



The Health and Social Consequences of the 2001 FMD Epidemic

This longitudinal research project, funded by the Department of Health was primarily a diary based study. It has resulted in a rich body of material including more than 3,000 weekly diaries written by a *Standing Panel* of 54 citizens who were affected in different ways by the epidemic. Panel members are the 'experts' and have told us about the impact that the foot and mouth disease epidemic had on their lives. The panel includes farmers and their families, workers in related agricultural occupations, those in small businesses including tourism, rural accommodation and rural business, health professionals, veterinary practitioners, voluntary organisations and residents living near disposal sites. This 28 month study was guided by an advisory group. We submitted oral and written evidence to the 'Cumbria Foot and Mouth Disease Inquiry' and to the EU Parliamentary Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease and have begun to publish our findings widely in health related journals.

Project Advisory Group

An important function of the Advisory Group was to agree the demographic profile of the Standing Panel (e.g. age, sex, main job, place of residence). An independent professional recruiter then sought individuals who matched this agreed profile.

- Cumbria County Council
- Rural Development Service
- Business Link for Cumbria
- Environment Agency
- North Cumbria Health Authority
- Voluntary Action Cumbria
- DEFRA
- Northwest Development Agency
- NFU North West Region
- Primary Care Trusts
- GPs – Health Professionals
- Veterinary practices

The Standing Panel

Group 1	Farmers, farm-workers and their families
Group 2	Small businesses , including tourism, arts and crafts, retail and others.
Group 3	Related agricultural workers including livestock hauliers, agricultural contractors and auction mart staff
Group 4	Front line workers , including DEFRA, Environment Agency, seconded workers and slaughter teams.
Group 5	Community , including teachers, the clergy, residents near disposal sites
Group 6	Health professionals , including GPs, community nurses & veterinary practitioners

Collecting the data

The underlying principle of this research was that people who can best describe the health and social consequences of the disaster are those who lived through it. An understanding of local lived reality of the events is essential in order to inform effective recovery policy and manage any future disasters. During 18 months (from late 2001 to early 2003), respondents recorded in weekly diaries material about their every day lives, about the impact of the disaster on day to day working, about the recovery process and about their health and well being and that of their families. Respondents showed enormous commitment to this process and project researchers' made monthly visits to them to collect the diaries and maintain contact. Each respondent also gave an in-depth interview at the outset, so we could capture as far as possible, their view of events before the diary phase started.

Project newsletter

A newsletter, 'The Diarist', kept members in touch with the project and gave them space to make contributions or comments on items they felt were relevant to the research.

Analysing the material

All material whether sound or written has been transcribed and anonymised. Diaries have been transcribed from their original (usually hand written) format. This forms a very large, unique longitudinal data set which is the basis for the development of analytical themes. All the anonymised material has been carefully sifted, compared and analysed according to structured methods long accepted in social science. The resulting 'map' of relationships expressed in codes can be seen in the final report and these all come to relate to four major themes: *Altered Lifescapes; Trauma and Recovery; Knowledges in Context* and *Trust in Governance*.

For example, the theme 'Knowledges in Context', covers wide ranging aspects of 'knowledge' of the disaster: 'citizen' and 'expert' knowledge; veterinary science and bureaucratic management of the FMD virus; the 'distant' aggregated knowledge of epidemiologists and the 'local' particular 'hands-on' knowledge of workers on the ground. It also highlights how failure to bring together many different sorts of knowledge about the FMD outbreaks led to feelings that local knowledge was ignored, denigrated or misunderstood; this theme also includes problems of communication between local and central agencies and a gradual erosion of trust in authority.

A public archiving project is also underway.

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Final report can be seen at:

<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/ihr/research/healthandplace/footandmouth.htm>

This work was undertaken by the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University which received funding from the Department of Health (England). The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the DH.

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Epidemic in North Cumbria, 2001-2002**

The following disclaimer should be added to all publications based on these data:

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**The Health and Social Consequences of the
2001 Foot & Mouth Disease Epidemic
in North Cumbria**

Archiving the Study Data
Background guide for users

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The 2001 foot and mouth disease ¹(FMD) epidemic had an enormous impact on the economic, social and political life of Cumbria. A 30-month research project, funded by the Department of Health², was designed to produce evidence specifically about the human health and social consequences of the epidemic.

A standing panel of 54 local people from North Cumbria produced more than 3,000 weekly diaries about the impact of the crisis and the process of regeneration. This community-based approach to research meant that the panel members were seen as the 'experts'; those who could best describe the toll that the epidemic took on their lives, their families and their communities.

The dataset is very large: 50 out of 54 respondents completed 18 months of weekly diary keeping. The research team could not have predicted the quantity or the quality of the data received. It represents a detailed record of recollections of the 2001 FMD disaster in North Cumbria and the subsequent 18 months of resuming everyday work and home life. This epidemic was probably the biggest rural disaster since the Second World War: *a traumatic and devastating experience for all those who were affected by it. It was a national crisis and was probably one of the greatest social upheavals since the war.*³ The dataset offers striking immediacy of contact with this event and constitutes unique, prime and everyday historical evidence about the disaster. Moreover it offers rich insight into Cumbrian rural life at the beginning of the 21st century.

