road Edinburgh EH11 3AW

Telephone STD 031-443 4020 ext

15 August 1986

*Dear Sir / Madam*

1. This letter describes the arrangements which come into operation on 18 August to permit some movement of sheep out of the present restricted areas. An application form CHER I for use if you wish to apply for a movement consent will follow.
2. Sheep may be moved to reduce pressure on fodder if they are clearly marked in an approved manner and you receive a consent from the Department to move them. Once marked, sheep must be sent outside the Designated Area (or to a market within the Designated Area providing they are then moved outside the Designated Area). Marked sheep will continue to be the subject of restrictions until all similar Designated Areas in Great Britain have been released. It will be an offence to slaughter them for human consumption or for use in animal feeding stuffs until the Department indicates it is safe to do so. Because consents are to help reduce pressure on fodder, it will be a legal requirement that marked sheep cannot move back into a Designated Area. The return of marked sheep would also create difficulties in trying to assess losses which may have been incurred by farmers.
3. As stated, marked sheep cannot be slaughtered until all similar Designated Areas are released. You will therefore wish to consider carefully whether it would be preferable to wait until your individual area is cleared from restrictions. Sheep that remain in Designated Areas will continue to be monitored and parishes will be released from restriction on movement and slaughter as soon as it is safe to do so. Area Offices will be able to advise you when your area is likely to be next tested. Results of tests are available within a day or two of testing taking place. But if you mark and move sheep, remember that once those animals are marked with the appropriate coloured paint, even though the sheep may still be on the farm, they cannot be slaughtered for human consumption even if your parish is released from the Designated Area.
4. We have divided the land within the Designated Areas into two types, those with lower deposition (LDAs) and those with higher deposition (HDAs). Designated Areas in Wales and England have been similarly identified and divided. Before they move off the farm, sheep from flocks in LDAs will be marked with green paint and sheep from flocks in HDAs will be marked with blue paint. We expect the LDAs to be released first and therefore sheep from LDAs will probably be able to be slaughtered for human consumption in advance of sheep from HDAs.

Before completing the application form:

- a. Consider whether it is necessary to move some of your sheep;
- b. If you are in doubt, ask the local Area Office whether monitoring results may release your parish quickly. (Testing will not normally be more frequent than once a fortnight);

- c. If you want a consent then fill in the form CHER I.
- d. Give as much notice as possible between the date of your application and the date you want to move stock. The Area Office will want to check that your sheep have been properly marked before issuing a consent.
- e. If your flock or part of it has been moved from another area since restrictions were imposed in your area, this should be clearly shown on your form because we have to consider whether your sheep came from an LDA or an HDA.
- f. If your application is approved, you will be told from where to collect paint of the appropriate colour for marking your sheep. You will need to remove the wool from an area not less than 3" x 5" starting from a line level with the horns at the top of the sheep's head (or a line level with the sheep's ears in breeds which have no horns) and extending at least 5" down the nape of the neck from the top of the head. The paint should be applied directly to the skin of the sheep. It will take a minimum 4 hours to dry and the sheep should be painted so that the paint is dry by the time you arrange for the Area Office representative to inspect the sheep.
5. Because sheep, once marked, must go outside the Designated Area, make sure that no sheep you want to retain for breeding replacements are marked. If you want to move breeding stock to temporary grazing outside your farm with the intention that they will return to your own farm please consult the local Area Office. We are reviewing whether such movements can be facilitated by a different type of consent. In order to enable monitoring to relate to sheep in the area being sampled, movement will be permitted within any part of the Designated Area only in exceptional circumstances.
6. If you require additional forms or have any other queries please contact the local Area Office.
7. These arrangements have the force of law under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]

Paible Secondary School,  
Modern Studies Dept.,  
Bayhead,  
North Uist.  
21/1/87



[Redacted s38(1)(b)]

D.A.F.S.  
Benbecula

Dear Sir,

WE are pupils in Paible Schhol about to embark on our Modern Studies Special Study which forms 20% of the marks in our 'O' Grade exam .

We have chosen for our study the topic "THE EFFECTS OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER ON THE UISTS" and are writing to you because of the involvement you and your department had with the testing of animals and the compensation to crofters.

To help us in our study we would be grateful if you could send us any information or the following -

- a) What kinds of animals were tested ?
- b) How many animals were tested ?
- c) How were the animals tested ?
- d) Who tested all the animals ?
- e) What was found ?
- f) What parts of the Uists were found to have very high levels of radiation in animals ?
- g) What will the long term effects<sup>be</sup> on the animals ?
- h) Why was Bernaray not included in the the ban on sheep movement ?

Could you also send us two copies of the D.A.F.S. leaflet " CHERNOBYL: COMPENSATION FOR NON-MARKETING COSTS SCHEME I.I.I."

We thank you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely  
[Redacted s38(1)(b)]



Chernobyl file



**Department of Agriculture and Fisheries  
for Scotland**

Area Sub-Office Balivanich Isle of Benbecula PA88 5LA

Telephone Benbecula (0870) 2346

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]

Paible Secondary School  
Modern Studies Department  
Bayhead  
North Uist

Your reference

Our reference

Date 30 March 1987

Dear [Redacted s38(1)(b)]

**CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR DISASTER EFFECTS ON UISTS**

Thank you for your letter of 21st January which I found very interesting. The Department as you know were heavily involved with other agencies clearing up the radiation effects of the Chernobyl disaster but no one has yet tied together all the pieces of the jigsaw to give a full and clear picture.

First I must apologise for the Department for not replying to your letter sooner. I had hoped our "Emergency Planning Section" who dealt with the whole of Scotland and other bodies such as ; Highlands and Islands Livestock Ltd. (H.I.L.L.) Institute of Terrestrial Ecology (I.T.E.) Imperial Chemical Industries (I.C.I.) the College of Agriculture and many others, would give you a wider background as to the extent of species and grassland monitored for radiation. I cannot give accurate findings on these but I'll attempt to give you some idea as to what went on.

1. The animals tested on Uist were initially sheep and lately red deer. 1 Kg samples of slaughtered animals from Lochmaddy abattoir, mainly widders in the early part of the year were sent to I.C.I and the National Radiological Protection Board for analysis. Areas of muscle such as the neck or leg area were used. Once the "lamb ban" was imposed preventing movement and sales of sheep on Uist then sampling was carried out on with lambs, purchased by the Department and slaughtered on the croft. Other areas of Scotland affected had specialist instruments which could measure radiation in live animals. The deer open season started in August/September through to February and three or four samples of neck were sent away for radiation testing. Over the whole of Scotland the I.T.E. tested a whole variety of species, fish, shellfish, birds, plants and on the Uists the North of Scotland College of Agriculture took weekly grass samples for the month of May and into June.

2. As the main effect on Uist was the sheep, the main emphasis of the testing was on sheep. Initially starting in June samples from two widders were sent away for testing at a fortnight interval basis. The second samples showed high bequerel readings and a further four samples from widders were sent away. The results of these samples indicated the ban in North Uist parish. Once the ban was in force, 29 July 1986, then no slaughtering could take place in Lochmaddy.

The Department arranged to sample the whole of the Uists by purchasing four lambs on each of the four crofts in North Uist, four crofts on South Uist/Benbecula, and one croft on Barra, some thirty six lambs in total. A repeat of this but excluding Barra which was clear in the first round, was carried out around the 20th of August using the same crofts. The ban was lifted on the 2nd of September.

In all therefore some eight widders slaughtered at the abattoir and some sixty eight lambs were sampled.

With deer some three or four animals shot on the hill had neck samples taken and sent away to I.C.I. or National Radiological Protection Board in Glasgow.

3. As described briefly above 500g ~1Kg samples of muscle from the neck or leg were taken from each animal and sent via Data Post (same day delivery) or by British Airways cargo to I.C.I. at Billingham, Tyne and Wear, or N.R.P.B. at Glasgow. There instruments were used to probe the muscle and record the radiation level.

4. You can probably gather from the above that the killing was either done at the slaughter house, or by the Department Veterinary Surgeon on the croft, and samples taken accordingly. Thereafter technicians with I.C.I. carried out the testing of the meat.

5. The tests were to find the radiation levels (if any) absorbed into the muscle of the sheep and deer through eating contaminated vegetation following the Chernobyl disaster and thereby prevent it entering the human food supply and causing radiation illness.

From the College tests on grass on the Uists the high radiation fell rapidly over the month until early June showed a very low level. With the growth of young lambs it was expected that these would have the highest uptake of radiation and hence exhibit the highest levels. The government set 1000 bequerels to be the trigger point when the measures would be introduced.

