

Statutory Document No. 2002/0027

*Animal Health Act 1996*

WELFARE OF FARMED ANIMALS ORDER 2002¹

Approved by Tynwald: 19 February 2002
Coming into Operation: 1 March 2002

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry by section 29 of the Animal Health Act 1996¹ and of all other enabling powers, the following Order is hereby made: —

1 Citation and commencement

This Order may be cited as The Welfare of Farmed Animals Order 2002 and shall come into force on 1 March 2002.

2 Interpretation and application

(1) In this Order: —

“**animal**” means any animal (including fish, reptiles or amphibians) bred or kept for the production of food, wool, skin or fur or for other farming purposes;

“**authorised officer**” means a veterinary officer or a veterinary surgeon or any other person for the time being authorised by the Department for the purposes of this Order;

“**battery cage**” means an enclosed space for laying hens in a battery system;

“**battery system**” means an arrangement of cages in rows or tiers or rows and tiers;

“**calf**” means a bovine animal up to six months old;

“**conventionally reared meat chicken**” means a hen of the species *Gallus gallus* which has reached laying maturity and is kept for meat production, other than one —

- (a) that is on a holding with fewer than 500 such animals or with only breeding stocks of such animals;
- (b) that is on a hatchery;

¹ 1996 c.22

- (c) in relation to which the term “extensive indoor (barn reared)”, “Free range”, “Traditional free range” or “Free range – total freedom” can be used within the meaning of point (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Annex V to Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards the marketing standards for poultrymeat²; or
- (d) that is organically reared in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91³;²

“**food business operator**” has the meaning given by Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety⁴;³

“**keeper**” means any natural or legal person responsible for animals, whether on a permanent or temporary basis including during transportation or at a market;

“**laying hen**” means a hen of the species *Gallus gallus* which has reached laying maturity and is kept for production of eggs not intended for hatching;⁴

“**litter**” means in relation to hens and conventionally reared meat chickens any friable material enabling those birds to satisfy their ethological needs;⁵

“**nest**” means a separate space for egg laying, the floor component of which may not include wire mesh that can come into contact with the birds, for an individual hen or for a group of hens;⁶

“**pig**” means an animal of the porcine species of any age, kept for breeding or fattening;

“**statutory welfare code**” means a code for the time being issued under section 30 of the Animal Health Act 1996;

“**stocking density**” means, in relation to any house in which conventionally reared meat chickens are kept, the total live weight of chickens which are present in the house at the same time per m² of usable area;⁷

“**usable area**” means —

- (a) in relation to laying hens, an area, other than that taken up by a nest, used by laying hens at least 30cm wide with a floor slope not exceeding 14% and with headroom of at least 45cm; or

² OJL 157, 17.6.08, p. 46.

³ OJL 189, 20.7.07, p. 1.

⁴ OJL 031, 1.2.02, p. 1.

- (b) in relation to conventionally reared meat chickens, a littered area accessible to the chickens at any time; and⁸

“**zootechnical treatment**” has the meaning given by Article 1(2)(c) of Directive 96/22/EEC⁵(b) concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists.

- (2) This Order shall apply to animals except: —
- (a) animals living in the wild;
 - (b) animals whilst at, and animals solely intended for use in, competitions, shows, cultural or sporting events or activities;
 - (c) experimental or laboratory animals; or
 - (d) any invertebrate animals.
- (3) Part I of Schedule 6 shall have effect for the purpose of the interpretation of Schedule 6.
- (4) In this Order any reference to an instrument of the European Community is to that instrument as amended at the time this Order is made.
- (5) Expressions used in this Order that are not defined in this Order and are used in the following Directives, have the meaning they bear in those Directives —
- (a) in relation to pigs, Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs⁶;
 - (b) in relation to conventionally reared meat chickens, Council Directive 2007/43/EC laying down minimum protective rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production⁷;
 - (c) in relation to laying hens, Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens⁸;
 - (d) in relation to calves, Council Directive 2008/119/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves⁹.
- (6) An expression used in articles 5, 5A, 6, 7, 8 and 9 or Schedule 1, which is not defined in this Order and which appears in Council Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes¹⁰, has the same meaning as it has for the purposes of that Directive.¹⁰

⁵ OJ No. L125, 23.5.96, p.3

⁶ OJL 47, 18.2.09, p. 5.

⁷ OJL 182, 12.7.07, p. 19.

⁸ OJL 203, 3.8.99, p. 53.

⁹ OJL 10, 15.1.09, p. 7.

¹⁰ OJL 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23.

3 Duties on owners and keepers of animals

- (1) Owners and keepers of animals shall take all reasonable steps: –
 - (a) to ensure the welfare of the animals under their care; and
 - (b) to ensure that the animals are not caused any unnecessary pain, suffering or injury.
- (2) Owners and keepers of animals (other than fish, reptiles and amphibians) shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the conditions under which the animals are bred or kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 1.
- (3) In deciding whether the conditions under which animals are being bred or kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the owner and keeper of the animals shall have regard to their species, and to their degree of development, adaptation and domestication, and to their physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge.

4 [Revoked]¹¹

5 Additional duties on owners and keepers of poultry (other than those kept in the systems referred to in Schedules 3A, 3B and 3C)

Owners and keepers of poultry (other than those kept in the systems referred to in Schedules 3A, 3B and 3C) shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the birds are kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 3.¹²

5A. Additional duties on owners and keepers of laying hens

Owners and keepers of establishments with more than 350 laying hens shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the birds are kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedules 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D.¹³

5B Additional duties on owners and keepers responsible for conventionally reared meat chickens

- (1) Owners and keepers of conventionally reared meat chickens must ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which such chickens are kept comply with Part 2 of Schedule 3E (additional conditions that apply in relation to conventionally reared meat chickens).
- (2) Part 1 of Schedule 3E (additional conditions that apply in relation to conventionally reared meat chickens) has effect.¹⁴

6 Additional duties on owners and keepers of calves confined for rearing and fattening

Owners and keepers of calves confined for rearing and fattening shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the animals are kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 4.