Following a research seminar at Lancaster University, colleagues expressed a conviction that the data should be archived; subsequent discussions with project respondents and the project's advisory group reinforced this. This paper has been written for users of the study material held in UK Data Archive (ESDS). Section 1 briefly outlines the study and describes how the archived data was collected. For a more detailed account, the reader is referred to the research report: www.lancs.ac.uk/fss/ihr/research/healthandplace/fmdfinalreport.pdf and a series of published papers including: <http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/rapidpdf/bmj.38603.375856.68> electronic copies of which are stored with this archive. Section 2 tells the story of how and why the study data has been archived.

¹ Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly infectious viral disease that mainly affects cloven-hoofed animals, including cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. Fever is typically followed by the development of blisters - chiefly in the animal's mouth or on the feet. It can spread by direct or indirect contact with infected animals, and whilst the disease is rarely fatal, the effects are serious and debilitating. In dairy cattle these include loss of milk yield, abortion, sterility, chronic mastitis, and chronic lameness. Secondary bacterial infections may also lead to further complications.

² This study was undertaken by the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University who received funding from the Department of Health. The views expressed in the publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department of Health

³ Anderson Inquiry (2002) '*Foot and mouth disease 2001: Lessons Learned Inquiry*' Chair, Dr Iain Anderson, Cabinet Office.

Section 1 The Study Panel

The panel was recruited to include a broad range of people including farmers and their families; workers in related agricultural occupations; those in small businesses including tourism activities, hospitality and craft business; health professionals and veterinary practitioners; **voluntary organisations** and residents living near disposal sites. Six group profiles were agreed by the Study's Advisory Group and given to a professional recruiter whose task was to identify individuals to 'fit' the profile who would be willing to take part in the study. Individual names were held by the recruiter and only released to the research team once the researchers were satisfied that the demographic profile had been matched.

Table 1 below shows the actual panel recruited, giving identification (ID) number (to preserve anonymity), age, sex, occupation and group number. One respondent, aged 17 from Group 1 left the panel very early, soon after the first group discussion, but was quickly replaced by a respondent from the recruiter's 'reserve' list. Three other respondents left the study at different times, all after they had contributed a significant amount of data (diaries, interview and first group meeting).

Diarist Number	Sex	Age	Occupation	Group Number
54	M	58	Farm owner (stock culled, infected premises) ⁴	Group 1
53	M	49	Farm owner (stock culled, infected premises)	
52	M	32	Farm owner (form D restricted) ⁵	
51	F	43	Farmers wife (contiguous cull) ⁶	
50	F	24	Farm labourer (contiguous cull)	
49	F	44	Farmers wife (stock culled, infected premises)	
48	F	53	Farmers wife (form D restricted)	
47	M	45	Farm owner (contiguous cull)	
46	M	51	Farm labourer (stock culled, infected premises)	
45	F	57	Pottery business owner	Group 2
43	F	40	Camping – caravan business owner	
42	M	54	Photographer	
41	M	31	Partner in outdoor shop	

⁴ Infected premises (IP); stock identified as being infected with foot and mouth disease and culled.

⁵ Stock movements restricted by DEFRA *form D*.

⁶ Stock culled as part of DEFRA contiguous cull programme (farm was bordering an IP).

40	M	57	Gift shop owner	
39	F	41	Bed & breakfast business owner	
38	F	58	Bed & breakfast /self-catering accommodation owner	
37	M	36	Crafts business owner	
36	M	61	Dairy tanker driver	Group 3
35	F	42	Agricultural sales assistant	
34	M	37	Agricultural contractor	
33	F	54	Partner in farm supplies business	
32	M	38	Deputy manager, livestock haulage company	
31	F	45	Auction mart worker (non-managerial)	
30	M	37	Livestock manager, auction mart	
29	M	67	General manager, farm supplies business	
28	M	33	Slaughter team worker	
27	F	50	Partner in an A.I company	
44	M	39	(seconded to DEFRA)	Group 4
26	M	30	DEFRA surveillance	
25	F	57	(seconded to DEFRA)	
24	M	42	(seconded to DEFRA)	
23	M	36	DEFRA field officer ⁷	
22	F	40	DEFRA field officer	
21	M	30	DEFRA field officer	
20	M	56	Marksman	
19	M	48	Livestock haulage worker	
18	F	47	School secretary	Group 5
17	M	65	Rural vicar	
16	M	50	Rural vicar	
15	F	52	Infant school teacher	
14	F	37	Disposal site resident	
13	M	54	Disposal site resident	
12	F	42	Disposal site resident (Withdraw) ⁸	
11	M	58	Disposal site resident (Withdraw)	
10	M	64	Disposal site resident	
9	F	20	Disposal site resident	
55	F	41	Disposal site resident	
8	M	38	Veterinary surgeon	Group 6
7	F	37	Veterinary practice manager	

⁸ 'Withdraw' denotes those who withdrew at the beginning of the project and before submitting any data. For one respondent this was because he decided 'the project wasn't for him'. For another a family crisis made it impossible to take part. Others withdrew at a later date and had contributed data (see above 'The Study Panel') for further details.

