

Avian Influenza Prevention Zone

1. The Secretary of State has carried out a further risk assessment under article 6(1) of the Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (England) (No 2) Order 2006¹ (“the Order”).
2. To reduce the risk of the transmission of avian influenza to poultry and other captive birds from wild birds or any other source, the Secretary of State considers it necessary to declare the whole of England as set-out in Schedule 3 to be an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone.
3. All keepers of poultry and other captive birds, including pet birds in the Avian Influenza Prevention Zone must comply with the minimum biosecurity measures in Schedule 1.
4. All keepers of 500 or more poultry or other captive birds in any part of the Avian Influenza Prevention Zone must also comply with the measures in Schedule 2. Keepers of poultry or other captive birds at a premises licensed under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 are exempted from the requirements of Schedule 2.
5. These measures apply from 23.59 on 31 March 2021 and shall remain in force until the declaration is otherwise amended or revoked by further declaration.
6. This Declaration revokes and replaces the Declaration of an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone made at 17.00 on 11 December 2020.
7. This declaration is made under article 6(1)(a) and 6(4)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order.

Signed:

Gordon Hickman

At 09.45 on 31 March 2021

Authorised by the Secretary of State

Copies of this Declaration and of the Order are available via <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu> and from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2nd floor, Seacole Block, 2 Marsham Street, SW1P 4DF.

Failure to comply with this Declaration may be an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 and subject to an unlimited fine on summary conviction and up to 6 months' imprisonment per offence.

Notes:

¹ S.I. 2006/2702

- (1) Where avian influenza is confirmed in poultry or other captive birds at an individual premises, Protection and Surveillance Zones are declared to prevent the spread of disease beyond the area around the infected farm. Keepers of poultry or other captive birds kept within a Protection Zone or Surveillance Zone (or temporary control zones or other low pathogenic restricted zones) must comply with the biosecurity requirements declared specifically for such zones. This does not remove the obligation to comply with the additional biosecurity measures required by this Declaration, including enhanced biosecurity measures if the premises contains a large numbers of birds.
- (2) “poultry” means a bird reared or kept in captivity for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, or of other products, for restocking supplies of game or for the purposes of any breeding programme for the production of such categories of birds.
- (3) “other captive bird” means a bird kept in captivity which is not poultry and includes a pet bird and a bird kept for shows, races, exhibitions, competitions, breeding or for sale.
- (4) “keeper” for the purpose of this Declaration means any person who is responsible for poultry or other captive birds, whether on a permanent or temporary basis.
- (5) “premises” for the purpose of this Declaration means any house, shed, aviary, range, coop, netted area, yard or open area which is used to keep poultry or other captive birds and includes contiguous ancillary areas such as bird feed bins, and storage of bird manure.
- (6) “range” for the purposes of this declaration means any outdoor areas where poultry and captive birds are allowed access at any time.
- (7) “covered area” in Schedule 1 Part 2 paragraph 4 means that the area where feed and water are placed must be covered to prevent it being accessed or contaminated by wild birds. Placing feed on the ground or in uncovered troughs to which wild birds can gain access is not permitted.
- (8) “zoo” means a zoo/aquarium or premises within the meaning of section 1(2) of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 which is operated under the authority of a licence under that Act or is subject to a dispensation, in a direction under section 14(1) of the Act, that the Act shall not apply to that zoo.
- (9) Nothing in this Declaration removes obligations on keepers of poultry or other captive birds from existing animal welfare requirements.
- (10) Guidance on biosecurity measures for poultry and kept birds may be found in Animal Health Act biosecurity guidance via <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu>.
- (11) Anyone who keeps poultry or other captive birds must keep a close watch on them for any signs of disease and must seek prompt advice from their vet if they have any concerns. For details of how to report suspicion of disease see www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu.

Schedule 1 - Minimum biosecurity measures applying to all keepers

Any keeper of poultry (including game birds and pet birds) or other captive birds irrespective of how they are kept, must take appropriate and practicable steps, that can be demonstrated to an inspector on request, to ensure that—

- (1) precautions are taken to avoid the transfer of virus contamination between premises, including cleansing and disinfection of equipment, vehicles and footwear. Where there are more than 50 poultry or other captive birds, place foot dip containing Defra-approved poultry disinfectant at the correct dilution rate at strategic points including at the entry and exit of all houses or outdoor areas where birds are kept, and footwear must be cleaned using the dips on entry and exit or alternatively disposable over-shoes or footwear should be changed when moving between bird and non-bird areas;
- (2) feed, water and bedding are stored undercover and steps are taken to prevent access by wild birds and to minimise the risk of virus contamination;
- (3) ducks and geese should not be kept in the same pen or building as other poultry species;
- (4) there is no direct contact with poultry or other captive birds on other neighbouring premises;
- (5) effective vermin control is carried out in any part of the premises where poultry or other captive birds are kept;
- (6) the movement of people (other than in a zoo), vehicles or equipment to and from the part of the premises where poultry are kept is reduced to only essential movements for looking after their welfare, collecting eggs and feeding or movements for official or inspection visits;
- (7) records are kept (other than in a zoo) of all vehicles that enter any part of the premises where poultry are kept and of all people who come into any direct contact with the poultry.
- (8) records of poultry, captive birds and egg movements must be kept and made available to an inspector or veterinary inspector on demand. Records should include:
 - the quantity and description (including species of bird or type of egg) transported or marketed;
 - the date of the movement off the premises;
 - the premises of destination (if known);
 - the name and address of the person to whom ownership or possession is being or has been transferred;
- (9) buildings that house the birds are maintained and any defects that allow water ingress or other contamination to enter the building are rectified without undue delay.
- (10) Where birds are not housed, poultry or other captive birds must be kept in fenced / enclosed outdoor areas subject to the following conditions –
 - (a) other than in zoos, access to open or permanent standing water is restricted by fencing off and netting ponds, standing water, or waterlogged land to prevent access by poultry or other captive birds;
 - (b) feed and water are provided under cover where wild birds cannot gain access;
 - (c) any carcasses of wild birds are removed from the outdoor fenced range area;
 - (d) there is regular cleaning and disinfecting of all concrete walkways, paths and similar surfaces to which poultry or other captive birds or wild birds have access.