7 Additional duties on owners and keepers of cattle

Owners and keepers of cattle shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the animals are kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 5.

8 Additional duties on owners and keepers of pigs

Owners and keepers of pigs shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the animals are kept comply with: —

- (a) the requirements set out in Part II of Schedule 6; and
- (b) the requirements set out in Parts III, IV, V or VI of Schedule 6 (as the case may be) applicable to the particular category of pig being kept.

8A Training

Any person who employs or engages persons to attend to pigs must ensure that that person has received instructions and guidance on the relevant provisions of this Order.¹⁵

9 Additional duties on owners and keepers of rabbits

Owners and keepers of rabbits shall ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out in Schedule 1, the conditions under which the animals are kept comply with the requirements set out in Schedule 7.

10 Statutory welfare codes

- (1) Any person who employs or engages a person to attend to animals shall ensure that the person attending to the animals: —
 - (a) is acquainted with the provisions of all relevant statutory welfare codes relating to the animals being attended to;
 - (b) has access to a copy of those codes while he is attending to the animals; and
 - (c) has received instruction and guidance on those codes.
- (2) Any person who keeps animals, or who causes or knowingly permits animals to be kept, shall not attend to them unless he has access to all

relevant statutory welfare codes relating to the animals while he is attending to them, and is acquainted with the provisions of those codes.

10A Monitoring and follow-up at the slaughterhouse

Part 3 of Schedule 3E (additional conditions that apply in relation to conventionally reared meat chickens) has effect.¹⁶

11 Powers of an authorised officer

Where an authorised officer considers that animals are being kept in a way which is likely to cause unnecessary pain, suffering or injury, or in any other way in contravention of any provision of this Order, he may serve a notice on the person appearing to him to be in charge of the animals requiring that person, within the period stated in the notice, to take any action that the authorised officer considers to be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this Order and the authorised officer shall give his reasons for requiring that action to be taken.

12 Offences

- (1) A person who, without lawful authority or excuse: —
- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Order;
 - (b) fails to comply with a notice served under article 11 within the time specified in the notice;
 - (c) makes any entry in a record, or gives any information for the purposes of this order which he knows to be false in any material particular or, for those purposes, recklessly makes a statement or gives any information which is false in any material particular; or
 - (d) causes or permits any of the above,
- shall be guilty of an offence under the Animal Health Act 1996.
- (2) In any proceedings against an owner or keeper of animals for a failure to comply with article 3(1) or 3(2) (as read with article 3(3)), the owner or keeper, as the case may be, may rely on his compliance with any relevant recommendation contained in a statutory welfare code as tending to establish his compliance with the relevant article.

13 Revocations

The Welfare of Livestock Regulations 1996¹¹ are revoked.

¹¹ S.D. No. 182/96

MADE 17TH JANUARY 2002

SCHEDULE I

[Articles 3(2), 3(3), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9]

GENERAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FARMED ANIMALS MUST BE KEPT**Staffing**

1. Animals shall be cared for by a sufficient number of staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence.

Inspection

2. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), all animals kept in husbandry systems in which their welfare depends on frequent human attention shall be thoroughly inspected at least once a day to check that they are in a state of well-being.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), animals kept in systems other than husbandry systems in which their welfare depends on frequent human attention shall be inspected at intervals sufficient to avoid any suffering.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), in the following cases, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this paragraph to comply with the following specific provisions: —

- (a) in the case of laying hens kept in all systems, paragraph 1 of Schedule 3D;¹⁷
- (b) in the case of calves, paragraphs 3 and 4 of Schedule 4; and
- (c) in the case of pigs, paragraph 2 of Schedule 6.

3. Where animals are kept in a building adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) shall be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.

4. Where any animals (other than poultry) are kept in a building they shall be kept on, or have access at all times to, a lying area which either has well-maintained dry bedding or is well-drained.

5. Any animals which appear to be ill or injured: —

- (a) shall be cared for appropriately without delay; and
- (b) where they do not respond to such care, veterinary advice shall be obtained as soon as possible.

6. (1) Where necessary, sick or injured animals shall be isolated in suitable accommodation with, where appropriate, dry comfortable bedding.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (1), in the case of calves and pigs for the purposes of this paragraph the following specific provisions shall be complied with: —

- (a) in the case of calves, paragraph 5 of Schedule 4; and

- (b) in the case of pigs, paragraph 3 of Schedule 6.

Record keeping

7. A record shall be maintained of: —
- (a) any medical treatment given to animals; and
 - (b) the number of mortalities found on each inspection of animals carried out in accordance with any of the following provisions: —
 - (i) in the case of laying hens kept in all systems, paragraph 1 of Schedule 3D;¹⁸
 - (ii) in the case of calves, paragraph 3 or 4 of Schedule 4;
 - (iii) in the case of pigs, paragraph 2 of Schedule 6, or
 - (iv) in any other case, paragraph 2 of this Schedule.
8. The record referred to in paragraph 7 shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date on which the medical treatment was given, or the date of the inspection, as the case may be, and shall be made available to an authorised officer when carrying out an inspection or when otherwise requested by such person.

Freedom of movement

9. The freedom of movement of animals, having regard to their species and in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge, shall not be restricted in such a way as to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.
10. Where animals are continuously or regularly tethered or confined, they shall be given the space appropriate to their physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge.

Buildings and accommodation

11. Materials used for the construction of accommodation, and, in particular for the construction of pens, cages, stalls and equipment with which the animals may come into contact, shall not be harmful to them and shall be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
12. Accommodation and fitting for securing animals shall be constructed and maintained so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury to them.
13. Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations shall be kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals.
14. Animals kept in buildings shall not be kept in permanent darkness.

15. Where the natural light available in a building is insufficient to meet the physiological and ethological needs of any animals being kept in it then appropriate artificial lighting shall be provided.

