

## Updated Outbreak Assessment #14

# Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the UK and Europe

14 February 2022

Ref: VITT/1200 HPAI in the UK and Europe

### **Disease Report**

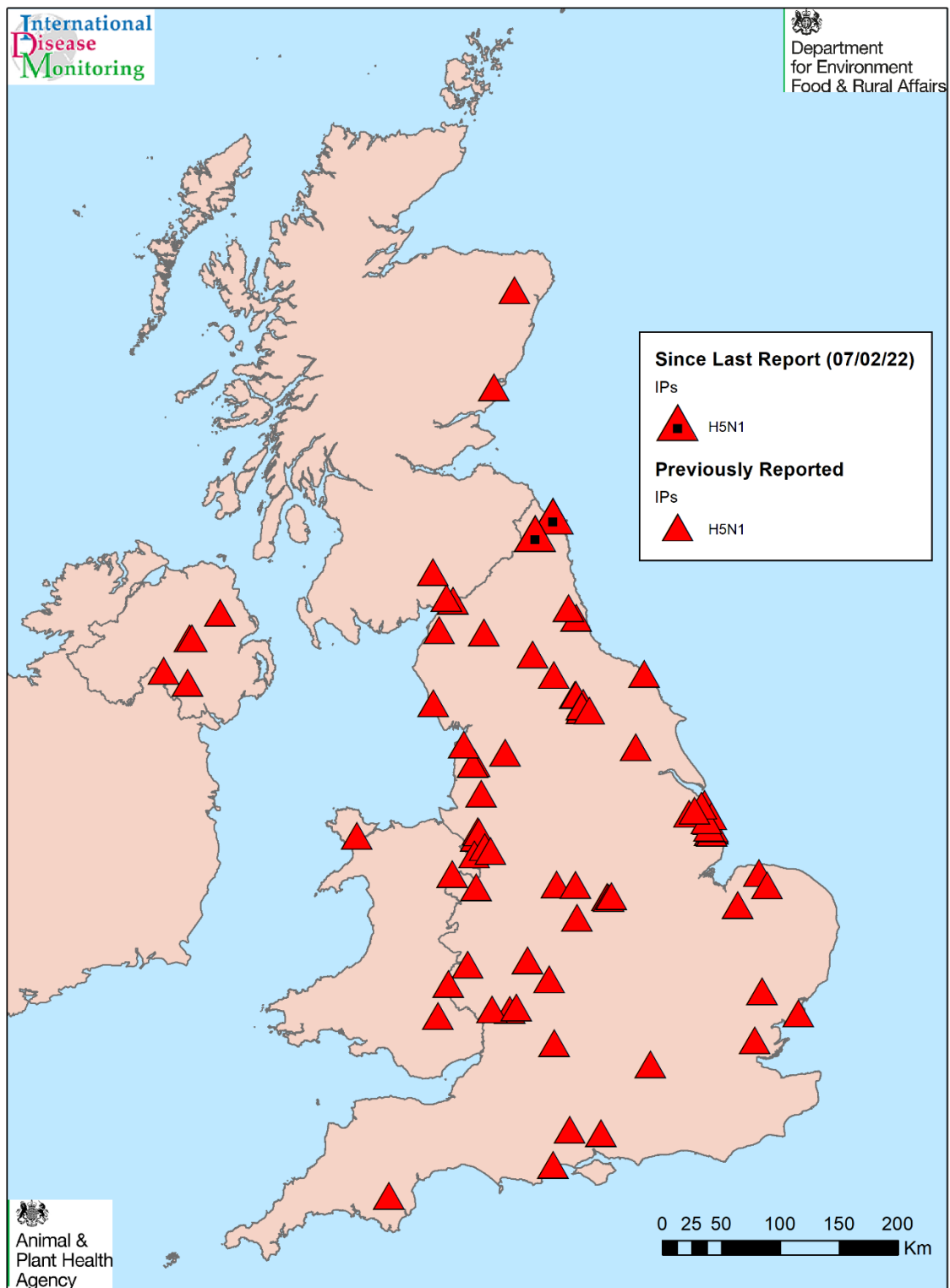
Since our last outbreak assessment on 07 February 2022, there continue to be reports of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 both in Europe and in the United Kingdom (UK). This includes three further confirmed outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the UK.

There have been a further two confirmed outbreaks in Great Britain (GB) of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last assessment, both of which have occurred in backyard flocks in Northumberland, England. In Northern Ireland (NI), there has been a further HPAI H5N1 outbreak confirmed in a backyard flock in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh since our last assessment (DAERA 2022).