The results which came out were reasonable in June (ie 5-600 bqs) but by July the wedders tested showed radiation levels well in excess of the 1000 bqs set. The on the croft sampling on the 5th and 6th August showed high readings for some lambs but not for others. A level of 1700 was the highest recorded. The samples taken in late August were below the 1000 bqs and accordingly the ban on sheep movement and sales in the Uists was removed.

6. It is difficult to pinpoint which areas of Uist had the highest radiation as the sampling was carried out randomly throughout. I think it is fair to say that animals kept on high hill ground only, showed higher levels than their counter parts kept wholly on croft inbye or machair type ground.

7. As regards the long term effect on sheep and other animals the Department cannot predict what is likely to happen. Should any major effect be manifest at lambing or later in the summer months then the Department will respond but in the meantime none is expected.

The Department are proposing to continue monitoring through the summer of 1987 on the Uists and in fact throughout Scotland using live lambs and a portable (suitcase sized) instrument to record radiation levels. It is hoped that forty lambs will be tested in the first instance in North Uist and another forty in Benbecula and South Uist. If all show low or negligible radiation levels then testing will stop but if some lambs exhibit high bequerel readings then obviously further testing will have to take place.

8. The restrictions on movement and sale of sheep was imposed on a parish basis. The North Uist ban came into effect on 26th July with South Uist following early in August. The lambs tested in Lewis and Harris as well as Barra had low readings and before these parishes were not affected by any ban restrictions. The island of Berneray as you probably know forms part of the parish of Harris and not North Uist although because it is so close to and is serviced from North Uist people tend to think it is all North Uist.

I find your chosen topic an interesting subject in that it is dealing very much with the unknown, something never encountered before, and wish you success in your Modern Studies 'O' Grade. Perhaps once you have had a chance to read and digest this you may have other questions or wish to discuss points more fully. If this is the case and you can arrange a time suitable, I will come to Paible school and meet you both.

Yours sincerely

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]

Senior Agricultural Officer

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]



**CHERNOBYL INCIDENT  
COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP PRODUCERS**

I am sure your heart will sink when you read the heading ..... I feel the same way!

In any event we have devised two compensation schemes for sheep producers. The first scheme is already well publicised and I think understood. It relates to the producer from a previously restricted area who has animals rejected as overfat. He receives compensation for these overfat rejects.

The second scheme applies to sheep in restricted areas which are allowed out under permit through the mark and release arrangements. Details of this scheme as set out in the enclosed explanatory leaflet. We hope to get copies of the leaflet out to producers in the restricted areas tonight. Unfortunately the claim forms which are referred to will not be ready until the turn of the week.

If you get enquiries from producers under either scheme and are unsure of the answer, please contact my branch on Ext 2546.

[Redacted s38(1)(b)]

G1  
Room 158  
Ext 2522

August 1986

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

CHERNOBYL: SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPENSATING PRODUCERS FROM AREAS STILL UNDER RESTRICTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED IN SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS AND LIVELINE CERTIFICATION CENTRES UNDER THE MARK AND RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS

EXPLANATORY LEAFLET (SCS 4)

1. INTRODUCTION

On 13 August 1986 the Agriculture Ministers announced arrangements under which producers in areas still subject to movement restrictions under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 may obtain consents to move animals out of the restricted areas subject to certain conditions.

The details of the mark and release arrangements have been explained in a separate letter. For the purpose of these notes, the essential feature is that animals from the restricted areas under consents will be marked on the head with a mark that indicates that they may not be slaughtered unless and until the Agriculture Ministers authorise this. The expectation of the likely duration of the slaughter restrictions varies according to the area from which the animals originate. The head mark will accordingly be green for animals from areas of lower radiocaesium deposition, and blue for areas of higher deposition. The slaughter restriction will be lifted for green marked animals only when all the lower deposition areas have been de-restricted, and similarly for blue marked animals when - probably at a rather later date - all the higher deposition areas have been de-restricted. It is hoped but not guaranteed that all the lower deposition areas (green) will be released by end September. If you take advantage of these arrangements please note that the restrictions apply until all the relevant deposition area has been freed from restrictions, even if restrictions are lifted from your holding at an earlier date. You will need to consider this and may wish to seek advice from your local Area Office.

The Government has acknowledged that producers selling marked animals at markets under these arrangements may receive lower market prices because they are selling animals which are subject to a slaughter restriction whose duration is not precisely known. Compensation is payable for such market losses, and these notes describe the details and application procedures.

2. ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY

You are eligible to apply for compensation:

- if your sheep were kept on land within an area designated by an order made under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 and still so designated on the date you marked the sheep in accordance with instructions from one of the Agriculture Departments under the mark and release arrangements;
- you sold such sheep at auction under the mark and release arrangements; and

- you obtained from the auctioneer the special document recording and categorising sales information for green and blue marked sheep.

### 3. TYPES OF COMPENSATION

There are two types of compensation for market losses on colour-marked sheep.

The first - type A - is for sheep, of whatever category, which you sell through an auction market. The application procedures and rates for type A compensation are explained in sections 4 and 5 below.

The second - type B - is an alternative to type A, which you may choose if you wish for lambs which are "finished" but which you are precluded from selling for slaughter by the restrictions. It enables you to sell such lambs - colour-marked and thus subject to the prohibition on slaughter - through a liveweight certification centre, and to obtain compensation which is calculated in a different way. Details are given at sections 6 to 8 below; you should read these before you decide whether you wish to go for type A or type B compensation for your finished lambs.

### 4. COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS (TYPE A): RATES

The rate of compensation will be determined by the Department. It will be expressed as a rate per animal sold, the rate being different according to the category of animal and the colour of the head-marking. Rates will be set for each individual market/day, and will cover the number of categories necessary to accommodate all the animals sold through the market in question. The categories (which will be sub-divided as necessary according to breed) will be as follows:

- 4.1 ewe lambs suitable for breeding;
- 4.2 shearling ewes suitable for breeding;
- 4.3 store lambs suitable for fattening (including finished lambs);
- 4.4 ram lambs (if presented by vendors as lots separate from category 4.3 animals;
- 4.5 draft ewes;
- 4.6 cull and feeding ewes.

The rates will be set by the Department to cover the difference, for each relevant combination of category/colour-marking, between the average prices actually realised by marked animals and the average which they would have received at that sale if unmarked. The Department reserves the right to set the rates in the light of advice they are arranging to obtain from auctioneers, but are not bound by that advice.

### 5. COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS (TYPE A): APPLICATION FORM

You should apply on form SCS 3A, which will be available from Chesser House, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW, 031-443 4020 extension 2546), but which will in any event be given to you, as appropriate, at the same time as the consent to move animals to market.

Please complete a separate form SCS 3A for each auction market day at which you sell sheep eligible for compensation.

You should ensure that you receive from the certifying officer an authenticated statement of the number of marked animals sold, by category. This will enable you to give the information required in the grid at question 5.

Please attach the auctioneer's statement - as well as a copy of the sales invoice - to your completed application form.

6. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVEWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B)

If you choose to sell "finished" lambs still subject to restriction at a store market and claim type A compensation they will be regarded for the purpose as store lambs suitable for fattening. Compensation will then be paid at the per head rate computed for store lambs of the appropriate breed and with the appropriate colour-mark which are sold at the sale in question.

Alternatively if you are opting to claim type B compensation you should take them to a liveweight certification centre where an MLC Fatstock Officer is certifying animals for variable premium. You may then have your green or blue marked animals assessed by him against the certification criteria for variable premium. You should approach the certifying officer, who will ask you to fill in a form applying to have the animals inspected by the MLC Fatstock Officer on duty. If the FO finds that they meet the criteria, or only fail to do so on grounds of overfatness, then the animals will, if sold, be punch-marked in their left ear so as to show that they have qualified for compensation; they will not, of course, be allowed to be slaughtered, by virtue of their colour markings. In such cases the certifying officer will issue you with a record of the animals so sold and their estimated dressed carcass weight, identifying separately those which would have been classed as overfat. Low quality rejects will not be left ear punched or eligible for compensation.

7. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVEWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B):  
RATES

Under the type B arrangements the compensation payable will consist of two elements:

7.1 a sum equivalent to the variable premium which would have been payable on the punched animals. This will be abated in relation to animals found not to meet the SVPS criteria on grounds of overfatness, to take account of the fact that in normal circumstances 3% of presentations under the SVPS are rejected as overfat;

7.2 a sum in recognition of the "price blight" suffered by the animals at market. This will normally be the difference between the average price recorded that day in the market concerned for colour marked animals found to meet the SVPS criteria (or, where appropriate, for animals which fail to meet those criteria only on grounds of overfatness) and the average price recorded at the same market for certified animals.

8. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B): APPLICATION FORM

You should apply on form SCS 3B, which will be available from the Liveweight Certification Centre (or from Chesser House), but will be issued to you at the same time as the consent to move animals to market. Please complete a separate form for each liveweight certification market/day at which you sell sheep eligible for compensation.

You should ensure that you receive from the certifying officer the record of animals sold and weights which is mentioned at section 5 above; this will enable you to give the information required in the grid at question 5 in the form. Please attach the record - as well as a copy of the sales invoice - to your completed application form.

9. WHERE AND WHEN TO APPLY

Submit your completed claim SCS 3A or SCS 3B to DAFS, Room 159 Chesser House Edinburgh EH11 3AW, accompanied by the necessary supporting documents. Claims must be lodged within one calendar month of the date of the sale.

10. REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOUR MARKED ANIMALS TO LEAVE THE RESTRICTED AREA

You are reminded that under the mark and release arrangements sheep which are colour marked must leave the restricted area, and are not allowed to return. However by way of exception to this general rule a producer may be permitted to take any unsold stock home. Similarly if a farmer from a restricted area buys breeding stock he may be permitted to take them into a restricted area. In both instances their movement will only be permitted after approval has been granted by the Department Area Office staff.

11. ANIMALS SOLD FOR BREEDING

The Agriculture Departments will be monitoring the price of sheep sold for breeding under the mark and release arrangements in the same way as that of all other categories of sheep. Breeding sheep should not have suffered any long term ill-effects from the Chernobyl incident. In these circumstances it is expected that buyers will pay the going rate for marked breeding stock [ie the same rate as for unmarked sheep]. In the event of marked breeding animals suffering some reduced price [as compared with unmarked sheep of the same type] compensation will be paid as per the arrangements for store animals.

12. THE APPLICANT'S UNDERTAKING

In signing your application you will be signing an undertaking to repay any overpayment as a civil debt, if required to by the Secretary of State for Scotland. If it is subsequently established that the number of animals claimed is more than the number eligible, the Department will recover the sum paid for the ineligible animals.

13. NOTE

The Department reserves the right to withhold or suspend compensation payments in relation to transactions which does not consider to be genuine, or where it does not consider that payment could be consistent with the aims of the compensation scheme.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

CHERNOBYL: SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPENSATING PRODUCERS FROM AREAS STILL UNDER RESTRICTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED ON SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS AND LIVELINE CERTIFICATION CENTRES UNDER THE MARK AND RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS

NOTES FOR AUCTIONEERS

Introduction

1. The Agriculture Ministers announced on 13 August 1986 the details of a scheme which allows farmers who are in areas still subject to movement restrictions to move sheep out of the restricted areas provided that various requirements - particularly as to marking of animals - are observed. The Ministers also announced that compensation would be paid in respect of loss by way of depressed market returns on any marked animals sold at auction at prices which are established to be lower than those received for comparable unmarked animals. These arrangements are designed to relieve the pressure on grazing and fodder in the restricted areas, to minimise as far as possible the disruption to normal marketing arrangements for sheep coming off the hills, and to ensure that no meat enters the food chain until it is safe for it to do so.

2. The co-operation of auctioneers is needed:

2.1 to assist the Department in assessing the degree of "price blight" suffered by marked animals in the various categories at each market or sale; and

2.2 to issue documentation to vendors which records their sales in a way which will help the Department process producers' compensation claims.

The marking and release arrangements

3. Under the arrangements, producers from the restricted areas will be allowed to present sheep for sale at store markets provided that they have first obtained the necessary consent from the appropriate DAFS Area Office.

4. It will be a condition of consents that animals authorised to leave the area may be inspected by the Department's agricultural staff before leaving their holding to check that they are clipped and paint-marked in the prescribed manner on an area 3" by 5" on the back of the head. The marking will be either green or blue;

4.1 a green mark will indicate that the animal comes from an area assessed on the basis of deposition and monitoring data as a "Lower Deposition Area" for radio-caesium. It is hoped, but not guaranteed that all the Lower Disposition Areas will be released by end September;

4.2 a blue mark will indicate that the animal comes from a "Higher Deposition Area" (which is therefore likely to be released from restrictions at a later date).

Once marked and as a general rule all such animals must leave the restricted area and not re-enter any restricted area. However by way of exception to this general rule a producer

may be permitted to take any unsold stock home. Similarly if a farmer from a restricted area buys marked breeding stock he may be permitted to take his purchases into the restricted area. In both instances these movements will only be permitted after approval has been granted by the Department's Area Office staff. Ministers will lift the prohibition on slaughter of green marked animals as soon as all "Lower Deposition Areas" are released from restriction; similarly, blue marked animals will be allowed to go for slaughter when all Higher Deposition Areas have been de-restricted.

#### Duties of the auctioneer

5. Auctioneers are first asked to note that animals from areas still under restriction may only be presented at market if they have been appropriately marked and have received the necessary consent. Auctioneers are requested to report immediately to the local Area Office of the Department any instances of restricted animals appearing at market either unmarked or unaccompanied by the necessary consent.

6. Lots for sale should consist exclusively of green or blue marked or unmarked animals. There must be no mixed lots, and before bidding opens the auctioneer must make clear to bidders that the animals may not stay in (or as the case may be taken back into) the restricted area except under the conditions described at 4; also that they are subject to a prohibition on slaughter, and will remain so until the Agriculture Ministers lift the prohibition when all Lower Deposition Areas have been released from restriction (for green marked animals), or until all Higher Deposition Areas have been released (for blue marked animals).

#### Appointment of assessor

7. The auctioneer should appoint (and notify to the Consultant/Adviser - see paragraph 11 - Mr Tyndall, Room 154, Chesser House - an assessor who will be of such rank and authority as to be able to fully and fairly assess the loss in value which marked animals have been deemed to sustain, in that particular market on that particular day, in relation to what they would have fetched as unmarked animals.

8. The aim of this exercise is to establish an average loss per head which various categories of animal may be said to have lost on the market/day concerned. The first stage is for the assessor to record on a form which will be supplied (example at Appendix A) the numbers sold and average price realised by animals at the sale, broken down into various categories. For the purpose of this assessment, animals should be allotted into the following broad categories.

#### Definition of types

- |   |                 |  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| A | Ewe lambs:      | Female lambs less than one year old which are purchased for breeding                 |
| B | Shearling ewes: | Ewes between their first and second shearings purchased for further breeding         |
| C | Store Lambs:    | Non-breeding males and females, including mixed batches of these 2 types             |
| D | Ram Lambs:      | Non-breeding males, if vendors choose to present and identify these as separate lots |

- E Draft ewes: Ewes which are purchased for further breeding.
- F Cull/Feeding ewes Ewes for further keep and slaughter after restrictions are lifted.

and sub-divided as appropriate by breed within each category, as well as into "green", "blue" and unmarked sheep.

An average price for the marked animals should be recorded in each sub-category where such animals appear and all marked animals sold on the day in question allocated to one sub-category or another; in sub-categories where a green or blue average price has been recorded, an "unmarked" price should also be recorded so that a loss per head for marked animals can be computed.

9. In those cases where there are a sufficient number of animals in comparable categories the average loss to be shown on the form will be expected to be the actual difference between the average price received for unmarked animals and that received for a particular colour, for example:

CATEGORY C STORE LAMBS

Breed	Unmarked		Green		Average loss/head green
	No sold	£ per head	No sold	£ per head	
Cheviot	340	22.18	220	19.36	2.82

However, where the assessor's expert knowledge leads him to the conclusion that the true loss is for some reason - eg quality variation or very small number of unmarked animals - different from the purely arithmetical one, he should add a note to this effect and estimate what in his opinion was the true loss.

10. In cases [exceptional] where there are no sheep unmarked in a particular category or sub-category then the assessor is asked to estimate the price these animals would have received had they been unmarked, and to give in his notes the factors he took into account in making his estimate.

11. A consultant/adviser will be appointed for Scotland. His name will be notified to you as soon as possible.

The assessor if he finds difficulties in making an assessment for a particular group of animals should call on the Consultant Adviser for his assistance in making his estimate. The Department may likewise raise queries with the Consultant/Adviser.

12. The assessor's form attached at Appendix A to these instructions has been completed with imaginary information on numbers and prices purely to illustrate what is involved; the assessor will no doubt frame his comments in the light of his professional knowledge and expert observation of events in the market on the day under report.

