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7 **ASPA draft code of practice for all licensed establishments**
8 **for the care and accommodation of animals**

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Introduction

3 Who is this code of practice for?

4 This code of practice is for all users, breeders and suppliers of animals used in scientific
5 procedures covered by the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, as amended by the
6 Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 Amendment Regulations (SI 2012/3039) made on
7 18 December 2012.

8 What is the purpose of this code of practice?

9 This code of practice sets out the standards which must be applied by all users, breeders and
10 suppliers from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2016.

11 Separate guidance will be provided on the standards which must be applied by users,
12 breeders and suppliers from 1 January 2017.

13 The content and format of this code

14 The code is split into two sections:

- 15 • Section A describes general requirements.
- 16 • Section B describes the requirements for specific species of animals.

17 All of the free text in this code has been taken from Annex 3 to European Directive
18 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes.

19 The tables in Section B to the code have been taken from the *Code of Practice for the*
20 *Housing and Care of Animals Used in Scientific Procedures*, published on 7 February 1989,
21 the *Code of Practice for the Housing and Care of Animals in Designated Breeding and*
22 *Supplying Establishments*, published on 24 January 1995, and the *Code of Practice for the*
23 *Housing and Care of Animals in Designated Breeding and Supplying Establishments,*
24 *Supplement: Ferrets and Gerbils*, published on 7 November 2001.

25 Please note that where the code uses the words “shall” or “should” these requirements are
26 mandatory.

27 What does ASPA require?

28 Under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (ASPA), licensed establishments must
29 ensure that:

- 30 (a) the environment, housing, freedom of movement, food, water and care provided for
31 each protected animal is appropriate for the animal’s health and wellbeing;
- 32 (b) the conditions under which any such animal is transported are appropriate for the
33 animal’s health and wellbeing;

- 1 (c) any restrictions on the extent to which each such animal can satisfy its physiological
2 and ethological needs are kept to the absolute minimum;
- 3 (d) the environmental conditions in which such animals are kept are checked daily;
- 4 (e) the wellbeing and state of health of such animals is monitored by a suitably qualified
5 person in order to prevent pain or avoidable suffering, distress or lasting harm; and
- 6 (f) arrangements are made to ensure that any defect discovered and any avoidable
7 pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm discovered is eliminated as quickly as possible.

8 **Can I apply for an exemption from these requirements?**

9 We may allow exemptions from the requirements of this code where compliance with them
10 would:

- 11 • prevent a programme of work specified in a project licence being carried out; or
- 12 • prevent the objectives of a programme of work specified in a project licence from
13 being achieved; or
- 14 • where an exemption is necessary for scientific, animal welfare or animal health
15 reasons.

16 In any such case, you must have the exemption specifically authorised in the relevant licence.

17 **Where can I get more detailed advice on the housing and care of** 18 **animals?**

19 The Bibliography to this code of practice provides extensive and detailed advice on the care
20 and accommodation of laboratory animals. Specific questions relating to the regulations,
21 Guidance and this code of practice, and not covered by this code of practice, should be
22 referred to the ASRU General Enquiries email address (aspd-brp@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk) or
23 to the Home Office Inspector assigned to your establishment.

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2 **Section A: General section**

3 **1. The physical facilities**

4 ***1.1. Functions and general design***

5 (a) All facilities shall be constructed so as to provide an environment which takes into account
6 the physiological and ethological needs of the species kept in them. Facilities shall also be
7 designed and managed to prevent access by unauthorised persons and the ingress or
8 escape of animals.

9 (b) Establishments shall have an active maintenance programme to prevent and remedy any
10 defect in buildings or equipment.

11 ***1.2. Holding rooms***

12 (a) Establishments shall have a regular and efficient cleaning schedule for the rooms and
13 shall maintain satisfactory hygienic standards.

14 (b) Walls and floors shall be surfaced with a material resistant to the heavy wear and tear
15 caused by the animals and the cleaning process. The material shall not be detrimental to the
16 health of the animals and shall be such that the animals cannot hurt themselves. Additional
17 protection shall be given to any equipment or fixtures so that they are not damaged by the
18 animals nor do they cause injury to the animals themselves.