Since 07 February 2022, OIE has reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Slovakia and Spain.

Wild bird HPAI H5 cases continue to be reported in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden. The highest number of wild bird cases reported in the last week was for Germany (120) increasing from 54 reported in the previous week, although many of these go back to early January and even December.

Map 1: HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry<sup>1</sup> and captive birds across the United Kingdom, October 2021 to 14 February 2022.



Date: 14/02/2022  
Map prepared by IDM

UK HPAI IPs  
October 2021 - February 2022

## Situation Assessment

### *United Kingdom*

The first detection of HPAI H5N1 virus this HPAI season was in rescued wild swans and captive poultry at a swan sanctuary in Worcester (England) on 15 October 2021. Since then, there have been 86 further confirmed outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry and captive birds across Great Britain (Map 1), (Table 1) taking the total to 87. Of these 87 outbreaks, 78 have occurred in England, six have occurred in Scotland and three in Wales.

In the week since our last assessment on 7 February 2022 there have been two new outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry premises in GB. Both of these outbreaks occurred in the county of Northumberland, England.

Since our last report, there has also been one further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 confirmed in a backyard flock of mixed species in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh in NI. The total number of poultry outbreaks in NI is now six across the counties of Tyrone, Antrim, Armagh and Fermanagh (DAERA, 2022).

**Table 1: Poultry<sup>1</sup> and captive bird outbreaks of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 in Great Britain since 1 October 2021, as of 14 February 2022**

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
1	27 October 2021	Near Wychavon, Worcester	Rescued wild swans (adults and young), rescued and captive geese, ducks, and chickens.
2	2 November 2021	Near Chirk, Cheshire	Backyard chickens
3	4 November 2021	Near Arbroath, Angus	Mixed backyard flock of 16 chickens, 20 guinea fowl and 12 ducks.
4	8 November 2021	Near Alcester, Bidford	Small flock of 31 turkeys and 19 chicken

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
5	11 November 2021	Near Kirby Cross, Essex	Small flock of mixed geese, chickens, guinea fowl
6	12 November 2021	Near Preston, Lancashire	Commercial turkey premises
7	13 November 2021	Near Northallerton, North Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens
8	16 November 2021	Near Preston, Lancashire	Backyard chickens
9	17 November 2021	Near Willington, Derbyshire	Commercial turkey premises
10	19 November 2021	Near Pokesdown, Bournemouth	Backyard ducks
11	19 November 2021	Near Silecroft, Cumbria	Commercial free range laying hens
12	21 November 2021	Near Mouldsworth, Chester	Commercial turkey premises
13	21 November 2021	Near North Fambridge, Essex	Small flock of mixed geese, chickens, ducks
14	21 November 2021	Near Holkham, Norfolk	Small flock of mixed chickens and turkeys
15	21 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
16	25 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
17	25 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
18	26 November 2021	Near Loughborough, Leicestershire	Commercial free range laying hens
19	26 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
20	27 November 2021	Near Blackpool, Lancashire	Mixed ornamental birds
21	26 November 2021	Near Anglesey, Wales	Backyard hobby farm
22	26 November 2021	Near Clitheroe, Lancashire	Mixed captive birds
23	28 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Backyard hobby farm
24	29 November 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial turkey premises
25	01 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial free range laying hens
26	02 December 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial free range laying hens
27	02 December 2021	Staffordshire	Backyard hobby farm
28	02 December 2021	Herefordshire	Commercial broiler farm
29	04 December 2021	Dumfries	Commercial laying hens
30	04 December 2021	Powys	Mixed captive birds

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
31	04 December 2021	Yorkshire	Backyard turkeys
32	04 December 2021	Gloucestershire	Wildfowl Park
33	04 December 2021	Yorkshire	Commercial laying hens
34	06 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial laying hens
35	07 December 2021	Leicestershire	Commercial laying hens
36	07 December 2021	near Pocklington, East Yorkshire	Commercial ducks
37	08 December 2021	Near Sudbury, South Suffolk	Commercial laying hens
38	08 December 2021	Near Thirsk, North Yorkshire	Commercial turkeys
39	09 December 2021	Cumbria	Commercial laying hens
40	09 December 2021	Dumfries	Backyard mixed species
41	10 December 2021	Near Moffat, Dumfriesshire	Backyard mixed species
42	10 December 2021	Near Highworth, Wiltshire	Commercial turkeys
43	10 December 2021	Near Clifford, Herefordshire	Commercial turkeys