16. Animals kept in buildings shall not be kept without an appropriate period of rest from artificial lighting.

Animals not kept in buildings

17. Animals not kept in buildings shall, where necessary and possible, be given protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and risks to their health and shall, at all times, have access to a well-drained lying area.

Automatic or mechanical equipment

18. All automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the animals shall be inspected at least once a day to check that there is no defect in it.

19. Where defects in automated or mechanical equipment of the type referred to in paragraph 18 are discovered, these shall be rectified immediately, or if this is impossible, appropriate steps shall be taken to safeguard the health and well-being of the animals pending the rectification of such defects including the use of alternative methods of feeding and watering and methods of providing and maintaining a satisfactory environment.

20. Where the health and well-being of the animals is dependent on an artificial ventilation system: —

- (a) provision shall be made for an appropriate back-up system to guarantee sufficient air renewal to preserve the health and well-being of the animals in the event of failure of the system; and
- (b) an alarm system (which will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed) shall be provided to give warnings of any failure of the system.

21. The back-up system referred to in paragraph 20(a) shall be thoroughly inspected and the alarm system referred to in paragraph 20(b) shall each be tested at least once every seven days in order to check that there is no defect in the system, and, if any defect is found (whether when the system is inspected or tested in accordance with this paragraph or at any other time), it shall be rectified immediately.

Feed, water and other substances

22. Animals shall be fed a wholesome diet which is appropriate to their age and species and which is fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health, to satisfy their nutritional needs and to promote a state of well-being.

23. No animals shall be provided with food or liquid in a manner, nor shall such food or liquid contain any substance, which may cause them unnecessary suffering or injury.

24. All animals shall have access to feed at intervals appropriate to their physiological needs (and, in any case, at least once a day), except where a veterinary surgeon acting in the exercise of his profession otherwise directs.

25. All animals shall either have access to a suitable water supply and be provided with an adequate supply of fresh drinking water each day or be able to satisfy their fluid intake needs by other means.

26. Feeding and watering equipment shall be designed, constructed, placed and maintained so that contamination of food and water and the harmful effects of competition between animals are minimised.

27. (1) No other substance, with the exception of those given for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes or for the purpose of zootechnical treatment shall be administered to animals unless it has been demonstrated by scientific studies of animal welfare or established experience that the effect of that substance is not detrimental to the health or welfare of the animals.¹⁹

(2) In sub-paragraph (1), “zootechnical treatment” has the meaning given in Article 1(2)(c) of Council Directive 96/22/EEC concerning the prohibition of the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of β -agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC^{12,20}

Breeding procedures

28. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), natural or artificial breeding or breeding procedures which cause, or are likely to cause, suffering or injury to any of the animals concerned shall not be practised.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) shall not preclude the use of natural or artificial breeding procedures that are likely to cause minimal or momentary suffering or injury or that might necessitate interventions which would not cause lasting injury.

29. No animals shall be kept for farming purposes unless it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of their genotype or phenotype, that they can be kept without detrimental effect on their health or welfare.

Electrical immobilisation

30. No person shall apply an electrical current to any animals for the purposes of immobilisation.

¹² OJL 125, 23.5.96, p. 3.

SCHEDULE 2²¹

SCHEDULE 3²²

[Article 5]

**ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH POULTRY (OTHER THAN
THOSE KEPT IN THE SYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN SCHEDULES 3A, 3B AND 3C)
MUST BE KEPT**

Where any poultry (other than laying hens kept in battery cages) are kept in a building, they shall be kept on, or have access at all times to, well-maintained litter or to a well-drained area for resting.

SCHEDULE 3A²³

NON-CAGE SYSTEMS

[Article 5A]

1. All newly built or rebuilt non-cage systems of production for keeping laying hens and all such systems of production brought into use for the first time, shall comply with the requirements of this Schedule.
2. On and after 1st January 2007, all non-cage systems of production for keeping laying hens shall also comply with the following requirements.
3. All systems must be equipped in such a way that all laying hens have —
 - (a) either —
 - (i) linear feeders providing at least 10 cm per bird; or
 - (ii) circular feeders providing at least 4 cm per bird; and
 - (b) either —
 - (i) continuous drinking troughs providing 2.5 cm per hen; or
 - (ii) circular drinking troughs providing 1 cm per hen,and, in addition, where nipple drinkers or cups are used, there shall be at least one nipple drinker or cup for every 10 hens. Where drinking points are plumbed in, at least two cups or two nipple drinkers shall be within reach of each hen;
 - (c) at least one nest for every seven hens. If group nests are used, there must be at least 1 m² of nest space for a maximum of 120 hens;
 - (d) perches, without sharp edges and providing at least 15 cm per hen. Perches must not be mounted above the litter and the horizontal distance between perches must be at least 30 cm and the horizontal distance between the perch and the wall must be at least 20 cm; and
 - (e) at least 250 cm² of littered area per hen, the litter occupying at least one third of the ground surface.
4. The floors of installations must be constructed so as to support each of the forward-facing claws of each bird's foot.
5. In addition to the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3 —
 - (a) if systems are used where the laying hens can move freely between different levels —
 - (i) there shall be no more than four levels;
 - (ii) the headroom between the levels must be at least 45 cm;

- (iii) the drinking and feeding facilities must be distributed in such a way as to provide equal access for all hens; and
 - (iv) the levels must be so arranged as to prevent droppings falling on the levels below; and
- (b) if laying hens have access to open runs —
- (i) there must be several popholes giving direct access to the outer area, at least 35 cm high and 40 cm wide and extending along the entire length of the building; and in any case, a total opening of 2 m must be available per group of 1,000 hens; and
 - (ii) open runs must be of an area appropriate to the stocking density and to the nature of the ground, in order to prevent any contamination, and equipped with shelter from inclement weather and predators and, if necessary, appropriate drinking troughs.