19 (c) Species that are incompatible, for example predator and prey, or animals requiring
20 different environmental conditions, shall not be housed in the same room nor, in the case of
21 predator and prey, within sight, smell or sound of each other.

22 ***1.3. General and special purpose procedure rooms***

23 (a) Establishments shall, where appropriate, have available laboratory facilities for the
24 carrying out of simple diagnostic tests, post-mortem examinations, and/or the collection of
25 samples that are to be subjected to more extensive laboratory investigations elsewhere.
26 General and special purpose procedure rooms shall be available for situations where it is
27 undesirable to carry out the procedures or observations in the holding rooms.

28 (b) Facilities shall be provided to enable newly acquired animals to be isolated until their
29 health status can be determined and the potential health risk to established animals assessed
30 and minimised.

31 (c) There shall be accommodation for the separate housing of sick or injured animals.

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2 **1.4. Service rooms**

3 (a) Store-rooms shall be designed, used and maintained to safeguard the quality of food and
4 bedding. These rooms shall be vermin and insect-proof, as far as possible. Other materials,
5 which may be contaminated or present a hazard to animals or staff, shall be stored
6 separately.

7 (b) The cleaning and washing areas shall be large enough to accommodate the installations
8 necessary to decontaminate and clean used equipment. The cleaning process shall be
9 arranged so as to separate the flow of clean and dirty equipment to prevent the contamination
10 of newly cleaned equipment.

11 (c) Establishments shall provide for the hygienic storage and safe disposal of carcasses and
12 animal waste.

13 (d) Where surgical procedures under aseptic conditions are required there shall be provision
14 for one or more than one suitably equipped room, and facilities provided for postoperative
15 recovery.

16 **2. The environment and control thereof**

17 **2.1. Ventilation and temperature**

18 (a) Insulation, heating and ventilation of the holding room shall ensure that the air circulation,
19 dust levels, and gas concentrations are kept within limits that are not harmful to the animals
20 housed.

21 (b) Temperature and relative humidity in the holding rooms shall be adapted to the species
22 and age groups housed. The temperature shall be measured and logged on a daily basis.

23 (c) Animals shall not be restricted to outdoor areas under climatic conditions which may
24 cause them distress.

25 **2.2. Lighting**

26 (a) Where natural light does not provide an appropriate light/dark cycle, controlled lighting
27 shall be provided to satisfy the biological requirements of the animals and to provide a
28 satisfactory working environment.

29 (b) Illumination shall satisfy the needs for the performance of husbandry procedures and
30 inspection of the animals.

31 (c) Regular photoperiods and intensity of light adapted to the species shall be provided.

32 (d) When keeping albino animals, the lighting shall be adjusted to take into account their
33 sensitivity to light.

34 **2.3. Noise**

35 (a) Noise levels including ultrasound, shall not adversely affect animal welfare.

1 (b) Establishments shall have alarm systems that sound outside the sensitive hearing range
2 of the animals, where this does not conflict with their audibility to human beings.

3 (c) Holding rooms shall where appropriate be provided with noise insulation and absorption
4 materials.

5 **2.4. Alarm systems**

6 (a) Establishments relying on electrical or mechanical equipment for environmental control
7 and protection, shall have a stand-by system to maintain essential services and emergency
8 lighting systems as well as to ensure that alarm systems themselves do not fail to operate.

9 (b) Heating and ventilation systems shall be equipped with monitoring devices and alarms.

10 (c) Clear instructions on emergency procedures shall be prominently displayed.

11 **3. Care of animals**

12 **3.1. Health**

13 (a) Establishments shall have a strategy in place to ensure that a health status of the animals
14 is maintained that safeguards animal welfare and meets scientific requirements. This strategy
15 shall include regular health monitoring, a microbiological surveillance programme and plans
16 for dealing with health breakdowns and shall define health parameters and procedures for the
17 introduction of new animals.

18 (b) Animals shall be checked at least daily by a competent person. These checks shall ensure
19 that all sick or injured animals are identified and appropriate action is taken.