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
44	11 December 2021	Near Washington, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear	Mixed wildfowl
45	11 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
46	11 December 2021	Near Willington, Derbyshire	Mixed poultry
47	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
48	12 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
49	14 December 2021	Near Middleton-in-Teesdale, County Durham	Backyard chickens
50	14 December 2021	Near Pocklington, Yorkshire	Commercial ducks
51	14 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
52	14 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial broiler breeder and laying hens
53	15 December 2021	Near Atherstone, Leicestershire	Backyard mixed species
54	15 December 2021	Near Wem, Shropshire	Commercial mixed species

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
55	15 December 2021	Near Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway	Backyard mixed species
56	16 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial chickens
57	16 December 2021	Near Thirsk, Yorkshire	Commercial broiler chickens
58	16 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
59	17 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
60	18 December 2021	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
61	18 December 2021	Near Frodsham, Cheshire	Commercial mixed species
62	22 December 2021	Near Alvanley, Cheshire	Backyard ducks
63	22 December 2021	Near Buckfastleigh, Devon	Backyard ducks
64	28 December 2021	Near Pentney, Norfolk	Commercial turkeys
65	28 December 2021	Near North Somercotes, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
66	30 December 2021	Near Romsey, Hampshire	Backyard mixed species

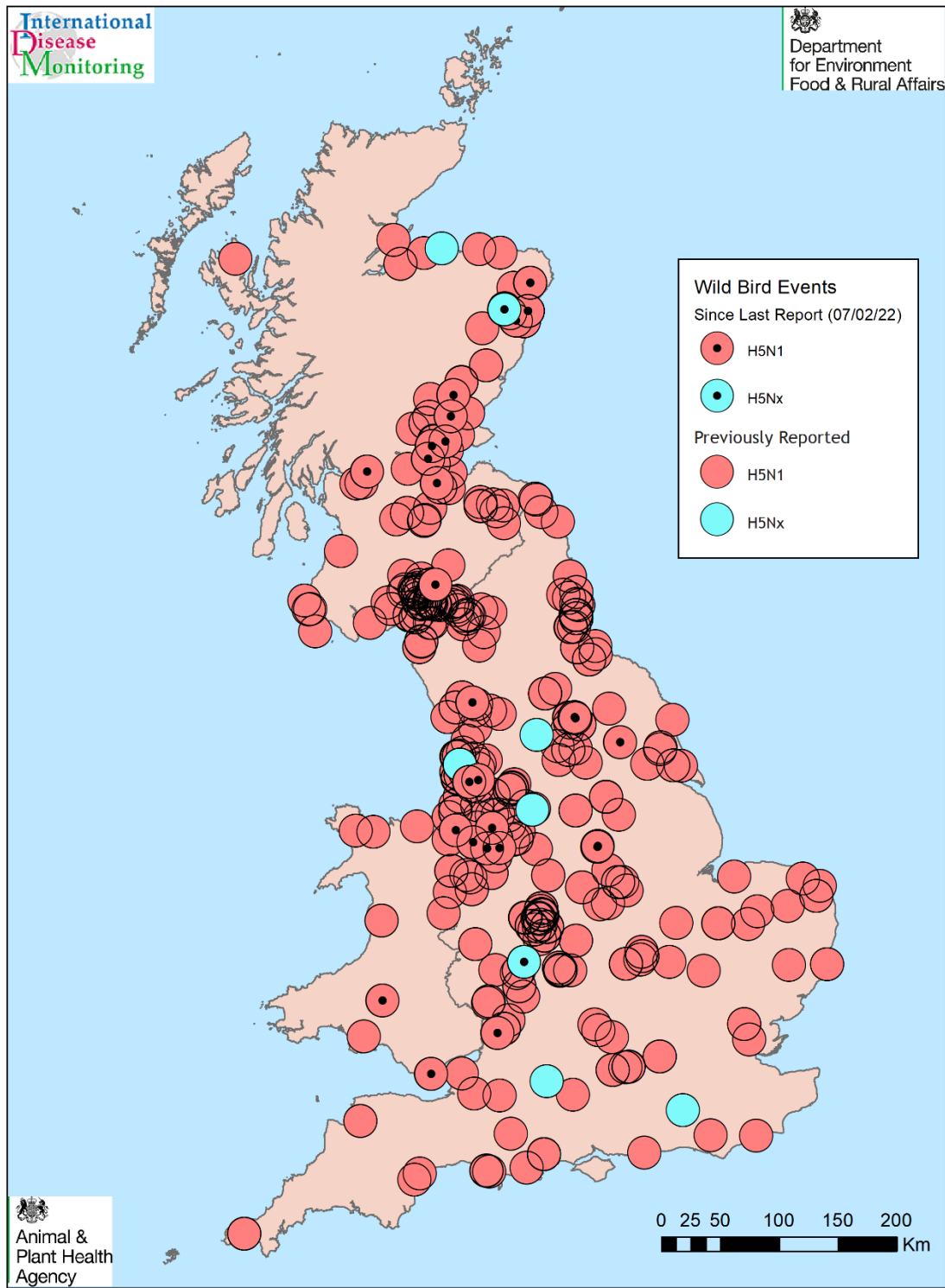


Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
67	31 December 2021	Near Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire	Backyard mixed species
68	31 December 2021	Near Melton Mowbray, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
69	02 January 2022	Near Eton, Berkshire	Rescued wild swans
70	03 January 2022	Near Alford, Lincolnshire	Backyard chickens
71	04 January 2022	Near Carlisle, Cumbria	Commercial mixed species
72	05 January 2022	Near Louth, Lincolnshire	Commercial turkeys
73	07 January 2022	Near Upholland, Lancashire	Backyard mixed species
74	10 January 2022	Near Louth, Lincolnshire	Commercial laying hens
75	13 January 2022	Near Tattenhall, Cheshire	Commercial grandparent breeder turkeys
76	13 January 2022	Near Tarporley, Cheshire	Commercial breeder turkeys
77	20 January 2022	Near Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	Backyard mixed species
78	22 January 2022	Near Crewe, Cheshire	Commercial turkeys
79	22 January 2022	Near Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Backyard mixed species

Outbreak Count	Date HPAI H5N1 confirmed	Location, County	Description
80	25 January 2022	Near Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	City farm smallholder mixed species