6. Subject to paragraph 7, the stocking density must not exceed nine laying hens per square metre of usable area.

7. Where on 3rd August 1999 the establishment applied a system where the usable area corresponded to the available ground surface, and the establishment is still applying this system when the Welfare of Farmed Animals (Amendment) (Poultry) Order 2004 come into force, a stocking density of 12 hens per square metre is authorised until 31st December 2011.

SCHEDULE 3B²⁴**CONVENTIONAL CAGES**

[Article 5A]

1. On and after 1st July 2004 all conventional (unenriched) cage systems shall comply with the following requirements —
 - (a) at least 550 cm² per hen of cage area, measured in a horizontal plane, which may be used without restriction, in particular not including non-waste deflection plates liable to restrict the area available, must be provided for each laying hen. However where the non-waste deflection plate is placed so as not to restrict the area available for the hens to use, then that area may be included in the measurement;
 - (b) a feed trough which may be used without restriction must be provided. Its length must be at least 10 cm multiplied by the number of hens in the cage;
 - (c) unless nipple drinkers or drinkings cups are provided, each cage must have a continuous drinking channel of the same length as the feed trough mentioned in sub-paragraph (b). Where drinking points are plumbed in, at least two nipple drinkers or two cups must be within reach of each cage;
 - (d) cages must be at least 40 cm high over at least 65% of the cage area and not less than 35 cm at any point; the area being obtained by multiplying 550 cm² by the number of birds kept in the cage;
 - (e) floors of cages must be constructed so as to support each of the forward-facing claws of each foot of each bird. Floor slope must not exceed 14% or 8° when made of rectangular wire mesh and 21.3% or 12° for other types of floor; and
 - (f) cages shall be fitted with suitable claw-shortening devices.
2. On and after 1st July 2004 no person shall build or bring into service for the first time any cage system referred to in paragraph 1 for the keeping of laying hens.
3. On and after 1st January 2012 no person shall keep any laying hen in any cage system referred to in paragraph 1.

SCHEDULE 3C²⁵**ENRICHED CAGES**

[Article 5A]

1. All cage systems (other than those referred to in Schedule 3B) shall be enriched to comply with the requirements of this Schedule.
2. Laying hens must have —
 - (a) at least 750 cm² of cage area per hen, 600 cm² of which shall be usable; the height of the cage other than that above the usable area shall be at least 20 cm at every point and no cage shall have a total area that is less than 2000 cm²;
 - (b) a nest;
 - (c) litter such that pecking and scratching are possible; and
 - (d) appropriate perches allowing at least 15 cm per hen;
3. A feed trough which may be used without restriction must be provided. Its length must be at least 12 cm multiplied by the number of hens in the cage.
4. Each cage must have a drinking system appropriate to the size of the group; where nipple drinkers are provided, at least two nipple drinkers or two cups must be within the reach of each hen.
5. To facilitate inspection, installation and depopulation of hens there must be a minimum aisle width of 90 cm between tiers of cages and a space of at least 35 cm must be allowed between the floor of the building and the bottom tier of cages.
6. Cages must be fitted with suitable claw-shortening devices.

SCHEDULE 3D²⁶**CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SYSTEMS****[Article 5A]**

1. All hens must be inspected by the owner or the person responsible for the hens at least once a day.
2. The sound level shall be minimised. Constant or sudden noise shall be avoided. Ventilation fans, feeding machinery or other equipment shall be constructed, placed, operated and maintained in such a way that they cause the least possible noise.
3. All buildings shall have light levels sufficient to allow all hens to see one another and be seen clearly, to investigate their surroundings visually and to show normal levels of activity. Where there is natural light, light apertures must be arranged in such a way that light is distributed evenly within the accommodation.

After the first days of conditioning, the lighting regime shall be such as to prevent health and behavioural problems. Accordingly it must follow a 24-hour rhythm and include an adequate uninterrupted period of darkness lasting, by way of indication, about one third of the day, so that the hens may rest and to avoid problems such as immune-depression and ocular anomalies. A period of twilight of sufficient duration ought to be provided when the light is dimmed so that the hens may settle down without disturbance or injury.

4. Those parts of buildings, equipment or utensils which are in contact with the hens shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected regularly and in any case every time depopulation is carried out and before a new batch of hens is brought in. While the cages are occupied, the surfaces and all equipment shall be kept satisfactorily clean. Droppings must be removed as often as necessary and dead hens must be removed every day.
5. Cages must be suitably equipped to prevent hens escaping.
6. Accommodation comprising two or more tiers of cages must have devices or appropriate measures must be taken to allow inspection of all tiers without difficulty and facilitate the removal of hens.
7. The design and dimensions of the cage door must be such that an adult hen can be removed without undergoing unnecessary suffering or sustaining injury.
8. No person shall mutilate any laying hen.

SCHEDULE 3E²⁷

PART 1 – INTERPRETATION

1 Interpretation

In this Schedule –

“**chicken**” means a conventionally reared meat chicken;

“**keeper**” means any person responsible for or in charge of chickens in terms of contract or by law whether on a permanent or temporary basis;

“**official veterinarian**” has the same meaning as it has in Regulation 854/2004;

“**Regulation 853/2004**” means Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin¹³;

“**Regulation 854/2004**” means Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption¹⁴.

PART 2 – GENERAL ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

2 Training

- (1) A keeper must hold a certificate recognised by the Department for the purposes of Article 4(3) or (4) of Council Directive 2007/43/EC (certificates of completion of training courses or equivalent experience).
- (2) The Department may publish from time to time, in such a way as the Department considers appropriate, a list of certificates recognised by the Department for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1).

3 Stocking density limits

- (1) Unless sub-paragraph (2) applies, the stocking density must not exceed 33 kilograms per m² of usable area.
- (2) A stocking density in excess of 33 kilograms and up to 39 kilograms per m² of usable area (higher stocking densities) may be used if the requirements of paragraph 5 are complied with.

¹³ OJL 139, 30.4.04, p. 206 (corrected version).