20 **3.2. Animals taken from the wild**

21 (a) Transport containers and means of transport adapted to the species concerned shall be
22 available at capture sites, in case animals need to be moved for examination or treatment.

23 (b) Special consideration shall be given and appropriate measures taken for the
24 acclimatisation, quarantine, housing, husbandry, care of animals taken from the wild and, as
25 appropriate, provisions for setting them free at the end of procedures.

26 **3.3. Housing and enrichment**

27 *(a) Housing*

28 Animals, except those which are naturally solitary, shall be socially housed in stable groups of
29 compatible individuals. In cases where single housing is allowed for scientific, animal welfare
30 or animal health reasons, the duration shall be limited to the minimum period necessary and
31 visual, auditory, olfactory and/or tactile contact shall be maintained. The introduction or re-
32 introduction of animals to established groups shall be carefully monitored to avoid problems
33 of incompatibility and disrupted social relationships.

34 *(b) Enrichment*

35 All animals shall be provided with space of sufficient complexity to allow expression of a wide
36 range of normal behaviour. They shall be given a degree of control and choice over their
37 environment to reduce stress-induced behaviour. Establishments shall have appropriate
38 enrichment techniques in place, to extend the range of activities available to the animals and

1 increase their coping activities including physical exercise, foraging, manipulative and
2 cognitive activities, as appropriate to the species. Environmental enrichment in animal
3 enclosures shall be adapted to the species and individual needs of the animals concerned.
4 The enrichment strategies in establishments shall be regularly reviewed and updated.

5 *(c) Animal enclosures*

6 Animal enclosures shall not be made out of materials detrimental to the health of the animals.
7 Their design and construction shall be such that no injury to the animals is caused. Unless
8 they are disposable, they shall be made from materials that will withstand cleaning and
9 decontamination techniques. The design of animal enclosure floors shall be adapted to the
10 species and age of the animals and be designed to facilitate the removal of excreta.

11 **3.4. Feeding**

12 (a) The form, content and presentation of the diet shall meet the nutritional and behavioural
13 needs of the animal.

14 (b) The animals' diet shall be palatable and non-contaminated. In the selection of raw
15 materials, production, preparation and presentation of feed, establishments shall take
16 measures to minimise chemical, physical and microbiological contamination.

17 (c) Packing, transport and storage shall be such as to avoid contamination, deterioration or
18 destruction. All feed hoppers, troughs or other utensils used for feeding shall be regularly
19 cleaned and, if necessary, sterilised.

20 (d) Each animal shall be able to access the food, with sufficient feeding space provided to
21 limit competition.

22 **3.5. Watering**

23 (a) Uncontaminated drinking water shall always be available to all animals.

24 (b) When automatic watering systems are used, they shall be regularly checked, serviced and
25 flushed to avoid accidents. If solid-bottomed cages are used, care shall be taken to minimise
26 the risk of flooding.

27 (c) Provision shall be made to adapt the water supply for aquaria and tanks to the needs and
28 tolerance limits of the individual fish, amphibian and reptile species.

29 **3.6. Resting and sleeping areas**

30 (a) Bedding materials or sleeping structures adapted to the species shall always be provided,
31 including nesting materials or structures for breeding animals.

32 (b) Within the animal enclosure, as appropriate to the species, a solid, comfortable resting
33 area for all animals shall be provided. All sleeping areas shall be kept clean and dry.

34 **3.7. Handling**

35 Establishments shall set up habituation and training programmes suitable for the animals, the
36 procedures and length of the project.

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Section B: Species-specific section

1. MICE, RATS, GERBILS, HAMSTERS AND GUINEA PIGS

4 In this and subsequent tables for mice, rats, gerbils, hamsters and guinea pigs, 'enclosure
5 height' means the vertical distance between the enclosure floor and the top of the enclosure
6 and this height applies over more than 50% of the minimum enclosure floor area prior to the
7 addition of enrichment devices.

8 When designing procedures, consideration shall be given to the potential growth of the
9 animals to ensure adequate space is provided (as detailed in Tables 1.1 to 1.10) for the
10 duration of the study.