81	26 January 2022	Near Whitby, North Yorkshire	Wildlife rescue centre mixed species
82	28 January 2022	Near Calveley, Cheshire	Commercial turkeys
83	28 January 2022	Near Ashleworth, Gloucestershire	Backyard chickens
84	4 February 2022	Near Bishops Waltham, Hampshire	Commercial broiler breeder chickens
85	5 February 2022	Near Fakenham, Norfolk	Conservation park mixed species
86	9 February 2022	Near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland	Backyard mixed species
87	14 February 2022	Near Wooler, Northumberland	Backyard mixed species

<sup>1</sup> According to the 2021 OIE definition of poultry: [Terrestrial Code Online Access - OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

**Map 2: HPAI H5 cases in wild birds across Great Britain October 2021 to 14 February 2022**



Date: 14/02/2022  
Map prepared by IDM

**GB HPAI Wild Bird Events**  
October 2021 - February 2022

In the week since our last outbreak assessment on 07 February 2022, HPAI H5 has been detected in a further 14 wild bird locations in GB, bringing the total to 196 separate wild bird positive locations, involving 35 different bird species in 64 separate counties (Table 2). There have been 10 cases for which the H5 genotype has been identified but the N type has not. These cases are currently undergoing further processing to identify the Neuraminidase genotype strain (H5Nx in Map 2).

For further details, please see the report (updated weekly) on findings of [HPAI in wild birds](#) in GB. and [NI](#).

**Table 2: Wild bird species in Great Britain that have tested positive for HPAI H5 as of 14 February 2022**

Region and species	Total number of birds testing positive
<b>England</b>	<b>502</b>
Barnacle Goose	10
Bewick's Swan	1
Black headed gull	13
Black Swan	2
Canada Goose	98
Common Buzzard	35
Coot	1
Curlew	2
Goshawk	1
Great-crested Grebe	2
Grey Heron	1
Greylag goose	26
Guillemot	1
Gull	5
Herring Gull	6
Kestrel	4
Lapwing	1
Little Gull	1
Mallard Duck	4
Mute Swan	201
Peregrine Falcon	4
Pheasant	7
Pink Footed goose	12
Red Kite	1
Sparrowhawk	5

Region and species	Total number of birds testing positive
Unidentified Swan	17
Unspecified Duck	1
Unspecified Goose	12
Whooper Swan	27
Widgeon	1
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>138</b>
Barnacle Goose	31
Blackbird	1
Canada Goose	3
Common Buzzard	29
Greylag goose	8
Gull	2
Herring Gull	1
Kestrel	1
Magpie	1
Mute Swan	17
Pink Footed goose	5
Red Kite	1
Sea Eagle	1
Sparrowhawk	1
Unidentified Swan	10
Unspecified Bird of Prey	2
Unspecified Duck	2
Unspecified Goose	15
Whooper Swan	7
<b>Wales</b>	<b>16</b>
Canada Goose	2
Common Buzzard	2
Herring Gull	1
Mute Swan	4
Pheasant	5
Unspecified Goose	1
Unspecified Pigeon	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>656</b>

## **Europe**

The total numbers of HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry and wild bird cases in Europe are presented in Table 3. This is a rapidly changing picture, with new disease reports being made to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on a daily basis. Numbers reported are from OIE's WAHIS platform.