13. After the market the assessor will complete the form showing the number of animals presented in each colour and category and entering the actual (or, if necessary, the estimated) loss per head. He should forward these forms:

D Tyndall  
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland  
Chesser House  
500 Gorgie Road  
EDINBURGH  
EH11 3AW

Animals sold for breeding

14. Breeding sheep should not have suffered any long term ill-effects from the Chernobyl incident. In these circumstances it is expected that buyers will pay the going rate for marked breeding sheep (ie the same rate as for unmarked sheep). In the event of marked breeding animals suffering some reduced price (as compared with unmarked sheep of the same type) compensation will be paid as per the arrangements for store animals.

Issue of sales documentation

15. Auctioneers are requested to issue to vendors of marked animals records of numbers sold on the day in question, broken down by category. A form will be supplied for this purpose (example attached at Appendix B); the auctioneer should give the original to the vendor, pass one copy to Mr Tyndall at Chesser House, and retain one copy himself. Vendors will be asked to submit this form together with a copy of their sales note/invoice in support of their claims for compensation. The auctioneer should therefore liaise with the appointed assessor to ensure that the price reporting/loss assessment for the market concerned has covered all the categories which are covered in the sales documents.

Alternative compensation arrangements for finished lambs

16. If lambs, which are effectively "finished" but which cannot be sold for slaughter because of the restrictions are colour marked and sold through store sales, they will count as store lambs for the purpose of the compensation scheme outlined in these notes. However vendors also have the option of selling such lambs - colour marked and subject to the slaughter prohibition - at liveweight certification centres where they can be examined by an MLC Fatstock Officer. Under these arrangements, lambs that would have been certifiable for variable premium but for the restrictions will be eligible for compensation for the loss of variable premium and for the price loss in relation to the prices being realised by certified animals. Separate instructions will be given by the Meat and Livestock Commission to the certifying officers in such markets.

Processing of compensation claims

17. the receipt and processing of claims from producers, and the determination of the rate of compensation actually to be paid in relation to sales at a given market on a given day will be a matter solely for the Department. The Department reserves the right to withhold or suspend compensation payments in relation to transactions which it does not consider to be genuine, or where it does not consider that payment would be consistent with the aims of the compensation scheme.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

CHERNOBYL: SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPENSATING PRODUCERS FROM AREAS STILL UNDER RESTRICTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED IN SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS AND LIVELINE CERTIFICATION CENTRES UNDER THE MARK AND RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS

EXPLANATORY LEAFLET (SCS 4)

1. INTRODUCTION

On 13 August 1986 the Agriculture Ministers announced arrangements under which producers in areas still subject to movement restrictions under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 may obtain consents to move animals out of the restricted areas subject to certain conditions.

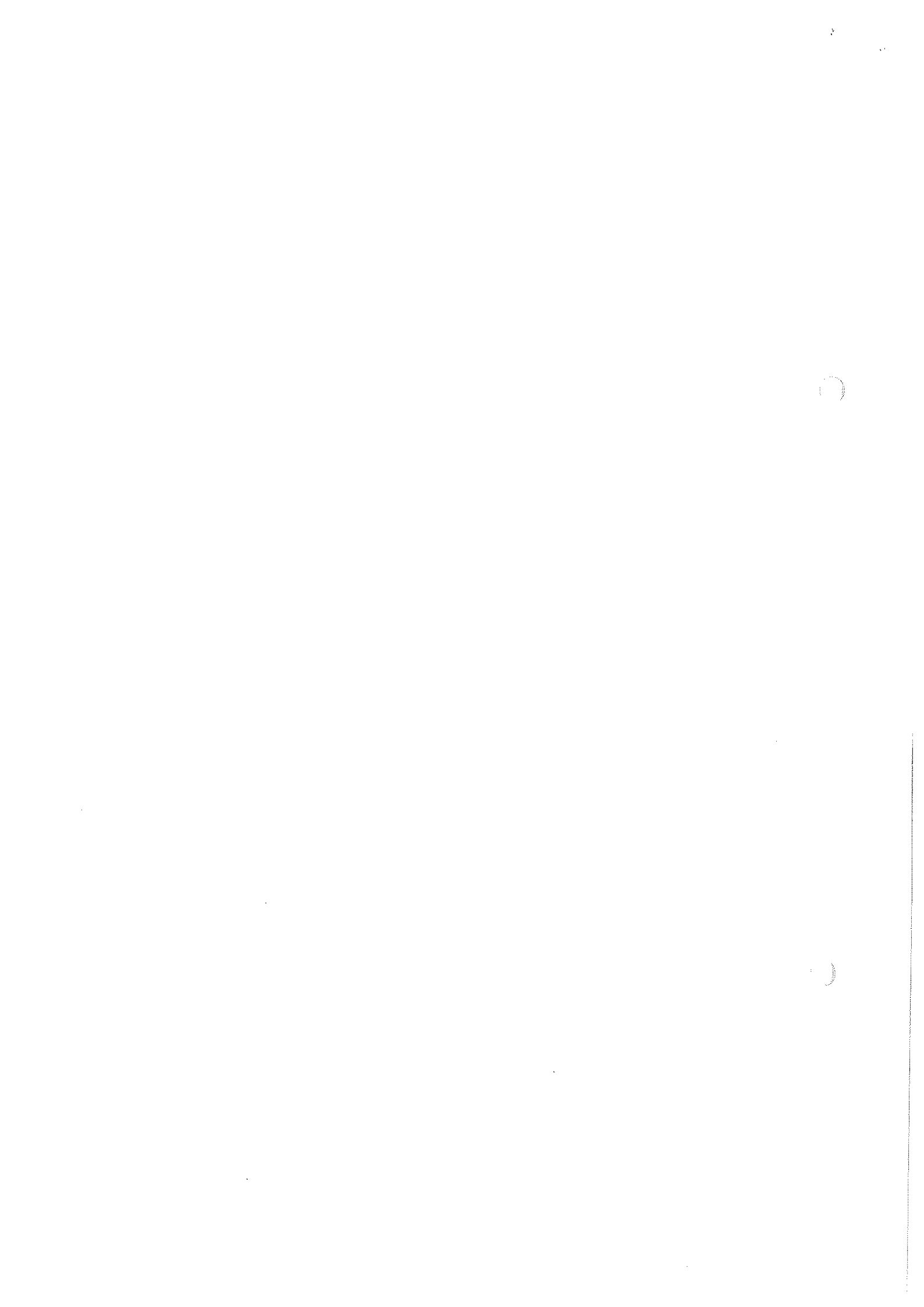
The details of the mark and release arrangements have been explained in a separate letter. For the purpose of these notes, the essential feature is that animals from the restricted areas under consents will be marked on the head with a mark that indicates that they may not be slaughtered unless and until the Agriculture Ministers authorise this. The expectation of the likely duration of the slaughter restrictions varies according to the area from which the animals originate. The head mark will accordingly be green for animals from areas of lower radiocaesium deposition, and blue for areas of higher deposition. The slaughter restriction will be lifted for green marked animals only when all the lower deposition areas have been de-restricted, and similarly for blue marked animals when - probably at a rather later date - all the higher deposition areas have been de-restricted. It is hoped but not guaranteed that all the lower deposition areas (green) will be released by end September. If you take advantage of these arrangements please note that the restrictions apply until all the relevant deposition area has been freed from restrictions, even if restrictions are lifted from your holding at an earlier date. You will need to consider this and may wish to seek advice from your local Area Office.

The Government has acknowledged that producers selling marked animals at markets under these arrangements may receive lower market prices because they are selling animals which are subject to a slaughter restriction whose duration is not precisely known. Compensation is payable for such market losses, and these notes describe the details and application procedures.

2. ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY

You are eligible to apply for compensation:

- if your sheep were kept on land within an area designated by an order made under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 and still so designated on the date you marked the sheep in accordance with instructions from one of the Agriculture Departments under the mark and release arrangements;
- you sold such sheep at auction under the mark and release arrangements; and



Please complete  
eligible for  
You sh

- you obtained from the auctioneer the special document recording and categorising sales information for green and blue marked sheep.

### 3. TYPES OF COMPENSATION

There are two types of compensation for market losses on colour-marked sheep.

The first - type A - is for sheep, of whatever category, which you sell through an auction market. The application procedures and rates for type A compensation are explained in sections 4 and 5 below.