11 **Table 1.1: MICE: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock**

Minimum floor area requirements for breeders (including litters)		
	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
Monogamous Pair (Outbred/Inbred)	300	12
Trio (Inbred)	300	12
For each additional female plus litter an additional 180 cm ² should be added		
Minimum floor space allocation for post-weaned stock		
Weight (g)	When housed in groups (cm²)	When housed singly (cm²)
<20	30	200
21 to 25	45	200
26 to 30	60	200
>30	100	200
Minimum floor space for one or more mice – 200 cm ²		
Minimum cage height – 12 cm		

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1 **Table 1.2: MICE: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<30	60	200	12
>30	100	200	12

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Table 1.3: RATS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

Minimum floor area requirements for breeders (including litters)		
	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
Mother and litter	900	18
Monogamous pair and litter	900	18
Minimum floor space allocation for post-weaned stock		
Weight (g)	When housed in groups (cm²)	When housed singly (cm²)
<100	75	500
101 to 150	100	500
151 to 250	150	500
251 to 350	250	700
351 to 450	300	700
451 to 550	350	700
>550	400	800
Minimum floor space for one or more rats – 500 cm ²		
Minimum cage height – <250 g – 18 cm; >250 g – 20 cm		

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2 **Table 1.4: RATS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<50	100	500	18
50 to 150	150	500	18
150 to 250	200	500	18
250 to 350	250	700	20
350 to 450	300	700	20
450 to 550	350	700	20
>550	400	800	20

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Table 1.5: GERBILS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)	
Monogamous pair or trio	900	20	
For each additional female plus litter an additional 300 cm ² should be provided.			
Minimum floor space allocation for post-weaned stock			
Weight (g)	When housed in groups (cm²)	When housed singly (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
< 30	60	500	20
31 to 50	100	500	20
> 50	150	500	20

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Table 1.6: GERBILS: Dimensions for users

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<50	100	500	18
50 to 150	150	500	18
>150	200	500	18

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Table 1.7: HAMSTERS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
Mother and litter	650	15
Monogamous pair and litter	650	15
Minimum floor space allocation for post-weaned stock		
Weight (g)	When housed in groups (cm²)	When housed singly (cm²)
<60	80	300
61 to 90	100	300
91 to 120	120	300
>120	165	300
Minimum floor space for one or more hamsters – 300 cm ²		
Minimum cage height – 15 cm		

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4 **Table 1.8: HAMSTERS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<60	80	300	15
60 to 90	100	300	15
90 to 120	120	300	15
>120	165	300	15

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1 **Table 1.9: GUINEA PIGS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned**
 2 **stock**

Minimum requirements for breeding and post-weaned stock		
Breeding	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum height (cm)
Pair	1500	23
Per individual female in a harem	1000	23
Group housed stock (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum height (cm)
<150	200	20
150 to 250	300	20
250 to 350	400	20
350 to 450	500	23
450 to 550	600	23
>550	700	23
The minimum floor area for one or more guinea pigs is 700 cm ²		

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2**Table 1.10: GUINEA PIGS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<150	200	700	20
150 to 250	300	700	20
250 to 350	400	900	20
350 to 450	500	900	23
450 to 550	600	900	23
550 to 650	700	1000	23
>650	750	1250	23

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4 **2. RABBITS**

5 During agricultural research, when the aim of the project requires that the animals are kept
6 under similar conditions to those under which commercial farm animals are kept, the keeping
7 of the animals shall at least follow the standards laid down in Directive 98/58/EC¹.

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¹ Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23).