**Table 3 Events (to 14 February 2022) of HPAI H5 in domestic poultry (P) and cases in wild birds (WB) since 1 October 2021 in Europe, excluding the UK, according to OIE report date**

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Austria			28						28
Belgium	5		50	2					57
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2						2
Bulgaria		10							10
Croatia			7	2					9
Czech Republic			16	4					20
Denmark		1	85	4	1	1			92
Estonia			7		2	1			10
Finland			12		2				14
France			44	115					159
Germany			785	56			1	1	843
Greece			1						1

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Hungary			23	113					136
Ireland			66	6					72
Italy			18	240					258
Latvia			2						2
Luxembourg			3						3
Moldova				1					1
Netherlands	1		144	20	2				167
Norway			5	2					7
Poland			26	83					109
Portugal			7	2					9
Romania			7						7
Russia	34	11	12	7					64
Serbia and Montenegro			3		3		1		7
Slovakia			17	2	1				20
Slovenia			39	1					40
Spain			15	6					21

Country	H5 (WB)	H5 (P)	H5N1 (WB)	H5N1 (P)	H5N8 (WB)	H5N8 (P)	H5N2 (WB)	H5N3 (WB)	Total
Sweden			33	4	1				38
Switzerland			1						1
Ukraine	2	1							3

### **Northern Europe (OIE data only, by report date)**

In the week since our last outbreak assessment on 07 February 2022, HPAI H5 has been reported in 10 European countries (OIE). The total number of European countries affected this season according to IZSVe (2022) is currently 30.

Since our last assessment, **Belgium** has not reported any further outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry but has reported 13 cases of HPAI H5N1 and two cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds. The H5N1 cases concerned 10 barnacle geese (*Branta leucopsis*), two common buzzards (*Buteo buteo*), two great cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), one Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), one common wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), one common gull (*Larus canus*) and an unidentified goose. The HPAI H5 cases were reported in a grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and a barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*).

According to OIE, there has been a further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the **Czech Republic** within the last week. The outbreak occurred on a duck farm with approximately 3,937 animals located in the village of Lipoltice which is approximately 80 km east of Prague. There have also been five reported outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in non-commercial backyard poultry and two cases recorded in mute swans (*Cygnus olor*).

**Denmark** has reported 12 HPAI H5N1 events in wild birds since our last assessment, according to OIE. These reports concerned seven common buzzards (*Buteo buteo*), three whooper swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), one barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*) and a European herring gull (*Larus argentatus*).

**Germany** has reported one outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last report, according to OIE data. The outbreak occurred in a backyard premises with approximately 10 laying hens, located in the northern municipality of Satow. There have also been 119 events of HPAI H5N1 in wild birds reported by OIE since our last assessment, with unidentified *Anatidae* (91), *Cygnus* (9), *Laridae* (7), *Accipitridae* (6),



*Ardeidae* (2), *Corvidae* (1), *Pelecanidae* (1), *Phalacrocoracidae* (1) and *Scolopacidae* (1) species affected. There was an additional case of HPAI H5N2 reported in an unidentified *Cygnus* species.

The **Netherlands** has reported two outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry since our last report. The affected premises comprise of a layer farm with 5,664 birds and a hobby layer premises with 285 birds. There have been no further HPAI H5N1 cases in wild birds reported by OIE in the last week.

**Romania** has not reported any outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last report. There has been an HPAI H5N1 event reported in wild birds in the last week, involving one mute swan (*Cygnus olor*).

According to OIE, **Russia** has reported three outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry within the last week. All three premises had turkeys, with the reported number of animals ranging from 20 to 32,257. There have been no further reports of HPAI in wild birds.

**Slovakia** has reported a further outbreak of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry since our last assessment, as reported by OIE. The affected premises is a backyard flock of approximately 13 animals, no further information on the species was reported. There were also three HPAI H5N1 events reported in wild birds, involving a total of six mute swans (*Cygnus olor*).

**Sweden** has not reported any HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry in the last week. There have been three wild birds reported, these were all common buzzards (*Buteo buteo*) which were found dead.

According to OIE, there have been no further reports of HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry or cases in wild birds between 07 and 14 February in **Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, the Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Ireland, Slovenia or Ukraine**. The Faroe Islands therefore still remains the most north-westerly point of the epizootic.