The second - type B - is an alternative to type A, which you may choose if you wish for lambs which are "finished" but which you are precluded from selling for slaughter by the restrictions. It enables you to sell such lambs - colour-marked and thus subject to the prohibition on slaughter - through a liveweight certification centre, and to obtain compensation which is calculated in a different way. Details are given at sections 6 to 8 below; you should read these before you decide whether you wish to go for type A or type B compensation for your finished lambs.

### 4. COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS (TYPE A): RATES

The rate of compensation will be determined by the Department. It will be expressed as a rate per animal sold, the rate being different according to the category of animal and the colour of the head-marking. Rates will be set for each individual market/day, and will cover the number of categories necessary to accommodate all the animals sold through the market in question. The categories (which will be sub-divided as necessary according to breed) will be as follows:

- 4.1 ewe lambs suitable for breeding;
- 4.2 shearling ewes suitable for breeding;
- 4.3 store lambs suitable for fattening (including finished lambs);
- 4.4 ram lambs (if presented by vendors as lots separate from category 4.3 animals);
- 4.5 draft ewes;
- 4.6 cull and feeding ewes.

The rates will be set by the Department to cover the difference, for each relevant combination of category/colour-marking, between the average prices actually realised by marked animals and the average which they would have received at that sale if unmarked. The Department reserves the right to set the rates in the light of advice they are arranging to obtain from auctioneers, but are not bound by that advice.

### 5. COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS (TYPE A): APPLICATION FORM

You should apply on form SCS 3A, which will be available from Chesser House, Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW, 031-443 4020 extension 2546), but which will in any event be given to you, as appropriate, at the same time as the consent to move animals to market.





Please complete a separate form SCS 3A for each auction market day at which you sell sheep eligible for compensation.

You should ensure that you receive from the certifying officer an authenticated statement of the number of marked animals sold, by category. This will enable you to give the information required in the grid at question 5.

Please attach the auctioneer's statement - as well as a copy of the sales invoice - to your completed application form.

#### 6. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B)

If you choose to sell "finished" lambs still subject to restriction at a store market and claim type A compensation they will be regarded for the purpose as store lambs suitable for fattening. Compensation will then be paid at the per head rate computed for store lambs of the appropriate breed and with the appropriate colour-mark which are sold at the sale in question.

Alternatively if you are opting to claim type B compensation you should take them to a liveweight certification centre where an MLC Fatstock Officer is certifying animals for variable premium. You may then have your green or blue marked animals assessed by him against the certification criteria for variable premium. You should approach the certifying officer, who will ask you to fill in a form applying to have the animals inspected by the MLC Fatstock Officer on duty. If the FO finds that they meet the criteria, or only fail to do so on grounds of overfatness, then the animals will, if sold, be punch-marked in their left ear so as to show that they have qualified for compensation; they will not, of course, be allowed to be slaughtered, by virtue of their colour markings. In such cases the certifying officer will issue you with a record of the animals so sold and their estimated dressed carcass weight, identifying separately those which would have been classed as overfat. Low quality rejects will not be left ear punched or eligible for compensation.

#### 7. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B): RATES

Under the type B arrangements the compensation payable will consist of two elements:

7.1 a sum equivalent to the variable premium which would have been payable on the punched animals. This will be abated in relation to animals found not to meet the SVPS criteria on grounds of overfatness, to take account of the fact that in normal circumstances 3% of presentations under the SVPS are rejected as overfat;

7.2 a sum in recognition of the "price blight" suffered by the animals at market. This will normally be the difference between the average price recorded that day in the market concerned for colour marked animals found to meet the SVPS criteria (or, where appropriate, for animals which fail to meet those criteria only on grounds of overfatness) and the average price recorded at the same market for certified animals.



8. COMPENSATION FOR FINISHED LAMBS SOLD AT LIVWEIGHT CERTIFICATION CENTRES (TYPE B):  
APPLICATION FORM

You should apply on form SCS 3B, which will be available from the Liveweight Certification Centre (or from Chesser House), but will be issued to you at the same time as the consent to move animals to market. Please complete a separate form for each liveweight certification market/day at which you sell sheep eligible for compensation.

You should ensure that you receive from the certifying officer the record of animals sold and weights which is mentioned at section 5 above; this will enable you to give the information required in the grid at question 5 in the form. Please attach the record - as well as a copy of the sales invoice - to your completed application form.

9. WHERE AND WHEN TO APPLY

Submit your completed claim SCS 3A or SCS 3B to DAFS, Room 159 Chesser House Edinburgh EH11 3AW, accompanied by the necessary supporting documents. Claims must be lodged within one calendar month of the date of the sale.

10. REQUIREMENTS FOR COLOUR MARKED ANIMALS TO LEAVE THE RESTRICTED AREA

You are reminded that under the mark and release arrangements sheep which are colour marked must leave the restricted area, and are not allowed to return. However by way of exception to this general rule a producer may be permitted to take any unsold stock home. Similarly if a farmer from a restricted area buys breeding stock he may be permitted to take them into a restricted area. In both instances their movement will only be permitted after approval has been granted by the Department Area Office staff.

11. ANIMALS SOLD FOR BREEDING

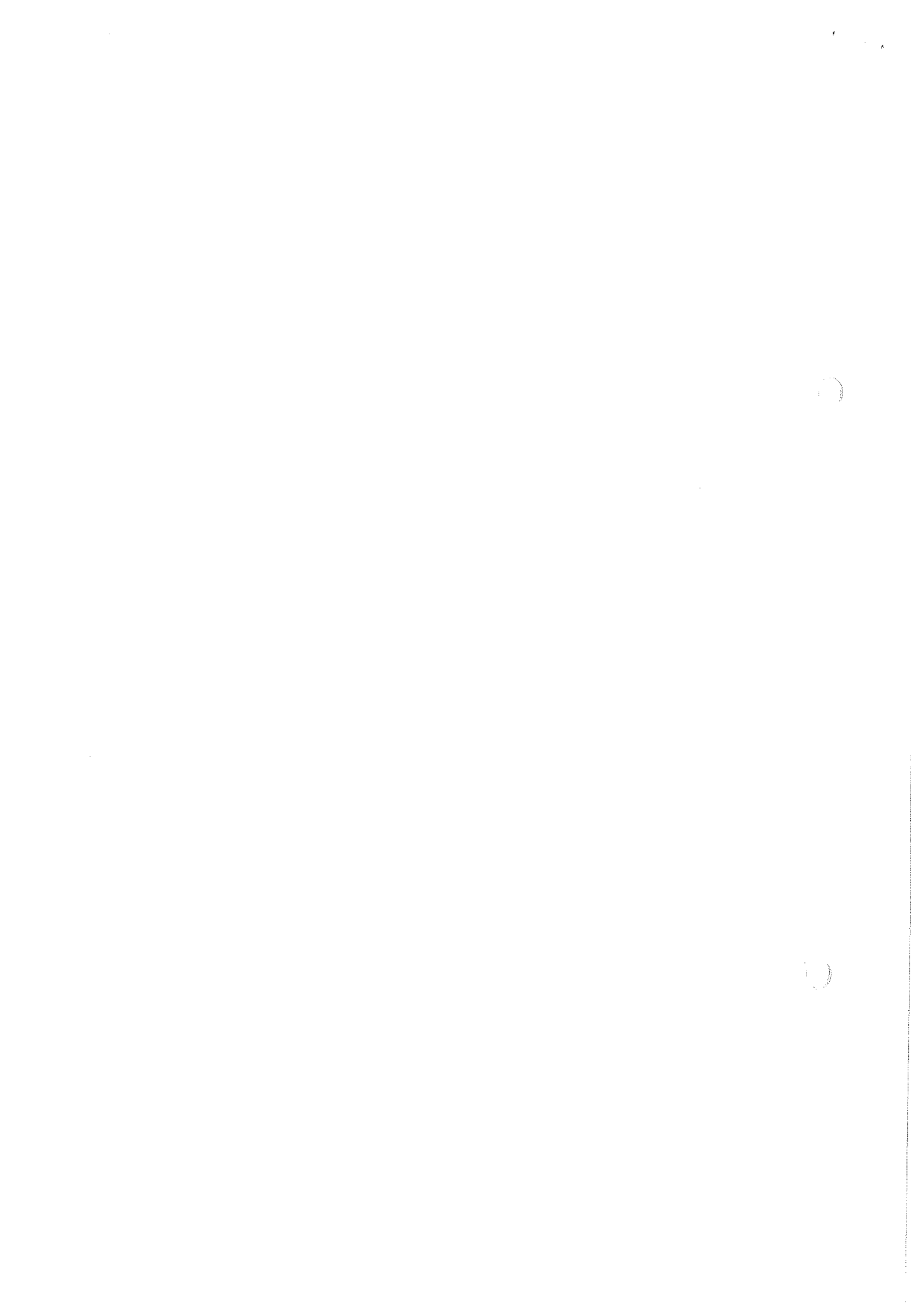
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12. THE APPLICANT'S UNDERTAKING

In signing your application you will be signing an undertaking to repay any overpayment as a civil debt, if required to by the Secretary of State for Scotland. If it is subsequently established that the number of animals claimed is more than the number eligible, the Department will recover the sum paid for the ineligible animals.