¹⁴ OJL 139, 30.4.04, p. 206 (corrected version).

4 Notification of stocking density

- (1) A keeper must ensure that the Department is notified of the intended stocking density of each house where it is intended to keep chickens at a density in excess of 33 kilograms per m² of usable area, and of any subsequent change to that notified density.
- (2) Notification must be made in such manner and form as the Department may require.
- (3) Notification (including notification of any change) must be given at least 15 working days before stocking at that density or changed density takes place.
- (4) In this paragraph, “working day” means a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is prescribed as a bank holiday in an order made under section 1 of the Bank Holidays Act 1989.

5 Requirements for higher stocking densities

The requirements of this paragraph are that the keeper must —

- (a) maintain and, on request, make available to the Department, documentation in the house giving a detailed description of the production systems, in particular information on technical details of the house and its equipment, including —
 - (i) a plan of the house including the dimensions of the surfaces occupied by the chickens;
 - (ii) ventilation and any relevant cooling and heating system (including their location), and a ventilation plan, detailing target air quality parameters (such as airflow, air speed and temperature);
 - (iii) feeding and watering systems (and their location);
 - (iv) alarm and backup systems in the event of a failure of any equipment essential for the health and well-being of the chickens;
 - (v) floor type and litter normally used; and
 - (vi) records of technical inspections of the ventilation and alarm systems;
- (b) keep up to date the documentation referred to in subparagraph (a);
- (c) ensure that each house is equipped with ventilation and, if necessary, heating and cooling systems designed, constructed and operated in such a way that —

- (i) the concentration of ammonia does not exceed 20 parts per million and the concentration of carbon dioxide does not exceed 3,000 parts per million, when measured at the level of the chickens' heads;
- (ii) when the outside temperature measured in the shade exceeds 30°C, the inside temperature does not exceed the outside temperature by more than 3°C; and
- (iii) when the outside temperature is below 10°C, the average relative humidity measured inside the house during a continuous period of 48 hours does not exceed 70%.

6 Drink and feed

- (1) Drinking facilities must be positioned and maintained in such a way that spillage is minimised.
- (2) Feed must be either continuously available or meal fed.
- (3) Feed must not be withdrawn from the chickens more than 12 hours before the expected slaughter time.

7 Litter

All chickens must have permanent access to litter which is dry and friable on the surface.

8 Ventilation and heating

- (1) Ventilation must be sufficient to avoid overheating.
- (2) Ventilation, in combination with heating systems, must be sufficient to remove excessive moisture.

9 Noise

In all houses —

- (a) the sound level must be minimised; and
- (b) ventilation fans, feeding machinery or other equipment must be constructed, placed, operated and maintained in such a way that they cause the least possible amount of noise.

10 Light

- (1) All houses must have lighting with an intensity of at least 20 lux during the lighting periods, measured at bird eye level and illuminating at least 80% of the usable area.

- (2) A temporary reduction from that lighting level is permitted where necessary following veterinary advice.
- (3) Within 7 days of the day immediately following than on which the chickens were introduced into the house and until 3 days before the expected time of slaughter, the lighting must follow a 24-hour rhythm and include periods of darkness lasting at least 6 hours in total, with at least one uninterrupted period of darkness of at least 4 hours, excluding dimming periods.

11 Inspection

- (1) A keeper must ensure that all chickens kept on the holding are inspected at least twice a day.
- (2) A keeper must pay special attention to signs indicating a reduced level of animal health or welfare.
- (3) Chickens that are seriously injured or show evident signs of health disorder (including those having difficulties in walking, severe ascites or severe malformations), and are likely to suffer, must receive appropriate treatment or be culled immediately.

12 Cleaning

After the final depopulation of a house and before a new flock is introduced —

- (a) any part of a house, and any equipment or utensil, which has been in contact with chickens must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; and
- (b) all litter must be removed and clean litter provided.

13 Record keeping

- (1) A keeper must maintain, for each house, a record of —
 - (a) the number of chickens introduced;
 - (b) the usable area;
 - (c) the hybrid or breed of the chickens (if known);
 - (d) the number of chickens which, on each inspection, were found dead (with an indication of the causes of death if known) together with the number of chickens culled with cause; and
 - (e) the number of chickens remaining in the flock following the removal of chickens for sale or slaughter.
- (2) The record must be retained for at least 3 years beginning with the day on which the chickens were introduced into the house.

PART 3 – MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

14 Food chain information and chicken dead on arrival

- (1) In relation to a flock of chickens with a stocking density in excess of 33 kilograms per m² of usable area, the following are, for the purposes of Section III (food chain information) of Annex II to Regulation 853/2004, to be treated as relevant food safety information –
 - (a) the daily mortality rate of chickens from the flock;
 - (b) the cumulative daily mortality rate of such chickens; and
 - (c) the hybrid or breed of chickens forming the flock.
- (2) A food business operator operating a slaughterhouse must –
 - (a) under the supervision of the official veterinarian, record the number of chickens from such a flock that are dead on arrival at the slaughterhouse; and
 - (b) provide that information on request to the official veterinarian.
- (3) In this paragraph –

“cumulative daily mortality rate” means the sum of daily mortality rates;

“daily mortality rate” means the number of chickens which have died in a house on the same day including those that have been culled either because of disease or because of other reasons, divided by the number of chickens present in the house on that day, multiplied by 100.

15 Identification of poor welfare conditions and follow-up

- (1) An official veterinarian conducting controls under Regulation 854/2004 in relation to chickens must evaluate the results of the post-mortem inspection to identify possible indications of poor welfare conditions in their holding or house of origin.
- (2) If the mortality rate of the chickens or the results of the post-mortem inspection are consistent with poor animal welfare conditions, the official veterinarian must communicate the data to the keeper of those chickens and to the Department without delay.