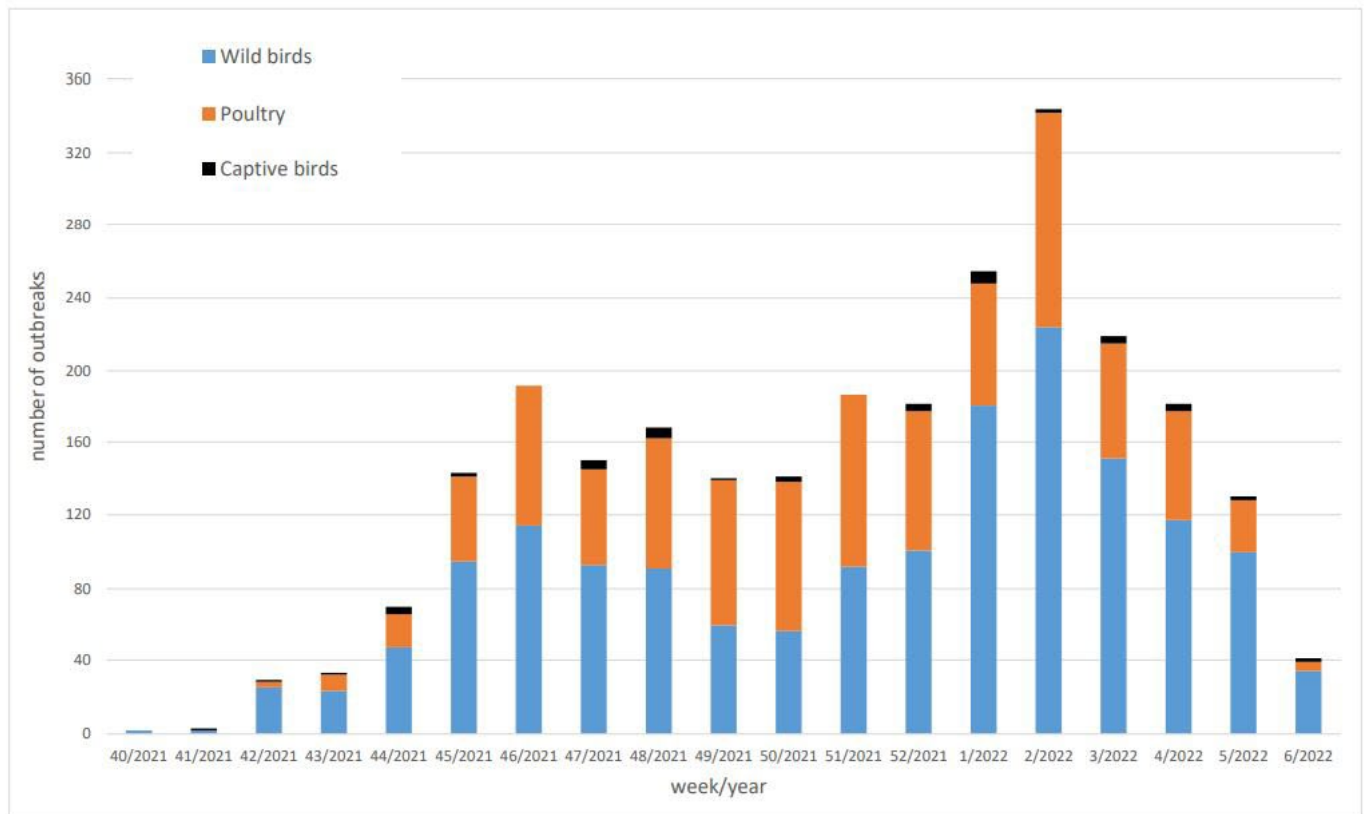
#### ***Southern Europe (OIE data only, by report date)***

**Spain** has reported a further four outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in domestic poultry in the last week. Three of these premises keep fattening turkeys, no further information was reported on the species kept at the fourth premises. The number of animals was reported for three of the farms and this ranged from 8,000 to 28,800. Three of the farms are located in southern Spain, with two of these in the Huelva province. The fourth farm is located in the northern province of Valladolid. There have also been five HPAI H5N1

events reported in wild birds, involving a total of 34 white storks (*Ciconia ciconia*) and 30 grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*).

There have been no further reports of HPAI H5N1 outbreaks in domestic poultry or cases in wild birds in **Italy** or **Portugal** since our last assessment.

