

## The Welsh Government

### Declaration of an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone

1. The Welsh Ministers have carried out a risk assessment under article 6(1) of the Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (Wales) (No 2) Order 2006 (SI 2006/2927 W.262) (“the Order”).
2. To reduce the risk of the transmission of avian influenza to poultry or other captive birds from wild birds or from any other source, following the increased risk levels of avian influenza transmission affecting Wales, the Welsh Ministers under article 6(1) of the Order declare the whole of Wales, as described in Schedule 3, an Avian Influenza Prevention Zone.
3. Pursuant to articles 6(2) and 6(4) of the Order, and having taken account of the criteria set out in article 6(3), the Welsh Ministers consider it necessary to impose the following measures within the Avian Influenza Prevention Zone in order to reduce the risk of transmission of avian influenza.
4. All keepers of poultry and other captive birds in Wales must comply with the minimum biosecurity measures in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to this Declaration.
5. All keepers of 500 or more poultry or other captive birds must comply with the measures in Schedules 1 and 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.
6. These measures apply from 17:00 on Wednesday 3 November 2021 and shall remain in force until the declaration is otherwise amended or revoked by further declaration.
7. This Declaration is made under article 6 of the Order.

Signed

Christianne Glossop, Chief Veterinary Officer

On behalf of the Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales, and Trefnydd

Dated: 16:00 on 3 November 2021

Copies of this Declaration and of the Order are available via <https://gov.wales/avian-influenza>

*Failure to comply with this Declaration may be an offence under section 72 or 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981.*

Notes:

- (1) Where avian influenza is confirmed in poultry or other captive birds at an individual premises, Protection, Restricted and Surveillance Zones are declared to prevent the spread of disease beyond the area around the infected farm. Keepers within a Protection, Restricted or Surveillance Zone (or temporary control zones or other low pathogenic restricted zones) must comply with the biosecurity requirements declared specifically for such zones. However, 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 large numbers of birds.
- (2) “poultry” for the purposes of this Declaration 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” for the purposes of this Declaration 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 land, building, 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 5 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 and water 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, and private veterinary advice should be sought by a keeper who is concerned about the suitability of housing conditions.
- (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](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu).

## **Schedule 1 - Minimum biosecurity measures applying to all keepers**

### **Part 1**

All keepers 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, foot dip must be placed containing an 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 not exposed to virus contamination, including stored in a means not accessible to wild birds;
- (3) ducks and geese should not be kept in the same pen or building as other species of poultry or captive bird.
- (4) effective vermin control is carried out in any part of the premises where poultry or other captive birds are kept;
- (5) 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, feeding, inspection visits or visits by officials who are authorised by law to be on the premises;
- (6) 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;
- (7) records of poultry, captive birds and egg movements must be kept and made available to a 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;
- (8) buildings that house the birds are maintained and defects rectified immediately that may allow water ingress or other contamination;

### **Part 2**

Outdoor range areas (all outdoor areas where poultry or other captive birds have access) must be fenced to keep birds within the range and must be actively managed by the keeper to ensure that–

- (1) all reasonable steps are taken to remove from the range area contaminated feathers or faecal material from wild birds that may be present;
- (2) access to open or standing water is restricted (other than in a zoo) by fencing off and netting ponds, standing water, or waterlogged land to prevent access by poultry or other captive birds;

- (3) there is no direct contact with poultry or other captive birds on other neighbouring premises;
- (4) ducks and geese should not be kept in the same fenced outdoor range area as other species of poultry or captive bird;
- (5) feed and water are kept, and birds are fed, indoors or under a covered area of the outdoor range area which sufficiently discourages the landing of wild birds and thereby prevents contact with wild birds through water or feed;
- (6) measures are in place to ensure that wild birds are not attracted to the vicinity of the outdoor range area, in particular to permanent puddles, ponds or other standing water;
- (7) active measures (for example, bird scares, foils, streamers) are taken to discourage wild birds from entering the outdoor range area;
- (8) any carcasses of wild birds are removed from the outdoor range area;
- (9) 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;
- (10) 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; and
- (11) 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 500 or more poultry or captive birds**

- (1) All keepers of 500 or more poultry or captive birds must, in addition to the minimum biosecurity measures set out in Schedule 1, comply with the enhanced biosecurity measures in this Schedule. Separate measures apply to the following parts of the premises on which poultry or captive birds or both are kept –
  - (a) a poultry/captive bird (live-bird) part
  - (b) a private (ancillary use) part 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 (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;
  - (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 biosecure barrier part;
  - (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; and,
  - (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 (biosecure barrier) part of the premises–
  - (a) access by the public should be controlled and only essential workers or contractors should enter this biosecure barrier part;
  - (b) non-essential vehicles must not enter this biosecure 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; and
  - (d) wild game birds should not be fed within 500m of the restricted access part of the premises where this area is under the control of the keeper.

### **Schedule 3 - Avian Influenza Prevention Zone**

The Avian Influenza Prevention Zone applies to the whole of Wales.

The interactive map is available at:

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