6	F	32	General Practice nursing sister	
5	F	51	Health visitor	
4	F	49	GP practice manager	
3	F	35	Veterinary surgeon	
2	M	26	Veterinary surgeon	
1	M	36	General Practitioner	
56	F	45	District nursing sister	

Table 1The Panel

The ‘participants’ in this study include the members of the project steering group representing a wide range of stakeholders, as well as those who directly contributed the data – the 54 members of the citizen panel (respondents)⁹. Both the steering group and the panel members had regular opportunities to guide the research process and later comment on the emerging themes and findings. The research approach was largely practical in that at the early stages the steering group acted as co-designers of the research, while once recruited, the citizens’ panel members acted as co-researchers. The research team used a number of ‘validation feedback loops’ including:

- Quarterly steering group meetings
- Regular newsletters to panel members, inviting comments and contributions
- Annual reports (Dept of Health) circulated to steering group for comment
- Monthly visits to all panel members
- Panel group discussions a) to introduce and start project; b) to gather responses to interim analysis
- Dissemination conference with an invited audience of policy, practice, voluntary sector and public

Many useful comments and suggestions were made by both steering group and panel members throughout this process which were acted on by the research team. In addition, interim findings were discussed with different stakeholders: our participation in the EU Temporary Committee on FMD to raise the profile of human health and well being at that forum; participation at Carlisle District Council Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee which was reviewing the action taken following the Cumbria 2001 FMD Inquiry; discussions with research practitioners about how our particular synthesis of qualitative and quantitative material might apply in other public health contexts.

⁹ The 54 members of the project panel are referred to as Panel Members or ‘respondents’.

Data Collection

Once the panel was recruited data was captured in three ways:

1. Group discussions (taped & transcribed)
2. In depth semi-structured interviews (taped & transcribed)
3. Weekly project diary over 18 months containing structured and free-text sections

The diary method proved to be remarkably successful, resulting in a dataset of 3,071 weekly diaries contributed by a final panel of 51 members. In addition we collected 51 panel member interviews and held 12 panel group discussions, all taped and transcribed for analysis.

Discussion groups and interviews

As each panel group was recruited a group discussion meeting was held, and this was followed as soon as possible by in-depth interviews in respondents' homes (occasionally workplaces). These taped interviews were generally between 45 minutes and 80 minutes duration, most lasted around an hour. Interviews began with broad, open questions ('what was your first memory of the FMD outbreak?') and many transcripts contain long, uninterrupted stories about living with the epidemic. During this visit the first four blank paper diaries were distributed and respondents could raise any queries which had not been resolved at their group meeting. Monthly visits were made over the succeeding 18 months to collect diaries and offer a small agreed payment. A regular project newsletter for panel members was produced and ran to 10 issues.

Designing the diary

The project diary was the principal research tool and an initial design was piloted with a small group of volunteers for comment on comprehensibility and usability¹⁰. To encourage those respondents who might not be used to writing, the diary begins with a few simple weekly questions: to rate quality of life, relationships with family and work colleagues, and health. These questions were also constructed to yield some symmetrical data across the respondent groups, while the main part of the diary, the free text section, was not prescribed in any way. Since respondents enter studies with different levels of health and perceptions about health, it was important to look for changes over time within the body of individual diary entries. Diary writing began with Group 1 in Christmas week 2001.

¹⁰ The Pilot Group consisted of a vet, a health worker and two farmers from outside the study area. They made a few minor comments on the diary layout, but as the diary is predominantly free text, they offered views about how respondents might be encouraged to fill these in – e.g. to make sure we emphasized that there was no 'right' or 'wrong' way to complete a diary.

Fieldwork

During fieldwork visits, conversations were wide ranging, from discussing local and national FMD developments and initiatives; to 'everyday talk' about families, paid work, past and future events, hopes and fears; the researcher occasionally seeking clarification from the 'diarist', of what had been written or possibly spoken of, during previous telephone calls (to arrange visits). Visits also revealed assumptions about 'shared structures' and common understanding of the cultural shorthand that describes these, e.g. domestic arrangements: *you know what teenagers are like!* There were also assumptions about remaining outside of other structures, e.g. a researcher's relationship with one participant who described in great detail, his working practices as a livestock haulier – *so's you knows exactly what it's like for us, what the pressure's like dealing with all the paperwork.*

Panel member evaluation

When the diary phase was finished the research team conducted a written survey to ask respondents about their experience of writing the diary and being part of the project. Questions included whether they had kept a diary before, what kept them going with the writing, whether the small payment helped and if so in what way, whether they shared the diary with family members. There is no doubt that payments helped keep some respondents 'on board'. This is partly because payments allowed some tangible recognition of the respondent's expertise, it conveyed a sense of value of their contribution, and we would argue dignified it. For others suffering acute financial hardship, the possibility of gaining £40 per month made a significant difference to the household budget. (Some respondents chose to receive supermarket vouchers instead of money). Others spoke of giving their funds to charity or saving up to buy presents for grandchildren. We believe that long term commitment to providing data for research should be the subject of some recompense and, rather than bias the results, can actually free the respondent and researcher from certain biases created around potentially exploitative relationships or respondent fatigue/attrition.

Study Findings

The study demonstrates that the 2001 FMD epidemic was a disaster for large numbers of rural people. By disaster we mean substantial and enduring distress and disruption. The archive offers evidence of the effects of the epidemic across a wide range of occupational groups. Our findings were developed from repeated readings of the data and were also informed by subsequent readings of background literature related to the study themes developed, and also by the substantive reports and documents which have emerged in the wake of the events of 2001. While the research was carried out in North Cumbria, where the epidemic hit hardest and for longest, in no way

do we seek to minimise the severe effects on those other areas such as North Devon, South Wales and Northumberland. We believe that this study is relevant for those other areas and for UK wide policy development in responding to FMD and other disasters.