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Table 2.1: RABBITS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

Breeders (doe + litter) Weight of doe (kg)	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
<3.0	4000	45
>3.0	6400	45
Group housed stock (kg)	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
<2.0	1500	40
2.0 to 2.5	2000	45
2.5 to 3.0	2500	45
3.0 to 3.5	3000	45
3.5 to 4.0	4000	45
4.0 to 6.0	5400	45
>6.0	6000	45
Single housed stock (kg)	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum cage height (cm)
<2.0	2000	40
2.0 to 3.0	3000	45
3.0 to 4.0	4000	45
4.0 to 6.0	5400	45
>6.0	6000	45

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2 **Table 2.2: RABBITS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (kg)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<2.0	1300	2000	40
2.0 to 4.0	2600	4000	45
4.0 to 6.0	3300	5400	45
>6.0	4000	6000	45

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3. CATS

3 Cats shall not be single-housed for more than 24 hours at a time. Cats that are repeatedly
4 aggressive towards other cats shall be housed singly only if a compatible companion cannot
5 be found. Social stress in all pair- or group- housed individuals shall be monitored at least
6 weekly. Females with kittens under four weeks of age or in the last two weeks of pregnancy
7 may be housed singly.

8 **Table 3.1: CATS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock**

Minimum requirements for queen and litter up to 3 weeks of age:	
1.0 m ² per queen	
80 cm height	
Minimum floor space requirements for queen and litter from 3 weeks of age to weaning:	
0.5 m ² per queen	
0.1 m ² per kitten	
Overall minimum pen size must be 2 m ² floor space and 200cm height	
Post-weaned stock and adult male and female brood stock minimum requirements	
Body weight (kg)	Minimum floor space (m²)
<1.0	0.2
1.0 to 2.0	0.35
2.0 to 3.0	0.5
>3.0	0.75
No animals must be kept in a pen of less than 1.0 m ² floor space and 200 cm height	

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2 **Table 3.2: CATS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (kg)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<3.0	3300	5000	50
>3.0	5000	7500	80

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4. DOGS

3 Dogs shall where possible be provided with outside runs. Dogs shall not be single-housed for
4 more than 4 hours at a time.

5 The internal enclosure shall represent at least 50% of the minimum space to be made
6 available to the dogs, as detailed in Tables 4.1 and 4.2.

7 The space allowances detailed below are based on the requirements of beagles, but giant
8 breeds such as St Bernards or Irish wolfhounds shall be provided with allowances
9 significantly in excess of those detailed in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. For breeds other than the
10 laboratory beagle, space allowances shall be determined in consultation with veterinary staff.

11 No animal must be kept in a pen of less than 4.5 m² floor space.

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Table 4.1: DOGS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

Brood stock and stud dogs – minimum requirements:	
2.25 m ² per animal	
200 cm height	
Minimum requirements for bitch and litter to 6 weeks of age:	
4.5 m ² floor space	
200 cm height	
Post-weaned stock minimum space requirements	
Body weight (kg)	Minimum floor space (m²)
< 5	0.5
5 to 10	1.0
10 to 15	1.5
15 to 20	2.0
>20	2.25

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2 **Table 4.2: DOGS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (kg)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<5	1.0	4.5	150
5 to 10	1.9	4.5	150
10 to 25	2.25	4.5	200
25 to 35	3.25	6.5	200
>35	4.0	8.0	200

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1 **5. FERRETS**

2 **Table 5.1: FERRETS: Dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock**

Minimum requirements for breeding and post-weaned stock		
	Minimum floor area (cm²)	Minimum height (cm)
Jill + Litter	5400	50
Group housed stock (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal	Minimum height (cm)
<600	1000	50
600 to 800	1500	50
>800	3000	50
Single housed stock (g)		
<600	2000	50
600 to 800	2250	50
>800	4500	50
Adult male	5400	50
(Note – the minimum floor area for animals housed in groups must not be less than that specified for an animal housed singly.)		

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4 **Table 5.2: FERRETS: Dimensions for users**

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<800	1500	2250	50
>800	3000	4500	50

1 **6. NON-HUMAN PRIMATES**

2 ***Weaning***

3 For squirrel monkeys, separation from the mother shall not take place before 6 months of
 4 age. For all other species, separation from the mother shall not take place before 8 months of
 5 age.

6 The environment shall enable non-human primates to carry out a complex daily programme
 7 of activity. The enclosure shall allow non-human primates to adopt as wide a behavioural
 8 repertoire as possible, provide it with a sense of security, and a suitably complex environment
 9 to allow the animal to run, walk, climb and jump.