13. NOTE

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

CHERNOBYL: SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPENSATING PRODUCERS FROM AREAS STILL UNDER RESTRICTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED ON SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION MARKETS AND LIVELINE CERTIFICATION CENTRES UNDER THE MARK AND RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS

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Introduction

1. The Agriculture Ministers announced on 13 August 1986 the details of a scheme which allows farmers who are in areas still subject to movement restrictions to move sheep out of the restricted areas provided that various requirements - particularly as to marking of animals - are observed. The Ministers also announced that compensation would be paid in respect of loss by way of depressed market returns on any marked animals sold at auction at prices which are established to be lower than those received for comparable unmarked animals. These arrangements are designed to relieve the pressure on grazing and fodder in the restricted areas, to minimise as far as possible the disruption to normal marketing arrangements for sheep coming off the hills, and to ensure that no meat enters the food chain until it is safe for it to do so.

2. The co-operation of auctioneers is needed:

2.1 to assist the Department in assessing the degree of "price blight" suffered by marked animals in the various categories at each market or sale; and

2.2 to issue documentation to vendors which records their sales in a way which will help the Department process producers' compensation claims.

The marking and release arrangements

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4. It will be a condition of consents that animals authorised to leave the area may be inspected by the Department's agricultural staff before leaving their holding to check that they are clipped and paint-marked in the prescribed manner on an area 3" by 5" on the back of the head. The marking will be either green or blue;

4.1 a green mark will indicate that the animal comes from an area assessed on the basis of deposition and monitoring data as a "Lower Deposition Area" for radio-caesium. It is hoped, but not guaranteed that all the Lower Deposition Areas will be released by end September;

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Once marked and as a general rule all such animals must leave the restricted area and not re-enter any restricted area. However by way of exception to this general rule a producer

may be permitted to take any unsold stock home. Similarly if a farmer from a restricted area buys marked breeding stock he may be permitted to take his purchases into the restricted area. In both instances these movements will only be permitted after approval has been granted by the Department's Area Office staff. Ministers will lift the prohibition on slaughter of green marked animals as soon as all "Lower Deposition Areas" are released from restriction; similarly, blue marked animals will be allowed to go for slaughter when all Higher Deposition Areas have been de-restricted.

#### Duties of the auctioneer

5. Auctioneers are first asked to note that animals from areas still under restriction may only be presented at market if they have been appropriately marked and have received the necessary consent. Auctioneers are requested to report immediately to the local Area Office of the Department any instances of restricted animals appearing at market either unmarked or unaccompanied by the necessary consent.

6. Lots for sale should consist exclusively of green or blue marked or unmarked animals. There must be no mixed lots, and before bidding opens the auctioneer must make clear to bidders that the animals may not stay in (or as the case may be taken back into) the restricted area except under the conditions described at 4; also that they are subject to a prohibition on slaughter, and will remain so until the Agriculture Ministers lift the prohibition when all Lower Deposition Areas have been released from restriction (for green marked animals), or until all Higher Deposition Areas have been released (for blue marked animals).

#### Appointment of assessor

7. The auctioneer should appoint (and notify to the Consultant/Adviser - see paragraph 11 - Mr Tyndall, Room 154, Chesser House - an assessor who will be of such rank and authority as to be able to fully and fairly assess the loss in value which marked animals have been deemed to sustain, in that particular market on that particular day, in relation to what they would have fetched as unmarked animals.

8. The aim of this exercise is to establish an average loss per head which various categories of animal may be said to have lost on the market/day concerned. The first stage is for the assessor to record on a form which will be supplied (example at Appendix A) the numbers sold and average price realised by animals at the sale, broken down into various categories. For the purpose of this assessment, animals should be allotted into the following broad categories.

#### Definition of types

- |   |                 |  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| A | Ewe lambs:      | Female lambs less than one year old which are purchased for breeding                 |
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| C | Store Lambs:    | Non-breeding males and females, including mixed batches of these 2 types             |
| D | Ram Lambs:      | Non-breeding males, if vendors choose to present and identify these as separate lots |

- E Draft ewes: Ewes which are purchased for further breeding.
- F Cull/Feeding ewes Ewes for further keep and slaughter after restrictions are lifted.

and sub-divided as appropriate by breed within each category, as well as into "green", "blue" and unmarked sheep.

An average price for the marked animals should be recorded in each sub-category where such animals appear and all marked animals sold on the day in question allocated to one sub-category or another; in sub-categories where a green or blue average price has been recorded, an "unmarked" price should also be recorded so that a loss per head for marked animals can be computed.

9. In those cases where there are a sufficient number of animals in comparable categories the average loss to be shown on the form will be expected to be the actual difference between the average price received for unmarked animals and that received for a particular colour, for example:

CATEGORY C STORE LAMBS

Breed	Unmarked		Green		Average loss/head green
	No sold	£ per head	No sold	£ per head	
Cheviot	340	22.18	220	19.36	2.82

However, where the assessor's expert knowledge leads him to the conclusion that the true loss is for some reason - eg quality variation or very small number of unmarked animals - different from the purely arithmetical one, he should add a note to this effect and estimate what in his opinion was the true loss.

10. In cases [exceptional] where there are no sheep unmarked in a particular category or sub-category then the assessor is asked to estimate the price these animals would have received had they been unmarked, and to give in his notes the factors he took into account in making his estimate.

11. A consultant/adviser will be appointed for Scotland. His name will be notified to you as soon as possible.

The assessor if he finds difficulties in making an assessment for a particular group of animals should call on the Consultant Adviser for his assistance in making his estimate. The Department may likewise raise queries with the Consultant/Adviser.

12. The assessor's form attached at Appendix A to these instructions has been completed with imaginary information on numbers and prices purely to illustrate what is involved; the assessor will no doubt frame his comments in the light of his professional knowledge and expert observation of events in the market on the day under report.

13. After the market the assessor will complete the form showing the number of animals presented in each colour and category and entering the actual (or, if necessary, the estimated) loss per head. He should forward these forms:

SECRET

D Tyndall  
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland  
Chesser House  
500 Gorgie Road  
EDINBURGH  
EH11 3AW

Animals sold for breeding

14. Breeding sheep should not have suffered any long term ill-effects from the Chernobyl incident. In these circumstances it is expected that buyers will pay the going rate for marked breeding sheep (ie the same rate as for unmarked sheep). In the event of marked breeding animals suffering some reduced price (as compared with unmarked sheep of the same type) compensation will be paid as per the arrangements for store animals.

Issue of sales documentation

15. Auctioneers are requested to issue to vendors of marked animals records of numbers sold on the day in question, broken down by category. A form will be supplied for this purpose (example attached at Appendix B); the auctioneer should give the original to the vendor, pass one copy to Mr Tyndall at Chesser House, and retain one copy himself. Vendors will be asked to submit this form together with a copy of their sales note/invoice in support of their claims for compensation. The auctioneer should therefore liaise with the appointed assessor to ensure that the price reporting/loss assessment for the market concerned has covered all the categories which are covered in the sales documents.

Alternative compensation arrangements for finished lambs

16. If lambs, which are effectively "finished" but which cannot be sold for slaughter because of the restrictions are colour marked and sold through store sales, they will count as store lambs for the purpose of the compensation scheme outlined in these notes. However vendors also have the option of selling such lambs - colour marked and subject to the slaughter prohibition - at liveweight certification centres where they can be examined by an MLC Fatstock Officer. Under these arrangements, lambs that would have been certifiable for variable premium but for the restrictions will be eligible for compensation for the loss of variable premium and for the price loss in relation to the prices being realised by certified animals. Separate instructions will be given by the Meat and Livestock Commission to the certifying officers in such markets.

Processing of compensation claims

17. the receipt and processing of claims from producers, and the determination of the rate of compensation actually to be paid in relation to sales at a given market on a given day will be a matter solely for the Department. The Department reserves the right to withhold or suspend compensation payments in relation to transactions which it does not consider to be genuine, or where it does not consider that payment would be consistent with the aims of the compensation scheme.