It has often been noted that health and social services did not record any significant increase in demand during the FMD epidemic and subsequent months. This is taken to mean that the health and social effects of the disaster were also not significant. While not surprising, we argue that this inference emanates from a service-led perspective and from disease specific, statistical constructions of what counts as evidence in health services research. This study offers a different body of evidence about the impact of the FMD events to explain why demand for primary care and mental health services did not rise, as many expected.

Section 2– Archiving the Study Data

As detailed in Section 1, the study generated a large dataset, over 3,000 weekly diaries and more than 70 recorded interviews¹¹. The former vary in length from a paragraph to six sides of A4. The latter includes face-to-face interviews with the project respondents; sound material from twelve respondent group meeting and interviews with personnel from key agencies involved in managing the UK 2001 FMD epidemic.

Panel respondents spoke of their diaries as personal records of extraordinary events played out in their daily lives:

A record to share with the grandchildren.

It's so ordinary really but I don't know, I look back and think is that how I felt a year ago, is that what happened?

The dataset as a whole tells a collective story about a significant set of events and may form an indispensable part of respondents' documented heritage and wider cultural life. This provided the impetus for archiving the dataset, including the sound material. Informal discussions with project respondents and the project's advisory group were favourable. The dataset would be of interest to a local archive, yet is also of international significance.

¹¹ Additional one-off interviews (but not diaries) were conducted with key individuals whose role in the crisis emerged during the course of the study

The 'hard copy' material from the study (paper diaries, cassette tapes and their paper transcripts and related paper material) that the study generated is deposited in The Rare Book Archive based in Lancaster University Library. This Archive is open to the public by appointment

Seeking consent for archiving

The terms and conditions on which data is made available for deposit and on which it can be accessed and used are crucial to an effective and responsible archiving provision. There are for example concerns that deposition may lead to a breach of confidentiality or that research respondents may not have been given adequate information to give informed consent. A search of relevant literature and conversations with archivists exposed key depositor and user issues namely to do with:

- Anonymity and confidentiality
- Immediate access to materials of an embargo
- Ownership and copyright
- Use of materials, including making copies

The research team sought expert advice from a copyright specialist to help draft terms of agreement which would give respondents a series of options about how their diaries, copies or portions of diaries, and/or their audio material would be archived. In this way a depositor consent forms were drafted for the paper/written material and for the audio material. These were duplicated for both the local and the global archive. Through the study newsletter, respondents were also given regular updates and detailed information on archiving.

Piloting the consent forms

Some of the data collected from the 2001 FMD epidemic study recounts traumatic events at individual and community level and the research team was therefore mindful of the sensitive nature of this dataset. The 18 months of diary collection, fostered strong and trusting relationships between researchers and research respondents. It was therefore proposed to discuss archiving individually with panel members, preferably in their own homes. The consent forms were piloted with four panel members who had earlier been sent an 'archiving fact sheet' and related information via the study newsletter. Each visit covered the following:

- Ensuring that the panel member feels the s/he has been given enough information to make informed choices
- Emphasising that proposed archives are accessible to the public and that panel members are invited to make direct contact with the archivists if they wish to do so
- Exploring anonymity and confidentiality issues

- Exploring ownership and copyright issues
- Discussing access issues
- Asking if panel members would like to retain original, photo-copied or electronic copies of their diaries and interview tapes
- Discussing user issues (the consent form states that the archived material will be used by researchers and the public for 'scholarly and educational purposes'. It cannot be used for commercial or profitable gain)
- Explaining why there are four consent forms which apart from differentiating between the diary and the audio materials are duplicates. Separate forms for diary and audio material give the panel member greater choice (so may choose to archive the diary but not the audio tape). There are separate forms for the proposed local and global archive.'
- Explaining that audio material includes both individual and taped panel group meetings.
- Asking the panel member if they have issues which the research team has not raised.

Respondents were invited to comment on the proposed consent form using the following questions as guidance:

- Is it easy to read?
- Does it make sense?
- Does it give you a good range of choices?

It was also explained why a signature and a witness to that signature was required (it is a legal document).

All four panel members who took part in the pilot stage suggested that the information given and the archiving discussion made the consent form, 'easy to follow'. The research team suggest that such detailed discussion is crucial if they researchers are to inspire confidence in how this archive is stored, managed, retrieved and used.



CONSENT FORM

Name _____

Address _____

I consent to participating in the health and social consequences of the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak project, which involves:

- Completing a weekly diary for a period of 18 months
- Completing a questionnaire about my quality of life (3 times during the study)
- Individual and group interviews about my life experiences, my work and my health.

I understand that:

1. Everything that I tell you will be held in the strictest confidence. Some of the information that I give you may be used in reports and articles, but my identity will remain anonymous (my name will not be given).
2. I am free to withdraw from the project at any time.

Signature _____ Date _____

Archiving Depositor Consent Form

(Diary –Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive)

Terms of Agreement

Below are sets of statements that give you the depositor, a series of options in terms of how you wish your diary, copy of your diary, or portion of your diary, to be archived. For each numbered statement, **please delete the part that is not applicable**. Please note that ‘diary’ refers to ‘anonymised diary’ (you are not named).