SCHEDULE 4

[Article 6]

**ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS THAT APPLY TO THE KEEPING OF CALVES
CONFINED FOR REARING AND FATTENING****Accommodation**

1. (1) No calf shall be confined in an individual stall or pen after the age of eight weeks unless a veterinary surgeon certifies that its health or behaviour requires it to be isolated in order to receive treatment.

(2) The width of any individual stall or pen for a calf shall be at least equal to the height of the calf at the withers, measured in the standing position, and the length shall be at least equal to the body length of the calf, measured from the tip of the nose to the caudal edge of the tuber ischia (pin bone), multiplied by 1.1.

(3) Individual stalls or pens for calves (except for those isolating sick animals) shall have perforated walls which allow calves to have direct visual and tactile contact.

(4) For calves kept in groups, the unobstructed space allowance available to each calf shall be: —

- (a) at least 1.5 square metres for each calf with a live weight of less than 150kg;
- (b) at least 2 square metres for each calf with a live weight of 150kg or more but less than 200kg; and
- (c) at least 3 square metres for each calf with a live weight of 200kg or more.

(5) Each calf shall be able to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without hindrance.

(6) Subject to sub-paragraphs (7) and (8), each calf that is kept on a holding on which two or more calves are kept shall be able to see at least one other calf.

(7) Sub-paragraph (6) shall not apply to any calf that is kept in isolation on a holding on veterinary advice.

(8) For the purpose of calculating the number of calves being kept on a holding in order to determine whether sub-paragraph (6) applies, no account shall be taken of any calf that is being kept in isolation on that holding on veterinary advice.

Transitional provisions for accommodation

2. (1) Until 1st January 2004, sub-paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of paragraph 1 shall not apply in relation to accommodation in use before 1st January 1998.

(2) Until 1st January 2004, in the case of accommodation brought into use after 1st January 1994 but before 1st January 1998: —

- (a) where calves are housed in groups, each calf of 150kg or more live weight shall have at least 1.5 square metres of unobstructed floor space, and
- (b) where a calf is housed in an individual stall or pen, the stall or pen shall have at least one perforated wall which enables the calf to see other animals in neighbouring stalls and pens unless isolated for veterinary reasons.

Inspection

3. All housed calves shall be inspected by the owner or keeper of the calves at least twice a day to check that they are in a state of well-being.
4. Calves which are kept outside shall be inspected by the owner or keeper of the calves at least once a day to check that they are in a state of well-being.
5. Where necessary, sick or injured calves shall be isolated in a suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding.

Tethering

6. (1) Calves shall not be tethered, with the exception of group-housed calves which may be tethered for a period of not more than one hour when being fed milk or milk substitute.
 - (2) Where tethers are used in accordance with the preceding sub-paragraph, they shall not cause pain or injury to the calves and shall be inspected regularly and adjusted as necessary to ensure a comfortable fit.
 - (3) Each tether shall be designed to avoid the risk of strangulation or pain or injury and allow the calf to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself without hindrance.

Artificially lit buildings

7. Where calves are kept in an artificially lit building then, subject to paragraphs 14 and 16 of Schedule 1, artificial lighting shall be provided for a period at least equivalent to the period of natural light normally available between 9.00a.m. and 5.00p.m.

Cleaning and disinfection

8. (1) Housing, stalls, pens, equipment and utensils used for calves shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms.
 - (2) Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting flies or rodents.

Floors

9. Where calves are kept in a building, floors shall:- —
- (a) be smooth but not slippery so as to prevent injury to the calves;
 - (b) be so designed as not to cause injury or suffering to calves standing or lying on them;
 - (c) be suitable for the size and weight of the calves; and
 - (d) form a rigid, even and stable surface.

Bedding and lying areas

10. (1) All calves shall be provided with appropriate bedding.
- (2) All calves shall be kept on, or at all times have access to, a lying area which is clean, comfortable and well-drained and which does not adversely affect the calves.
- (3) All housed calves and calves kept in hutches or temporary structures shall be kept on, or at all times have access to, a lying area which is well-maintained with dry bedding.

Bovine colostrum

11. Each calf shall receive bovine colostrum as soon as possible after it is born and in any case within the first six hours of life.

Additional dietary requirements

12. (1) All calves shall be provided with food which contains sufficient iron to ensure a blood haemoglobin level of at least 4.5mmol/litre.
- (2) A minimum daily ration of fibrous food shall be provided for each calf over 2 weeks old, the quantity being raised in line with the growth of the calf from a minimum of 100g at 2 weeks old to a minimum of 250g at 20 weeks old.

Muzzling

13. Calves shall not be muzzled.

Feeding

14. (1) All calves shall be fed at least twice a day.
- (2) Where calves are housed in a group and do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic feeding system, each calf shall have access to food at the same time as the others in the feeding group.

Drinking water

15. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), all calves shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water each day.
- (2) Calves shall be provided with fresh drinking water at all times: —
- (a) in hot weather conditions; or
 - (b) when they are ill.

SCHEDULE 5

[Article 7]

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS THAT APPLY TO THE KEEPING OF CATTLE

1. Where any lactating dairy cows or any costs which are calving are kept in any roofed accommodation they shall have access at all times to a well-drained and bedded lying area.
2. Where any cows which are calving are kept in a building, they shall be kept: —
 - (a) in a pen or a yard which is of such a size as to permit a person to attend the cows; and
 - (b) separate from other livestock other than calving cows.

SCHEDULE 6²⁸

[Articles 2(3) and 8]

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS THAT APPLY TO THE KEEPING OF PIGS**PART I****INTERPRETATION**

1. In this Schedule: —

“**boar**” means a male pig after puberty, intended for breeding;

“**gilt**” means a female pig intended for breeding after puberty and before farrowing;

“**piglet**” means a pig from birth to weaning;

“**rearing pig**” means a pig from ten weeks to slaughter or service;

“**sow**” means a female pig after the first farrowing; and

“**weaner**” means a pig from weaning to the age of ten weeks.