ASSASSORS REPORT ON SALE OF ANIMALS FROM A RESTRICTED AREA

STORES MARKETS AND SALES

1. Name and place of market
2. Date of market
3. Total number of animals sold
4. Category A Ewe Lambs

Breed (Specify)	Unmarked		Green		Blue		Average Loss	
	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	Green	Blue

Notes: No marked animals having been sold I have estimated a price on the basis of prices received at (.....) market on .....(.....).....and at (.....) market on .....(.....).....

5. Category B Shearling Ewes

Breed (Specify)	Unmarked		Green		Blue		Average Loss	
	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	Green	Blue

5. Category C Store Lambs

Breed (Specify)	Unmarked		Green		Blue		Average Loss	
	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	Green	Blue

Notes: the differentials shown as average loss are in my judgement a fair estimate of the loss suffered as a result of marking.

Category D Draft/Cull Ewes

Breed  (Specify)	Unmarked		Green		Blue		Average Loss	
	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	No Sold	£/head	Green	Blue

Notes: I am satisfied that the loss recorded represents a fair estimate of the value lost as a result of marking

Signed .....

Assessor

Date

SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

RECORD OF SALE OF MARKED STORES SHEEP FROM RESTRICTED AREA

This form must be completed by the auctioneer and handed to the vendor who must present it together with his sales invoice when making a claim for compensation of market lost.

- 1. Name of vendor .....
- 2. Address of vendor .....
  
- 3. Farm of origin of animals .....
- 4. Market at which sold .....
- 5. Date of market .....
- 6. Category A Ewe Lambs

Breed	Green No Sold	Blue No Sold

- 7. Category B Shearling Ewes

Breed	Green No Sold	Blue No Sold

- 8. Category C Store Lambs

Breed	Green No Sold	Blue No Sold

- 9. Category D Ram Lambs

Breed	Green No Sold	Blue No Sold

10. Category E Draft Ewes

Breed	Green No Sold	Blue No Sold

11. Category F Cast/Feeding Ewes

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Signed .....

Auctioneer

Date

NOTE: Failure to present this form may invalidate a claim for compensation.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD  
WELSH OFFICE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

CHERNOBYL: SHEEP COMPENSATION SCHEME 1986

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMPENSATING PRODUCERS FROM AREAS STILL UNDER  
RESTRICTION FOR LOSSES INCURRED ON SHEEP SOLD AT AUCTION UNDER  
THE MARK AND RELEASE ARRANGEMENTS

EXPLANATORY LEAFLET

1. INTRODUCTION

On 13 August 1986 the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced arrangements under which producers in areas still subject to movement restrictions under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 may obtain consents to move animals out of the restricted areas subject to certain conditions.

The details of the mark and release arrangements have been explained separately [. . .ref. . .]. For the purpose of these notes, the essential feature is that animals released from the restricted areas under consents will be marked on the head with a mark that indicates that they may not be slaughtered unless and until the Agriculture Ministers authorise this. The expectation of the likely duration of the slaughter restriction varies according to the area from which the animals originate. The head mark will accordingly be [<sup>GREEN</sup>colour] for animals from areas of lower radiocaesium deposition, and [<sup>BLUE</sup>colour] for areas of higher deposition. The slaughter restriction will be lifted for [<sup>GREEN</sup>colour] marked animals as soon as all the lower deposition areas have been derestricted, and similarly for [<sup>BLUE</sup>colour] marked animals when - probably at a rather later date - all the higher deposition areas have been derestricted.

\* Do we want to see an indication of the LDA times?

*This - some white to color -  
sheep which will go to the  
market, but some may not follow any price  
arrangements in the market*

The Government has acknowledged that producers selling marked animals at markets under these arrangements may receive lower market prices because they are selling animals which are subject to a slaughter restriction (whose devaluation is not precisely known.) [NB: it is not expected that the price for animals sold for breeding will be adversely affected, since these will not be ready for slaughter during the currency of the restrictions]. Compensation is payable for such market losses, and these notes describe the details and application procedures.

## 2. ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY

You are eligible to apply for compensation:

- if your sheep were kept on land within an area designated by an order made under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 and still so designated on the date you marked the sheep in accordance with instructions from one of the Agriculture Departments under the mark and release arrangements;

- you sold such sheep at auction under the mark and release arrangements; and

- you obtained from the auctioneer the special document recording and categorising sales information for [colour] and [<sup>blue</sup>colour] marked sheep.

## 3. RATE OF COMPENSATION

The rate of compensation will be determined by the Agriculture Departments. It will be set per animal sold and per identified category at each individual sale. Auctioneers have agreed to supply the Agriculture Departments with the information necessary to enable them to set the rates. Rates will be set for each individual market/day, and will cover the number of categories

necessary to accommodate all the animals sold through the market in question. The categories will be:

- (a) ewe lambs suitable for breeding;
- (b) shearing ewes suitable for breeding;
- (c) store lambs suitable for fattening;
- (d) draft or cull ewes.

The categories will be sub-divided as necessary according to breed.

#### 4. HOW TO COMPLETE THE FORM

You should apply on form SCS3 <sup>by your local Area Office</sup> which will be available from your local Divisional Office (from ~~Chesser House~~ in Scotland), but which will in any event be given to you at the same time as the consent to move animals to market.

Please complete a separate form SCS3 for each market/sale day at which you sell sheep eligible for compensation. [Add advice on completion of form once form has been drafted - not expected to be complicated - basically a record of numbers/ categories sold, where and when].

#### 5. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Please ensure that you receive from the auctioneer an authenticated statement of the number of marked animals sold, by category, and attach this to your claim form.

Please also attach your sales note/invoice for the sale in question.

#### 6. WHERE AND WHEN TO APPLY

Submit your completed claim to your local Divisional Office (Chesser House in Scotland), accompanied by the necessary

*Make it clear that you can not take marked sheep back to designated areas.*

supporting documents. Claims must be lodged within one calendar month of the date of the sale.

#### 7. ALTERNATIVE SALES/COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINISHED LAMBS

It may be that you have lambs for sale which are "finished" and ready for slaughter but which you are precluded from selling in the normal way through fat lamb markets by the restrictions. Alternative arrangements will be available, if you choose to use them, for such lambs. You may, of course, sell them under the mark and release arrangements at a store market, in which case compensation will be payable, on application, at the rate computed for store lambs suitable for fattening at the market/day in question. But if you choose to sell them at a fat lamb market where an MLC Fatstock Officer is certifying animals for variable premium, then you may have your [colour] or [colour] marked animals assessed by him against the certification criteria for variable premium. If they meet the criteria, or only fail to do so on grounds of overfatness, then the animals will, if sold, be punch-marked in their left ear; they will not, of course, be allowed to be slaughtered, by virtue of their markings. In such cases the certifying officer will issue with a record of the animals so sold and their estimated dressed carcass weight, identifying separately those which would have been classed as overfat. You should then make a compensation claim on form SCS3 in the normal way, attaching the record issued by the certifying officer and your sales note/invoice. If you choose this route you will be paid compensation at a rate which reflects the difference between the average price recorded for animals of this category and the ruling guide price. ✓

*Noting P.  
how and  
marked by  
mark*

#### 8. THE APPLICANT'S UNDERTAKING

In signing your application form you will be signing an undertaking to repay any overpayment as a civil debt, if required to do so by the Minister or Secretary of State for Scotland or



Wales. If it is subsequently established that the number of animals claimed is more than the number eligible, the appropriate Agriculture Department will recover the sum paid for the ineligible animals.

# SCOTTISH OFFICE

# NEWS RELEASE

Scottish Information Office  
New St. Andrew's House  
Edinburgh EH1 3FD  
Telephone: 031-557 0557

1042/85

## CHANGES TO SHEEP RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED BY DAFS

The parish of South Uist has been made subject to the restrictions on the movement and slaughter of sheep. This has been announced today by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. At the same time restrictions have been removed from parts of Dumfries and Galloway, Ross and Cromarty and Arran.

Today's announcement regarding South Uist follows further monitoring in the Western Isles following the restrictions imposed on North Uist on July 29. These tests also indicate that there is no need to impose restrictions on Barra.

A further eight parishes have been released from restriction in Dumfries and Galloway; this accounts for 160 farms and 76,000 lambs. In Ross and Cromarty the parish of Urquhart has been released as has the southern half of the Isle of Arran.