By signing below:

1.1 I agree to deposit **the whole/a portion** of my diary (or copy of my diary) with Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive .

1.2 I agree that **my diary/ or the agreed portion** of my diary will be available from..... to researchers and the public for scholarly and educational purposes.

By giving my permission I also:

2. **I do/do not agree** that the Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive may use this **diary/ portion of the diary**, including making a copy or copies of it or a part or parts of it, in any form or medium, and may authorise others to do so, without any further approval on my part.

3. **I do/do not agree** that a part or parts of the **whole diary/ portion of the diary** may be **published from**as long as I am not identified.

4. I hereby assign ownership of the **diary/copy of the diary/ portion of the diary** to Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive. I understand that I nevertheless retain copyright, subject to the rights which I have granted Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive to make copies and publish and to grant permissions to others to do so.

Signature of depositor-----

Date-----

Name of depositor (print)-----

Witnessed By[name, print]

Signature of Witness.....

Archiving Depositor Consent Form

(Audio material– Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive)

Terms of Agreement

Below are sets of statements that give you the depositor, a series of options in terms of how you wish your audio material, or extract of your audio material, to be archived. For each numbered statement, **please delete the part that is not applicable**. Please note that ‘audio material’ refers to ‘anonymised’ audio material (you are not named).

By signing below:

- 1.1 I agree to deposit **the whole/ extracts of my audio material** with Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive
- 1.2 I agree that **my audio material / or the agreed extracts of my audio material** will be **available from.....** to researchers and the public for scholarly and educational purposes.

By giving my permission I also:

2. **I do/do not agree** that the Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive may use this **audio material / the agreed extracts of my audio material**, including making a copy or copies of it or a part or parts of it, in any form or medium, and may authorise others to do so, without any further approval on my part.
3. **I do/do not agree** that a part or parts of the **audio material / the agreed extracts of the audio material** may be **published from** as long as I am not identified.
4. I hereby assign ownership of the **audio material / the agreed extracts of the audio material** to Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive. I understand that I nevertheless retain copyright, subject to the rights which I have granted Economic and Social Data Service, UK Data Archive to make copies and publish and to grant permissions to others to do so.

Signature of depositor-----

Date-----

Name of depositor (print)-----

Witnessed By[name, print]

Signature of Witness.....

All

Group 1 Farmers, farm-workers and their families

Group 2 Small businesses, to include tourism, arts and crafts, retail and others.

Group 3 Related agricultural workers to include livestock hauliers, agricultural contractors and auction mart staff.

Group 4 Front line workers, to include DEFRA, Environment Agency, slaughter teams (temporary, seconded and permanent).

Group 5 Community, to include teachers, clergy, residents near disposal sites.

Group 6 Health professionals, to include, GPs, community nurses & veterinary practitioners

Acronyms

IP

Infected Premises PM02

DVM

Doctor Veterinary Medicine PM08

TVI

Temporary Veterinary Inspector PM08

S.S.S.Is

Sites of Special Scientific Interest PM16

MMB

Milk Marketing Board PM29

AI

Artificial insemination PM29

AI

Artificial insemination, often used to improve dairy breeding lines PM31

NFZ

Nitrate free zone (I think) in nitrate sensitive areas fields are identified and farmers must reduce or stop the application of nitrogenous fertilizer PM29

RPA

RPA Rural Payments Agency. Since IACs forms are so important people will often take them in person rather than trust to post, so as to ensure delivery on time for deadline. PM31

RPA

Rural payments agency. Responsible for the payment of subsidies PM48

CAP

Common Agricultural Policy. Subsidy schemes from EEC PM53

Local Agricultural Terms

Geld

Geld – Sheep without lambs PM53

Shearlings

Shearling - A year-old sheep that has been sheared once PM53

Hoggs

Hoggs – previous year's lambs PM28, PM47, PM53

Hoggets

Last year's lambs PM53

Texels & suffolks

texels & suffolks – breeds of sheep PM53

Tups

Tup – Ram PM53

Tip

Put the ram in with the ewes PM14

Tip

tip=tup=ram PM28

Gimmer

female lamb, born this spring. PM14

Geld ewes

geld – barren, not in lamb PM28

Mule gimmer shearlings

Shearling A year-old sheep that has been sheared once PM47

Sheep in-lamb

Because of movement restrictions during the breeding sale season of 2001 many people bought sheep which had already been to the ram, thus they did not need to look for tups (rams) of their own PM31

Feeding sheep

feeding sheep refers to lambs which have not yet reached maturity for slaughter PM31

Winter

Wintering sheep usually come from high farms to graze on good pasture for the winter. They are usually hoggs or shearlings which are still growing PM31

Stirks

Stirk - A heifer or bullock, especially between one and two years old PM53

Blues

Belgian blue cattle, an expensive and sought after beef breed PM28

BB

Belgian Blue PM28

Belgian Blue

Belgian Blue have a unique muscle conformation which produces a good meat carcass PM29

Store-beasts

cattle PM28

Limmy hfr

Limousin heifer PM28

Limmy

Limousin PM28

Blonde

Blonde d'Aquitaine PM28

Blonde bulls.