- (e) the range area is regularly inspected to ensure it is not contaminated with feathers or faecal material from wild birds and reasonable steps are taken to remove such contamination that may be present as soon as is practicable;
- (f) before placing any new structures or enclosures on land for the purpose of keeping poultry or other captive birds outdoors, the keeper must arrange for the inspection of the relevant site for feathers and faecal matter from wild birds and, if such material is discovered, remove such material;
- (g) measures are taken to discourage wild birds (in particular gulls and wild waterfowl) from entering the outdoor range area and that wild birds are not attracted to the vicinity of the outdoor range area,
- (h) measures are in place to ensure that wild birds are not attracted to areas under the control of the keeper, in the vicinity of the outdoor area, in particular to watercourses, reservoirs, ponds or other standing water;
- (i) proactive measures (for example, bird scarers, foils, streamers) are taken to discourage wild birds, (in particular gulls and wild waterfowl), from entering the fenced outdoor areas or congregating in the vicinity of the outdoor range area, in particular to open or standing water;
- (j) there is regular inspection of the site and consideration that these conditions continue to be met, minimising the risk of contact with wild birds

Schedule 2 –Enhanced biosecurity measures for premises with over 500 poultry or other captive birds

- (1) Any keeper of more than 500 poultry or other captive birds must, in addition to the minimum measures set out in Schedule 1, apply the following enhanced biosecurity measures in these separate parts of the poultry premises–
 - (a) a poultry/captive bird (live-bird) part (for example, in the Lion code this area is referred to as the ‘Specific’ area; and in Red Tractor as ‘defined biosecure areas’);
 - (b) a private (ancillary use) part (for example, in the Lion code this area is referred to as the ‘General’ area; and in Red Tractor as ‘defined biosecure areas’); and
 - (c) a restricted access (bio-secure barrier) part.

- (2) The following measures apply to a poultry/captive bird (live-bird) part of the premises–
 - (a) access is restricted to essential authorised personnel only;
 - (b) keepers must operate effective barrier hygiene, including changing clothing and footwear, before entering and on exit from the live-bird part;
 - (c) only essential equipment and vehicles are permitted to enter the live-bird part;
 - (d) the exterior of any vehicles, including fork-lifts and pallet trolleys (particularly wheels and wheel arches) and equipment which enter or leave the live-bird part of the premises must be cleansed and disinfected on both entry and exit; and
 - (e) thorough cleansing and disinfecting (based on industry best practice) of housing and equipment must be undertaken at the end of a production cycle and before new birds are introduced; and
 - (f) records must be kept of vehicles and personnel entering and leaving the live-bird part.

- (3) The following measures apply to a private (ancillary use) part of the premises–
 - (a) access is limited to essential personnel only, and full biosecurity practices should be adopted on entry and exit to the part of the premises;
 - (b) this part of the premises should be fully separated from the live-bird part with a clear demarcation;
 - (c) waste and fallen stock must be held in appropriately biosecure facilities in this part of the premises with clear separation between both the live-bird part and the restricted access bio-secure barrier part; and
 - (d) the exterior of any vehicles (focussing on wheels and wheel arches) which enters or leaves the part must be cleansed and disinfected on both entry and exit.
 - (e) egg producers should ensure the packing, handling and storage of second quality eggs / farm seconds is managed in a biosecure manner. Plastic egg trays must be cleansed and disinfected before use and records maintained as detailed in Schedule 1 (6).

- (4) The following measures apply to the restricted access (bio-secure barrier) part of the premises–
 - (a) access by the public should be controlled and only essential workers or contractors should enter this bio-secure barrier part; and
 - (b) non-essential vehicles must not enter this bio-secure barrier part.
 - (c) Keepers must regularly inspect the fabric and structural integrity of any building used to house poultry for holes and leaks, with particular emphasis on roofs, gutters and

downpipes. Any holes and leaks must be repaired without undue delay as many recent cases of avian influenza have been linked to water ingress and flooding.

Schedule 3 - Avian Influenza Prevention Zone

The Avian Influenza Prevention Zone applies to the whole of England

The interactive map is available at:

<https://defra.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8cb1883eda5547c6b91b5d5e6aeba90d>