### NOTES TO EDITORS

1. The restriction on South Uist will apply, as in the case of the other areas, for 28 sitting days of parliament.

The areas in Scotland now under restrictions are: In Dumfries and Galloway:

In the District of Nithsdale: the parishes of Glencairn, Kirkconnel, New Abbey, Ruthwell, Sanquar, Troqueer and Tynron.

In Stewartry District: the parishes of Balmaclellan, Carsphairn, Dalry, Kells and Kirkgunzeon.

In the District of Wigtown: the parish of Minigaff.

(The District of Annanadale and Eskdale is now all clear.)

In Ross and Cromarty: the parish of Contin.

In Arran: the area to the north of the B880 and the unclassified road running west from the B880 to the coast at Cleiteadh Buidhe.

The parish of North Uist.

The parish of South Uist which includes Benbecula.

In Strathclyde land adjoining Dumfries and Galloway and bounded by the following roads:

Land east of the unclassified road running north from the regional boundary at Lochmoan to the B741.

Land south of the B741 running east to the A713 at Dalmellington.

Land north and east of the A713 running north west to the B730.

Land south and east of the B730 running north east to the B7046 at Drongan.

Land south of the B706 running east to the A70 at Cumnock.

Land south east of the A70 running north east to the A74 at Uddington.

Land south and west of the A74 running south to the B740.

Land north and west of the B740 running south west to the regional boundary.

August 12, 1986

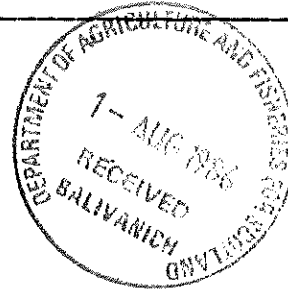
Order made by the Secretary of State, laid before Parliament under section 1(8) of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament within twenty-eight days beginning with the day on which the order was made, subject to extension for periods of dissolution, prorogation or adjournment for more than four days.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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1986 No.



PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND AND WALES

PUBLIC HEALTH, SCOTLAND

PUBLIC HEALTH, NORTHERN IRELAND

CONTAMINATION OF FOOD

The Food Protection (Emergency Prohibitions) (No. 6) Order  
1986

<u>Made</u>	<u>29th July 1986</u>
<u>Laid before Parliament</u>	<u>30th July 1986</u>
<u>Coming into Operation</u>	<u>30th July 1986</u>

Whereas the Secretary of State is of the opinion, in accordance with section 1(1)(a) of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985(a), that there has been or may have been an escape of substances of such descriptions and in such quantities and such circumstances as are likely to create a hazard to human health through human consumption of food;

And whereas he is of the opinion, in accordance with section 1(1)(b) of the said Act, that in consequence of the said escape of substances, food which is, or may be in the future, in the area described in the Schedule to the following order, or which is, or may be in the future, derived from anything

in those areas, is, or may be, or may become, unsuitable for human consumption;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the said section 1(1) and section 24(3) of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, he hereby makes the following order:-

Title, commencement and interpretation

1.--(1) This order may be cited as the Food Protection (Emergency Prohibitions) (No. 6) Order 1986 and shall come into operation on 30th July 1986.

(2) In this order

(a) "designated area" means an area described in the Schedule to this order;

(b) "sheep" means an animal of the genus Ovis of whatever age or sex.

Designated incident

2. In the opinion of the Secretary of State food in the areas described in the Schedule to this order, or which is derived or may be in the future derived from anything in those areas is, or may be, or may become unsuitable for human consumption in consequence of the following escape of substances:-

the escape on or after 26th April 1986 of radioactive substances from a nuclear powered reactor situated at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, USSR.

Designated areas

3. The areas described in the Schedule to this order are hereby designated for the purposes of Part I of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.

Activities prohibited in the designated areas referred to in the Schedule

4. No person shall in any of the designated areas slaughter any sheep for human consumption or for use in the preparation of feeding stuffs.

Restrictions on movement

5. No person shall move any sheep from any farm, agricultural holding, agricultural premises, croft, or holding in any of the designated areas.

Restrictions throughout the United Kingdom

6. No person shall in the United Kingdom -

(a) slaughter for human consumption or for use in the preparation of feeding stuffs any sheep that was -

(i) in areas numbered 1, 2 and 3(a) of the designated areas detailed in the Schedule to this order at any time after 24th June 1986; or

(ii) in areas 3(b) and 4 of the designated areas detailed in the said Schedule at any time after 29th July 1986; or

(b) supply, or have in possession for supply, any meat delivered from a sheep or any food which contains any such meat, if that sheep was -

(i) in areas numbered 1, 2 and 3(a) of the designated areas detailed in the Schedule to this order at any time after 24th June 1986; or

(ii) in areas 3(b) and 4 of the designated areas detailed in the said Schedule at any time after 29th July 1986.

Revocation

7. The Food Protection (Emergency Prohibitions) (No. 4) Order 1986(a) is hereby revoked.

*J. W. L. LONIE*  
*ASSISTANT SECRETARY*  
Scottish Office.

New St. Andrew's House,  
Edinburgh.  
29th July 1986.

## THE DESIGNATED AREAS

1. Dumfries and Galloway

- (a) The area of land within the boundaries of Annandale and Eskdale District comprising the Parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta.
- (b) The area of land within the boundaries of Nithsdale District, but excluding those areas of land comprising the Parishes of - Dumfries, Holywood, Kirkmichael, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Mouswald, Terregles, Tinwald, and Torthorwald.
- (c) Those areas of land within the boundaries of Stewarty District but excluding those areas of land comprising the Parishes of - Anwoth, Balmaghie, Borgue, Girthon, Kirkcudbright, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kolton, Rerrick, Tongland, and Twynholm.
- (d) Those areas of land within the boundaries of Wigtown District comprising the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Minigaff.

2. Ross and Cromarty

Those areas of land within the boundaries of Ross and Cromarty District in the Highland Region comprising the parishes of Contin and Urquhart.

3. Strathclyde

- (a) The entire area of the Island of Arran.
- (b) The area of land lying within the Strathclyde Region and bounded as follows:- on or towards the west by the unclassified road running from the boundary between Dumfries and Galloway Region and Strathclyde Region at Loch Moan and running in a north-easterly direction and then east of Eldrick Hill to its junction with the road B.741 at Straiton; and on or towards the north by the road B.741, running in an easterly direction to its

junction with the road A.713 at Dalmellington; and on or towards the south-west by the road A.713 running in a north-westerly direction to its junction with the road B.730 north of Patna, on or towards the west and north-west by the road B.730 running in a north-easterly direction to its junction with the road B.7046 at Drongan and on or towards the north east, north and north-west by the road B.7046 to its junction with the road A.70 west of Cumnock and on the north and north-west by the A.70 running generally in an easterly direction to its junction with the road A.74 at Uddington and then on or towards the north-east and east by the road A.74 running generally in a southerly direction to its junction with the road B.740 on or towards the south-east by the road B.740 running in a south-westerly direction to its junction with the boundary between Dumfries and Galloway Region and Strathclyde Region near Spango Hill and on or towards the south following the line of the boundary between Dumfries and Galloway Region and Strathclyde Region westwards to the point of its connection with the unclassified road at Loch Moan.

The area of land excludes any part of a road by reference to which its boundary is defined.

#### 4. Western Isles

The area of land within the Islands area of the Western Isles comprising the Parish of North Uist.



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes the Food Protection (Emergency Prohibitions) (No. 4) Order 1986 as amended (the "preceding Order") and re-enacts emergency prohibitions restricting various activities in order to prevent human consumption of food rendered unsuitable for that purpose in consequence of the escape of radioactive substances from a nuclear reactor situated at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, USSR.

This order redesignates in Scotland areas affected by the escape from which the movement of sheep and in which the slaughter of sheep, are prohibited (articles 3, 4 and 5 and the Schedule). These areas are Arran, parts of Dumfries and Galloway and Ross and Cromarty which were designated in the preceding order and a part of Strathclyde Region and a part of the Western Isles added by this order. Restrictions on the slaughter of sheep which were in certain of the areas after 24th June 1986 and in the added areas after 29th July 1986 and the supply of meat derived from such sheep extend throughout the United Kingdom (article 6).

Under section 21 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 the penalty for contravening an emergency prohibition is

- (a) on summary conviction, a fine of an amount not exceeding the statutory maximum (at present £2,000);
- (b) on conviction on indictment, an unlimited fine or imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both.

Powers of enforcement in relation to emergency prohibitions are conferred by section 4 of, and Schedule 2 to, the 1985 Act. Under paragraph 10 of that Schedule obstruction of enforcement officers is an offence.