Blonde d'Aquitaine French breed of beef cattle PM29

Heifer calf

Heifer calves are usually smaller than bull calves, and on dairy farms the pure-bred heifers are more welcome than bulls as they are more valuable PM48

Cast cows

Cattle no longer required in the herd, cast usually means past their useful breeding life. PM28

Cooling house

room for cooling and storing milk PM14

Rolled up and not tied

wrapping fleeces refers to the rolling of individual fleeces ready for packing. In the past the neck wool of a fleece was stretched out and twisted and then formed a strong tie round the fleece to hold it together. This practice has been discontinued UK in order to speed up the sorting process. PM14

Fog

Late growth of grass following mowing PM14

Scawthwaites

Ewes are fed on rising plane of nutrition in period leading up to lambing PM28

Horn burned

Permanent ownership marks branded on the horn of sheep PM28

Lamb bed

This could be prolapsed uterus or just very marked signs of imminent lambing PM28

Lamb bed out

uterine prolapse, a relatively common problem at lambing time, often before lamb is born PM28

Worm-bolussed

bolus which will be retained over a period in the stomach, containing long-acting wormer PM28

Worm bolussed 33 heifers to go out today

stock will usually be wormed before being turned out onto fresh pasture PM28

How our bulls had killed

What the meat carcass was like, meat/fat/conformation etc PM28

Hay-bobbing

Hay-bob, a tractor driven machine which scales out (tosses out) the hay to aerate it and aid the drying process. Same machine used to row-up the hay ready for baling PM28

Cessing

Cessing, casting their wool PM28

Spane

Separating lambs and ewes at weaning time. Gives ewes a chance to recover before next breeding season. PM28

Pit

Silage pit, with 3 high concrete sides, for storing large amounts of unbaled silage. One it's all in it is rolled usually with a tractor to compress it and get rid of excess air, then a sheet of plastic or tarpaulin is put over the top and weighted down usually with straw bales/tyres. PM28

Whole crop

Whole crop silage is usually a "grain" crop like maize or wheat, cut before it starts to harden and stored like silage PM28

Clipped mother's gimmer lambs out

"clipping out" usually refers to clipping the wool off the tails of sheep. This is done for hygiene purposes in the summer, to avoid fly-strike on dirty backsides but also to make mating easier at tupping time PM28

Clip out our heifers

cattle are clipped when they are to be sold in the winter to remove dirty matted hair which can be a source of infection and contamination of meat. PM28

Staggers

Potentially fatal illness caused by magnesium deficiency, respondent later told me he had found out that the feed company had not put magnesium in the feed as they should have done. He lost a considerable number of sheep due to staggers as they approached lambing. It became impossible to move them because the stress triggered more cases. PM28

Staggers

Metabolic disease (hypomagnesia) PM53

Clipped 27 cattle out

Cattle are now expected to be presented "clean" at auctions. During the winter their coats get dirty from being housed and the muck "buttons" have to be clipped off. PM28

Covexined

Covexin – a pre-lambing vaccination against clostridial diseases prevalent at lambing time PM28

Siding up

tidying PM28

PDD

PD – pregnancy diagnosis PM28

Welsummer

breed of hen which lays dark brown eggs PM28

Wicks

Maggots from fly strike in warm weather. Tail wool is clipped to get rid of any dirt/faeces. PM28

Cow mats

Mats made of high density foam laid in a cow's cubicle (sleeping area) to form comfortable insulated surface. PM29

Dictol

A liquid dose given to young calves before first "turn-out" onto grass, which conferred immunity to husk/lungworm which cause bad coughs and loss of condition PM29

Lagoon

Temporary holding tank to store "dirty" water from the cleaning and disinfection of buildings PM31

Rowed

Heaping grass into rows round field to allow space between rows to dry off PM31

Rolled silage pit

silage clamp is rolled (using tractor) to consolidate the heap, the covering sheeting is then weighted down with straw bales PM31

Lead silage

Load and fetch in PM31

Felling hedges

Felling /laying hedges (done in winter or early spring) The practice of almost severing the stems of tall hedgerow plants and laying them diagonally or horizontally so that the plants will re-grow and thicken into a solid stock-proof barrier between fields. PM31

Cow not up

It is a worry when a cow does not stand up after calving as it may indicate serious physical damage to the pelvis PM48

Scraper tractor

Some farms have an old tractor with a yard scraper permanently attached for cleaning out yards and buildings. PM48

Close

Yard round house PM48

Agricultural Business and Bureaucracy

Sent 2 cows to burn

Over 30 months scheme, whereby cattle aged over 30 mths cannot enter the food chain, they are bought at a set rate and sent to rendering plants PM28

Commission

commission charged to vendors by auction marts, deducted at source PM28

Passports for cows

Compulsory cattle passports, individual ID for cattle from birth to death PM29

Passported

All cattle have to have their own passport which remains with them throughout their lives, this is administered by BCMS (British Cattle Movement Scheme) at Workington. They are trying to get everyone to do this on-line now. PM28

System

BCMC British Cattle Movement Scheme. MAFF/DEFRA Scheme for UK to register all cattle with "passport" and track their lives and movements. System is run from Workington. They hope to get all farmers using it on-line. PM48

Certificates

animals with problems have to be passed fit for transport by vet PM28

Trading standards

Trading Standards are responsible for animal welfare matters and for licensing movements PM28

Someone's coming to bury it

It's possible to get a knacker to come and remove the carcasses of horses or other fallen stock. People usually go to the expense of on-farm burial if they are particularly fond of an animal (and have a site where they can dig a big enough hole). But if they have access to a JCB at low cost it might actually cost less than the knacker's charge. PM28