PART II**GENERAL ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS****Inspection**

2. All pigs shall be inspected by the owner or keeper of the pigs at least once a day to check that they are in a state of well-being.

3. Where necessary, sick or injured pigs shall be isolated in suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding.

Tethering

4. No person shall tether or cause to be tethered any pig except while it is undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for any veterinary purpose.

5. (1) Where the use of tethers is permitted in accordance with paragraph 4, they shall not cause injury to the pigs and shall be inspected regularly and adjusted as necessary to ensure a comfortable fit.

(2) Each tether shall be of sufficient length to allow the pigs to move as stipulated in paragraph 6(2) below and the design shall be such as to avoid, as far as possible, any risk of strangulation, pain or injury.

Accommodation

6. (1) A pig shall be free to turn around without difficulty at all times.

(2) The accommodation used for pigs shall be constructed in such a way as to allow each pig to: —

- (a) stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty;
- (b) have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which it can rest;
- (c) see other pigs, unless the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons;
- (d) maintain a comfortable temperature; and
- (e) have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time.

7. (1) The dimension of any stall or pen used for holding individual pigs in accordance with these regulations shall be such that the internal area is not less than the square of the length of the pig, and no internal side is less than 75% of the length of the pig, the length of the pig in each case being measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight.

(2) Paragraph 7(1) shall not apply to a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which the weaning of her piglets (including any piglets fostered by her) is complete.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence in accordance with regulation 13(1) of contravening or failing to comply with this paragraph by reason of the keeping of a pig in a stall or pen —

- (a) while it is undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes;
- (b) for the purposes of service, artificial insemination or collection of semen;
- (c) while it is fed on any particular occasion;
- (d) for the purposes of marking, washing or weighing it;
- (e) while its accommodation is being cleaned; or
- (e) while it is awaiting loading for transportation,

provided that the period during which it is so kept is not longer than necessary for that purpose.

(4) A person shall not be guilty of an offence in accordance with article 12(1) of contravening or failing to comply with this paragraph by reason of the keeping of a

pig in a stall or pen which the pig can enter or leave at will, provided that the stall or pen is entered from a stall or pen in which the pig is kept without contravention of this paragraph.

Artificially lit buildings

8. Where pigs are kept in an artificially lit building then lighting with an intensity of at least 40 lux shall be provided for a minimum period of 8 hours per day subject to paragraph 16 of Schedule 1.

Prevention of fighting

9. (1) If pigs are kept together, measures shall be taken to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour.

(2) Pigs which show persistent aggression towards others or are victims of such aggression shall be isolated or kept separate from the group.

Cleaning and disinfection

10. (1) Housing, pens, equipment and utensils used for pigs must be properly cleaned and disinfected as necessary to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease-carrying organisms.

(2) Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food must be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and avoid attracting flies or rodents.

Bedding

11. Where bedding is provided, this must be clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs.

Floors

12. Where pigs are kept in a building, floors shall:- —

- (a) be smooth but not slippery so as to prevent injury to the pigs;
- (b) be so designed, constructed and maintained as not to cause injury or suffering to pigs standing or lying on them;
- (c) be suitable for the size and weight of the pigs; and
- (d) where no litter is provided, form a rigid, even and stable surface.

13. When concrete slatted floors are used for pigs kept in groups the maximum width of the openings must be —

- (a) 11 mm for piglets;
- (b) 14 mm for weaners;
- (c) 18 mm for rearing pigs; and

- (d) 20 mm for gilts after service and sows

The minimum slat width must be —

- (e) 50 mm for piglets and weaners; and
(f) 80 mm for rearing pigs, gilts after service and sows.

Feeding

14. (1) All pigs must be fed at least once a day.
(2) Where pigs are housed in a group and do not have continuous access to feed, or are not fed by an automatic feeding system, each pig must have access to the food at the same time as the others in the feeding group.

Drinking water

15. All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water.

Environmental enrichment

16. To enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, all pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such which does not adversely affect the health of the animals.

Prohibition on the use of the sweat-box system

17. Pigs shall not be kept in an environment which involves maintaining high temperatures and high humidity (known as the “sweat-box system”).

Noise levels

18. Pigs shall not be exposed to constant or sudden noise. Noise levels above 85 dBA shall be avoided in that part of any building where pigs are kept.

Interventions

19. Save as set out in paragraphs 21 to 26 of this Schedule, no intervention procedures which result in damage to or loss of a sensitive part of the body or the alteration of bone structure shall be carried out except for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.

20. The procedures set out in paragraphs 21 to 26 of this Schedule may only be carried out under hygienic conditions by a veterinary surgeon, or where it is legally

permitted, by a person who has been trained in accordance with this Order and who is experienced in performing the procedures.

21. The following procedures shall not be carried out routinely but only where there is evidence that injuries to sows' teats or to other pigs' ears or tails have occurred –

- (a) uniform reduction of corner teeth of piglets by grinding or clipping not later than the seventh day of life of the piglets leaving an intact smooth surface; or
- (b) docking of a part of the tail;

but no tooth reduction or tail docking may be carried out unless other measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems have been taken in order to prevent tail biting and other vices.

22. Male pigs may be castrated provided the means employed do not involve tearing of tissues.

23. (1) If docking of tails is carried out after the seventh day of life it shall only be performed under anaesthetic and additional prolonged analgesia by a veterinary surgeon.

(2) If castration is carried out after the seventh day of life it shall only be performed by a veterinary surgeon in accordance with the provisions of the Cruelty to Animals Act 1997¹⁵.

24. Boars' tusks may be reduced in length where necessary to prevent injuries to other animals or for safety reasons.

25. Nose rings may not be put in animals kept continuously in indoor husbandry systems.

26. Ear tagging or ear notching may be carried out for identification purposes.

PART III

BOARS

27. Boar pens shall be sited and constructed so as to allow the boar to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs, and shall contain clean resting areas.