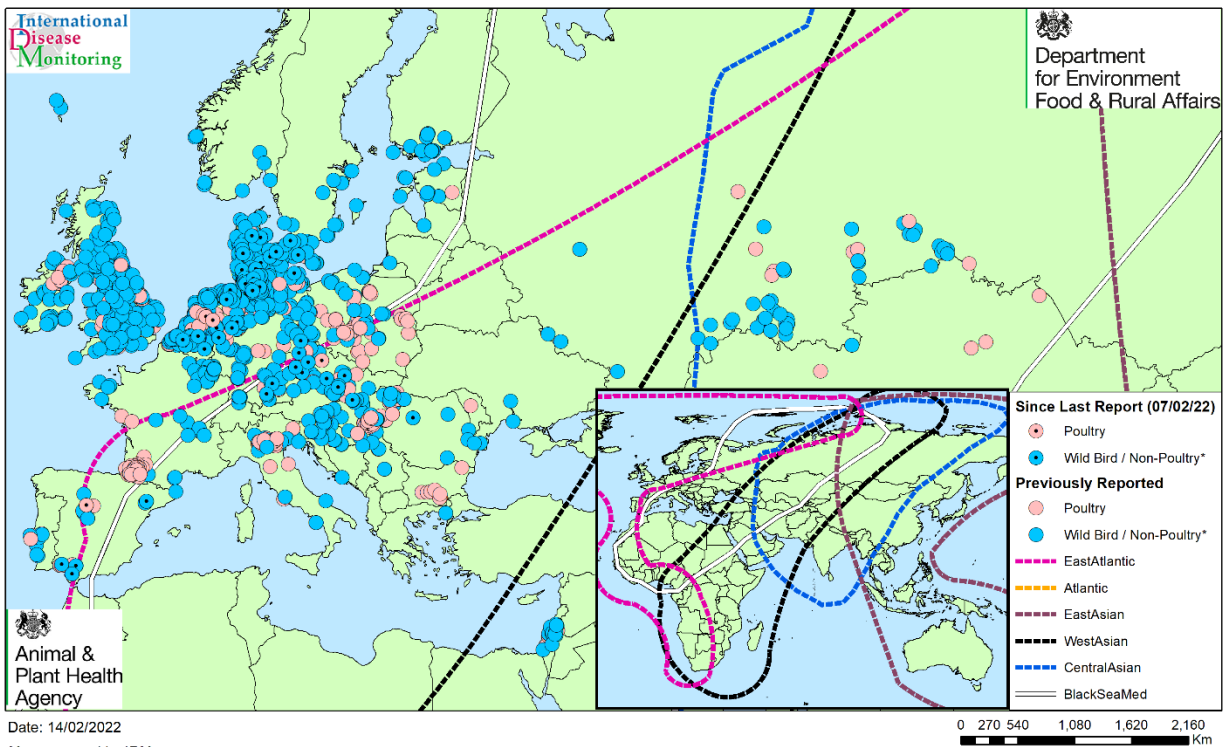
**Figure 1: Number of HPAI positive events reported in poultry, captive and wild birds each week in Europe from October 2021 to 14 February 2022 (IZSVe, 2022)**



Across Europe, the number of outbreaks continues to decrease (Figure 1) across poultry, wild, and captive birds. However, the overall numbers observed are roughly two times higher than the same time period in the [2020/21 season, week 4 and 5](#).

The map below (Map 3) shows the distribution of HPAI H5 outbreaks in poultry and captive birds together with cases in wild birds in Europe reported to OIE between September 2021 and 14 February 2022. Those events reported since our last outbreak assessment on 07 February are distinguished with dots.

**Map 3: HPAI outbreaks (from OIE) in poultry, captive, and wild birds across Europe, September 2021 to 14 February 2022.**



**Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Poultry and Non-Poultry\***  
 September 2021 - February 2022  
 Overlay: Migratory Bird Flyways

OIE Data Only  
 \*OIE Defined

## Implications for the UK

Given the continuing reports of wild bird cases of HPAI H5N1 across GB, the domestic poultry and captive bird populations in GB remain under high infection pressure, particularly where biosecurity is sub-optimal. Even where biosecurity is good, the ongoing high wild bird infection pressure will highlight any weaknesses that exist. There has been an unprecedented number of poultry outbreaks and wild bird cases reported in the 2021/22 season not only for the UK but also across Europe, and a long tail in the epizootic is expected over the coming months. Although the number of wild bird cases of HPAI H5 appear to be decreasing across northern European countries, the continued reports of cases in wild birds and an increased number of outbreaks affecting poultry premises in Spain are suggestive of its continued spread in southern Europe. It should be noted that trends in wild bird cases in Europe are of little importance as a predictor for the UK as the winter progresses through into the spring, as the birds that migrate

from continental Europe to overwinter in GB have arrived by this stage of winter and some will be making their return journey starting as early as next month.