Wigton Show

a pre-auction show of stock which are about to be sold. These may be for fatstock, particularly at Christmas, or they may be of breeding stock during the autumn sales. They encourage people to bring their best stock and hence attract good buyers. Winners will appear in the auction reports in the local press. If local butchers buy the winning stock they will display the rosette in the shop window PM28

Grass letting

auction of summer grazing PM28

Put us in first

the order of sale at auction is usually decided by ballot, sometimes by order of pen numbers. It is usually a disadvantage to be drawn to sell very early in a sale PM28

Certificate for Black Brow,

Abattoir. It is necessary to get a certificate to transport an unsound animal PM28

Fell rights

Uldale common where the respondent has rights to graze sheep is in the process of going into an Environmental scheme which requires commoners to limit their sheep numbers. There are potentially large payments for this. This has caused friction between those who normally exercise their rights and those who do not. PM28

Farm assured" status

Certification Scheme whereby all aspects of the farm, sourcing, husbandry etc are inspected to ensure best practice. Now required by many buyers of farm produce, ie animal compound feed producers. PM29

Finishers

People who buy cattle to fatten them ready for slaughter for meat. PM29

IAC form.

Complex and lengthy form which must be filed in annually by farmers and on which all other payments, subsidies etc depends. PM48

Quota

Subsidy is paid only on the number of sheep for which a farm has quota. The number on which subsidy is applied for must be in residence on the farm during the 'retention period'. After FMD farmers had to

have a a minimum proportion of their quota in order to qualify and to retain their quota.. If farmers fail to keep their full quota number part of their quota is permanently withdrawn PM53

Pedigree sales

For pedigree sales stock is sometimes moved to an auction some distance from home and buyers come from all over the country. Sometimes an overnight stay may be needed while transport is arranged. PM53

Foot and Mouth Specific

'Watchtree'

Through consultations with the Environment Agency (EA), the British Army and MAFF (now part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Watchfield a former WW11 airfield site, was selected as a mass 2001 FMD, culling and disposal site. The airfield is located about 15 km to the west of Carlisle and covers an area of land of about 83 hectares (ha), approximately 50 ha of which, have been used for burials. In 2002, Watchtree Nature Reserve was formed. In May 2003, there was a memorial service and an unveiling of a memorial stone that commemorates the hundreds of thousands of livestock buried there. For further information, please see <http://www.watchtree.com/>, last accessed 30/03/06. PM09, PM40, PM55

Heart and Soul

Anthology of articles by people affected by FMD published by Radio Cumbria, edited Caz Graham PM14

Keith Hubbard

man accused of shooting a fellow slaughter worker at Great Orton airfield last year, verdict indicated the death resulted from accident during innocent horseplay, there were several witnesses to the event PM14

List of recommendations

Cumbria County Council Inquiry F&M report PM14

Meeting

Group discussion with other Group 4 study respondents. This was organised in order to introduce the study to the respondents. PM22

Gt Orton

Large burial site for FMD culled livestock PM23, PM48

Cleaning groups

teams to carry out cleaning and disinfection on farms that were IP or DC premises PM29

Snowie

Haulage contractor used to transport culled livestock to burial sites PM32, PM34

Hadfield Trust

Hadfield Trust – a charitable trust that in response to FMD, set up a 'Rest and Recuperation Scheme' that was offered to farmers and their families in Cumbria, suffering hardship and isolation due to foot and mouth disease. PM38

Inquiry

Cumbria Foot and Mouth disease Inquiry PM40

Computer and lessons as advertised in Cumberland News

Pentalk, free computer (with later option to buy) and tuition for farmers, scheme in response to FMD
PM48

Pentalk

Pentalk' a scheme which involved farmers being offered cheap computers and computer training, so that they could keep in touch during F&M PM48

DERFA C & D

Payment for cleaning and disinfecting farm premises post foot and mouth. PM53

Local public enquiry

Cumbria Inquiry. Public meetings at 5 venues, + formal public hearings at Kendal and Carlisle PM53

Bobby Waugh

Farmer whose farm was thought to be source of first infected animals in UK outbreak 2001. He was prosecuted for his farming practice/welfare and later banned from keeping animals for 15 years. PM53

Local Background

Trailing

Sport in which "trail" hounds, similar to foxhounds but lighter built, follow a trail laid across country using a weighted cloth soaked in various odorous substances – chiefly aniseed. The hounds all set off together and there is prize money for the winners, people also place bets on trails. PM13

Riding of Marches

traditional event in west border towns, famously Langholm, Hawick "common riding", at which men ride the boundaries. Usually large gathering of horses and people. PM48

Highland Show

Annual Agricultural Show, Edinburgh. Equivalent of Royal Show in England PM48

Subject: FMD document crib sheet
Date: April 2006

Diary

Header

Diarist Information box

Footnote 1: Occupational Groups

Font 12, Times New Roman

Spacing: single line

Margins: Left and Right 3.17 cm; Top and Bottom 2.54cm

Weekly Diary sub header in bold (**Diary 1**)

Edit and find PM name (anonymise)

Final spell check

Interview

Header

Diarist Information box

Footnote 1: Occupational Groups

Font 12, Times New Roman

Spacing: one and a half lines

Margins: Left: 4.5 cm; Right 3. cm; Top and Bottom 2.54cm

Line numbers: x5

Tape turned over (END OF SIDE ONE)