28. The lying area shall be dry and comfortable.

29. The minimum unobstructed floor area for an adult boar shall be 6 m² save as set out in paragraph 29(2) herein.

¹⁵ 1997 c.5

(2) When boar pens are also used for natural service the floor area must be at least 10 m² and must be free of any obstacles.

PART IV

SOWS AND GILTS

30. Pregnant gilts and sows shall, where necessary be treated against external and internal parasites.

Farrowing

31. If they are placed in farrowing crates, pregnant sows and gilts shall be thoroughly cleaned.

32. In the week before the expected farrowing time sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system used.

33. During farrowing, an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt shall be available for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing.

34. Farrowing pens where sows are kept loose must have some means of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails.

35. In the week before the expected farrowing time and during farrowing, sows and gilts may be kept out of sight of other pigs.

Group housing

36. Sows and gilts shall be kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete.

37. The pen where the group is kept must have sides greater than 2.8 m in length, except when there are less than 6 individuals in the group, when the sides of the pen must be no less than 2.4 m in length.

38. The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups must be at least 1.64 m² and 2.25 m² respectively. When these animals are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%. When these animals are kept in groups of 40 or more individuals the unobstructed floor area may be decreased by 10%.

39. For gilts after service and pregnant sows a part of the area required in paragraph 38 equal to at least 0.95 m² per gilt and at least 1.3 m² per sow must be of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.
40. Sows and gilts kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows may be kept individually provided that their accommodation complies with the requirements of paragraphs 6 and 7 of Part II of this Schedule.
41. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 14 of Part II of this Schedule, sows and gilts must be fed using a system which ensures that each individual can obtain sufficient food even when competitors for the food are present.
42. All dry pregnant sows and gilts must be given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food as well as high energy food to satisfy their hunger and need to chew.

PART V

PIGLETS

43. If necessary, piglets shall be provided with a source of heat and a solid, dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time.
44. A part of the total floor where the piglets are and which is large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time, must be solid or covered with a mat or be littered with straw or any other suitable material.
45. Where a farrowing crate is used the piglets must have sufficient space to be able to be suckled without difficulty.
46. Piglets shall not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the welfare or health of the dam or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected.
47. Piglets may be weaned up to seven days earlier if they are moved into specialised housings which are emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the introduction of a new group and which are separate from housing where other sows are kept.

PART VI

WEANERS AND REARING PIGS

48. Pigs shall be placed in groups as soon as possible after weaning. They shall be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.
49. If pigs unfamiliar with one another have to be mixed, this should be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before or up to one week after weaning. When

pigs are mixed they shall be provided with adequate opportunities to escape and hide from other pigs.

50. The use of tranquillising medication in order to facilitate mixing shall be limited to exceptional conditions and only after consultation with a veterinary surgeon.

51. When signs of severe fighting appear, the causes shall be immediately investigated and appropriate measures shall be taken.

52. The unobstructed floor area available to each weaner or rearing pig reared in a group shall be at least —

- (a) 0.15 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is 10 kg or less;
- (b) 0.20 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 10 kg but less than or equal to 20 kg;
- (c) 0.30 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 20 kg but less than or equal to 30 kg;
- (d) 0.40 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 30 kg but less than or equal to 50 kg;
- (e) 0.55 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 50 kg but less than or equal to 85 kg;
- (e) 0.65 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 85 kg but less than or equal to 110 kg; and
- (g) 1.00 m² for each pig where the average weight of the pigs in the group is more than 110 kg.

SCHEDULE 7

[Article 9]

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS THAT APPLY TO THE KEEPING OF RABBITS

1. Any hutches or cages in which any rabbits are kept shall be: —
 - (a) of sufficient size to allow the rabbits to move around and to feed and drink without difficulty and to enable all the rabbits kept in them to lie on their sides at the same time, and
 - (b) of sufficient height to allow the rabbits to sit upright on all four feet without having their ears touching the top of the hutch or cage.

2. Where any rabbits are kept in any accommodation which is exposed to the weather, suitable steps shall be taken so as to ensure that the rabbits have access to shelter from the action of the weather (including direct sunlight).

ENDNOTES

Table of Endnote References

¹ The format of this legislation has been changed as provided for under section 75 of, and paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to, the Legislation Act 2015. The changes have been approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Clerk of Tynwald as required by section 76 of the Legislation Act 2015.

² Definition of “conventionally reared meat chicken” inserted by SD2019/0357.

³ Definition of “food business operator” inserted by SD2019/0357.

⁴ Definition of “laying hen” substituted by SD383/04.

⁵ Definition of “litter” inserted by SD383/04 and substituted by SD2019/0357.

⁶ Definition of “nest” inserted by SD383/04.

⁷ Definition of “stocking density” inserted by SD2019/0357.

⁸ Definition of “usable area” inserted by SD383/04 and substituted by SD2019/0357.

⁹ Para (5) inserted by SD823/03 and substituted by SD2019/0357.

¹⁰ Para (6) inserted by SD2019/0357.

¹¹ Art 4 revoked by SD383/04.

¹² Art 5 substituted by SD383/04.

¹³ Art 5A inserted by SD383/04.

¹⁴ Art 5B inserted by SD2019/0357.

¹⁵ Art 8A inserted by SD823/03.

¹⁶ Art 10A inserted by SD2019/0357.

¹⁷ Para (a) substituted by SD383/04.

¹⁸ Subpara (i) substituted by SD383/04.

¹⁹ Renumbered as subpara (1) by SD2019/0357.

²⁰ Subpara (2) inserted by SD2019/0357.

²¹ Sch 2 revoked by SD383/04.

²² Sch 3 substituted by SD383/04.

²³ Sch 3A inserted by SD383/04.

²⁴ Sch 3B inserted by SD383/04.

²⁵ Sch 3C inserted by SD383/04.

²⁶ Sch 3D inserted by SD383/04.

²⁷ Sch 3E inserted by SD2019/0357.

²⁸ Sch 6 substituted by SD823/03.