10 **Table 6.1: NON-HUMAN PRIMATES: New World Primates – dimensions**
 11 **for breeders and post-weaned stock**

MARMOSETS (<i>Callithrix</i>)	
Minimum cage height (cm)	
150 cm (Top of cage must be a minimum 180 cm from floor)	
Minimum floor area (m²)	
Breeding pair plus one generation of offspring	0.55
Family group (8 animals maximum excluding carried infants)	1.0
Post-weaned stock or adults	0.135 m ² /animal
Minimum floor area – 0.55 m ²	

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TAMARINS (Saguinus)	
Minimum cage height (cm)	
150 cm (Top of cage must be a minimum 180 cm from floor)	
Minimum floor area (m²)	
Family group	1.5
Post-weaned stock or adults	0.15 m ² /animal
Minimum floor area 1.5 m ²	

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OWL MONKEYS (Aotus)	
Minimum cage height (cm)	
150 cm (Top of cage must be a minimum 180 cm from floor)	
Minimum floor area (m²)	
Family group (maximum 5 animals)	1.5
Post-weaned stock or adults (g)	
<700	0.135 m ² /animal
>700	0.2 m ² /animal
Minimum floor area 1.5 m ²	

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SQUIRREL MONKEYS (Saimiri)			
Group	No. of adult animals	Maximum number in cage	Cage floor area (m²)
Breeding	5 (2m+3f)	8	2.0
	10 (4m+6f)	18	4.0
Post-weaned stock or adults (g)			
	<700	0.135 m ² /animal	
	>700	0.2 m ² /animal	

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Table 6.2: NON-HUMAN PRIMATES: Old World Primates – dimensions for breeders and post-weaned stock

MACAQUES (Macaca)			
The minimum pen sizes for any breeding group of macaques: 6 m ² floor space indoor height – 1.8 m outdoor height – 2.4 m			
a. Macaca fascicularis (Cynomolgus, long-tailed or crab-eating macaque)			
Approximate weight range of adults 4 to 10 kg			
In a breeding troop each adult will be provided with a minimum floor space of 1.0 m ² . This area will include space for young animals up to 6 months of age.			
For growing animals:	Minimum floor area per animal		
6 month–1 year	0.35 m ²		
1 year–2 years	0.45 m ²		
The minimum pen size for a single replacement breeding or stock animal will be 2.0 m ² .			
b. Macaca mulatta (Rhesus) and Macaca arctoides (Stump-tailed macaque)			
Approximate weight range of adults – 6 to 14 kg.			
In a breeding troop each adult will be provided with a minimum floor space of 1.7 m ² . This area will include space for young animals up to 6 months of age.			
For growing animals:			
6 month–1 year	0.45 m ²		
1 year–2 years	0.6 m ²		
The minimum pen size for a single replacement breeding or stock animal will be 2.0 m ² .			

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Table 6.3: NON-HUMAN PRIMATES: Dimensions for users

Weight of animal (g)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)
<700	0.135	0.25	80
700 to 1400	0.25	0.5	100
	0.2 (for arboreal monkeys in groups when they are held in taller cages)	n/a	150
1400 to 4000	0.6	0.6	100
4000 to 6000	0.8	0.8	110
6000 to 9000	1.4	1.4	150

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7. FARM ANIMALS

3 During agricultural research, when the aim of the project requires that the animals are kept
4 under similar conditions to those under which commercial farm animals are kept, the keeping
5 of the animals shall comply at least with the standards laid down in Directives 98/58/EC,
6 91/629/EEC² and 91/630/EEC³.

7 **Table 7.1: PIGS: Dimensions for users**

Weights (kg)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum length of feed rack or trough per head (m)
<30	1.0	2.0	0.20
30 to 50	1.3	2.0	0.25
50 to 100	2.0	3.0	0.30
100 to 150	2.7	4.0	0.35
>150	3.75	5.0	0.40
Adult boar	---	7.5	0.50

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9 **Table 7.2: SHEEP AND GOATS: Dimensions for users**

Weights (kg)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum length of feed rack or trough per head (m)
<35	1.3	2.0	0.35
>35	1.9	2.8	0.35

² Council Directive 91/629/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 28).