## Conclusion

Cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds and outbreaks in poultry continue to be reported across Europe and in GB since our last assessment.

Total numbers of migrating wild water birds (ducks, geese, and some swan species) have now peaked in GB, with the majority of wintering water birds having arrived by the end of January. These birds will begin their return journey from March. There have been 656 confirmed cases of HPAI H5 in wild birds in GB to 14 February 2022 across a range of species, including a significant number of resident sedentary birds of species such as mute swan, Canada goose and some raptors (including 66 buzzards across GB) indicating that exposure to infection within GB is still occurring. Furthermore, potential bridging species such as pigeons, gulls, pheasants and some raptors have tested positive. In continental Europe, pigeons, corvids and sparrows which could also serve as bridging species continue to be reported as infected.

HPAI H5 is continuing to circulate in both susceptible over-wintering migrant water birds and sedentary wild bird species within GB, with a greater number of events likely to be observed around water bird wintering sites. The risk level of HPAI H5 in wild birds is therefore maintained at **VERY HIGH** across GB.

The risk of exposure of poultry across the whole of GB is maintained at **MEDIUM** (with low uncertainty) where good biosecurity is applied, and at **HIGH** (with low uncertainty) where biosecurity is suboptimal. This assessment takes into consideration the Avian Influenza Protection Zone (AIPZ) and assumes that bird keepers are taking the additional biosecurity measures required.

On 24 November, the Chief Veterinary Officers for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland announced housing measures, which came into force on the 29 November 2021. It is now a legal requirement for all bird keepers to keep their birds indoors, to exclude contact with wild birds, and to follow strict biosecurity measures in order to limit the spread of and eradicate the disease. These housing measures build on the strengthened biosecurity requirements that were introduced as part of the AIPZ in GB on 3 November 2021, and in Northern Ireland on 17 November 2021.

We are continuing to closely monitor the situation and reviewing the risk.

It is particularly important that stringent adherence to good biosecurity practices is now not only maintained but is constantly being reviewed for further improvement. Strict

attention should be made to ensure compliance with reviewed contingency plans, with regular maintenance checks and repairs being carried out promptly on roofs and fabric of buildings – especially following damage caused by winter storms. Reinforcement of good biosecurity awareness behaviours and practices should be constantly instilled into personnel to prevent disease being introduced to poultry and captive birds. Special consideration should be made when bringing in equipment and materials, especially bedding and outer packages which may have become contaminated following environmental exposure whilst stored outside.

If you keep poultry (including game birds or as pets), you should follow our biosecurity best practice advice, which can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu#biosecurity-advice> .

Remain vigilant for any signs of disease in your flock and report any suspicious clinical signs of avian influenza to the Animal and Plant Health Agency. In England contact 03000 200 301. In Wales, contact 0300 303 8268. In Scotland, contact your local [Field Services Office](#). Further information is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu> including updated biosecurity advice for poultry keepers for England; <https://gov.wales/avian-influenza> for Wales; <http://gov.scot/avianinfluenza> for Scotland and; <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/avian-influenza-ai#AIPZ> for NI.

The OIE/FAO International Reference Laboratory/UK National Reference Laboratory at Weybridge has the necessary diagnostic capability for strains of avian influenza virus, whether of low or high pathogenicity, and continually monitors changes in the virus on a wide scale whilst utilising global networks to gain early insights to epidemiological trends and potential emergence of new genotypes which might change the risk profile. We will continue to report on any updates on the situation in Europe and in particular, any changes in disease distribution or wild bird movements which may increase the risk to the UK.

In England, any findings **of three or more** dead wild birds of any species, found at the same location at the same time should be reported to the Wild bird Helpline (Tel: 03459 33 55 77 – please select option 7). It is advisable that you do not touch these birds.

In Scotland and Wales, findings **of any number** of dead wild birds of any species, found at the same location at the same time should be reported to the Wild bird Helpline (Tel: 03459 33 55 77 – please select option 7). It is advisable that you do not touch these birds.

## Authors

Dr Lorna Freath

Anthony Pacey

Dr Paul Gale

Dr Lauren Perrin

## References

All outbreaks and cases were taken from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). *Please note that changes in format and level of detail are due to the change of data source for this report, from EU's Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS) to World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).*

DAERA (2022) [Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Avian influenza information page](#)

IZSve (2022) [IZSve report - Number of highly pathogenic avian influenza positive events notified by country and poultry category \(pdf\)](#)



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