Interview ends (INTERVIEW ENDS)

Inaudible marker (inaudible – delete tape count)

Edit and find PM name (anonymise)

Final spell check

Subject: FMD Audio Edits
Date: April 2006

Material edited

PM interviews	19
Group Discussions	5

Some Reasons for Editing

PM names themselves (surname);
PM names another, possibly detrimentally;
PM names another PM (knowingly and unknowingly);
Local people named and associated with local dubious events;
Local companies spoken of detrimentally;
Confidential information given about local person/s/company;
Specific place names coupled with PM's job, may make it easy to identify PM;
Interviewer/s and PM discuss/es group discussion and other PMs mentioned by
Christian name;

Glossary

BSE	-Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CADAS	-Cumbria Alcohol and Drug Advisory Service
CAP	-Common Agricultural Policy (of European Union)
CARL	-Council for Agriculture and Rural Life
CCRF	-Civil Contingencies Reaction Force
C and D	- cleaning and disinfection that took place on culled farms after slaughter
CP	-Contiguous Premises (status of culled farm)
CRE	-Centre for Rural Economy (University of Newcastle)
CSIN	-Cumbria Stress Information Network
DC	-Dangerous Contact (status of culled farm)
DEFRA	- Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEFRA CSL	-DEFRA Central Science Laboratory
DVO	-Divisional Veterinary Officer
EU	-European Union
FMD	- Foot and Mouth Disease
GP	-General Practitioner
IP	-Infected Premises (status of culled farm)
LEA	-Local Education Authority
LSP	-Local Strategic Partnerships
MAFF	- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (subsumed into DEFRA, following the general election, June 2001)
MP	-Member of Parliament
MEP	-Member of European Parliament
NCHA	-North Cumbria Health Authority
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organisation
NFU	-National Farmers Union
NHS	- National Health Service
NWDA	-North West Development Agency
PCT	-Primary Care Trust
RAZ	-Rural Action Zone
RRC	-Rural Regeneration Cumbria
RPA	-Rural Payments Agency
RPAI	- Rural Payments Agency Inspectorate
RSAP	-Rural Stress Action Plan
RSIN	-Rural Stress Information Network
SEAC	- Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee
SVS	- State Veterinary Service
TB	-Tuberculosis
TIC	-Tourist information centre
VAC	-Voluntary Action Cumbria

FARMING TERMINOLOGY

Stores	cattle or sheep that are bought/sold to be 'finished' (fattened) to a condition where they are sold for meat
Fat stock	(fat lambs, fat cattle) prime quality sheep or cattle that are sold to go directly to slaughter for meat

Sheep

Gimmer	maiden female
Wether	castrated male
Tup, Tip	Ram
Hogg, hogget	mature lamb not yet clipped
Shearling	sheep after first clip
Twinter	two year old
Ewe, yow	female sheep which has bred a lamb
Dagging	clipping the dirt off sheep's backsides
Clipping	shearing
Drenching/dosing	administering liquid medicines
Runners	lambs, hogs bought in to graze land over autumn and winter, sold on the following year
Over-wintering	common practice among upland farmers who send their young female sheep, hogs and shearlings, to lowland farms for the winter, in order to give them better nutrition and less stressful weather conditions, to maximise their growth and strength.

Cattle

Limmy	Limousin, continental beef breed
Blues	Belgian blue continental beef breed
Blondes	Blonde d'Aquitaine continental beef breed
Charolais	continental beef breed
Bullocks	castrated males reared for beef
Heifers	maiden females
Bull beef	male cattle that are left 'entire' uncastrated, reared for beef
Holsteins	popular milk breed
Suckler cattle	Beef herds where calves are left to suckle their mothers for up to 7 months before weaning.
Parlour	building where milking takes place
Crush	a strong metal walk-in crate used for restraining cattle when trimming their feet or other veterinary activities
TB testing	regular routine blood tests that must be carried out on cattle by vets
Ear tags	large plastic tags with unique identity number for individual animals.
Passports	(see BCMS) unique registration of individual animals, loss of a passport or mistakes in registration can cause major problems and financial loss

Feedstuffs

Straights	single grains, maize, barley, wheat etc which have not been mixed with other feedstuffs
Compounds	mixtures of crushed or processed grains and proteins for animal feed

Forage	Either field grazing or stored grass products (see below)
Hay	Grass dried and baled as it is about to set seed
Silage	Grass which is cut and baled while still young and green, remains moist, stored wrapped in plastic or a large clamp
Whole crop	maize, barley or other grain which is treated like silage, cut when green and stored wrapped in plastic or stored in a clamp
Clamp, silage pit	large stack of forage which is rolled to remove air and covered until needed for winter, also called
Leading	carting, gathering in (a crop eg 'leading bales')
Lifting	collecting, eg 'the tanker called to lift the milk'

Slaughter

Pithing	a plastic rod is inserted through bullet hole to brain or spine to ensure kill is complete (also referred to as caning)
Bolt gun	a gun used at point blank range, from which a captive bolt enters the skull of the animal and is then withdrawn
Load-all	tractor-like vehicle with extendable arm used to load carcasses into high-sided vehicles
Low-loader	heavy haulage vehicle used to transport load-alls and other machinery/vehicles to slaughter sites