³ Council Directive 91/630/EEC of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p. 33).

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2 **Table 7.3: CATTLE: Pen dimensions and stocking densities for users**

Weights (kg)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum length of feed rack or trough per head (m)
60 to 100	1.6	2.4	0.30
100 to 150	1.9	2.8	0.35
150 to 200	2.4	3.6	0.40
200 to 400	3.8	5.7	0.55
>400	5.3	8.0	0.65
Adult bull	–	16.0	0.65

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4 ***Equines***

5 The shortest side shall be a minimum of 1.5 times the wither height of the animal. The height
6 of indoor enclosures shall allow animals to rear to their full height.

7 **Table 7.4: HORSES, DONKEYS AND CROSSBREDS: Dimensions for**
8 **users**

Height at withers (m)	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (m²) per animal when housed singly	Minimum length of feed rack or trough per head (m)
<1.47	–	12	–
1.47 to 1.60	–	17	–
>1.60	–	20	–

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8. BIRDS

3 During agricultural research, when the aim of the project requires that the animals are kept
4 under similar conditions to those under which commercial farm animals are kept, the keeping
5 of the animals shall comply at least with the standards laid down in Directives 98/58/EC,
6 1999/74/EC⁴ and 2007/43/EC⁵.

7 **Chicken**

8 Where these minimum enclosure sizes cannot be provided for scientific reasons, the duration
9 of the confinement shall be justified by the experimenter in consultation with veterinary staff.
10 In such circumstances, birds can be housed in smaller enclosures containing appropriate
11 enrichment.

12 **Table 8.1: CHICKEN: Cage/pen dimensions and stocking densities for**
13 **users**

Weights (g)	Minimum floor area (cm ²) per bird when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm ²) per bird when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)	Minimum length of feed trough per bird (cm)
<300	250	350	30	3
300 to 600	470	700	40	7
600 to 1200	830	1250	50	10
1200 to 1800	950	1450	50	12
1800 to 2400	1200	1700	55	12
>2400	1900	2800	75	15

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⁴ Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens (OJ L 203, 3.8.1999, p. 53).

⁵ Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production (OJ L 182, 12.7.2007, p. 19).

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Table 8.2: DUCKS: Cage/pen dimensions and stocking densities for users

Weights (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)	Minimum length of feed trough per bird (cm)
<300	250	350	30	3
300 to 600	470	700	40	7
600 to 1200	830	1250	50	10
1200 to 1800	950	1450	50	12
1800 to 2400	1200	1700	55	12
>2400	1900	2800	75	15

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Table 8.3: QUAILS: Dimensions for breeders and stock

Minimum floor space allocation		
Weight (g)	When housed in groups (cm²)	When housed singly (cm²)
<75	100	350
75 to 100	150	350
100 to 150	250	350
150 to 250	250	400
Optimal cage height 20cm		
Minimum length of trough per bird 4cm		

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Table 8.4: QUAILS: Dimensions for users

Weights (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)	Minimum length of feed trough per bird (cm)
<150g	250	350	20	4
150 to 250g	250	400	25	4

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4 **Table 8.5: PIGEONS: Dimensions for users**

Weights (g)	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed in groups	Minimum floor area (cm²) per bird when housed singly	Minimum height (cm)	Minimum length of feed trough per bird (cm)
All sizes	800	1225	35	5

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6 **9. FISH**

7 **9.1. Water supply and quality**

8 Adequate water supply of suitable quality shall be provided at all times. Water flow in re-
9 circulatory systems or filtration within tanks shall be sufficient to ensure that water quality
10 parameters are maintained within acceptable levels. Water supply shall be filtered or treated
11 to remove substances harmful to fish, where necessary. Water-quality parameters shall at all
12 times be within the acceptable range that sustains normal activity and physiology for a given
13 species and stage of development. The water flow shall be appropriate to enable fish to swim
14 correctly and to maintain normal behaviour. Fish shall be given an appropriate time for
15 acclimatisation and adaptation to changes in water-quality conditions.

16 **9.2. Oxygen, nitrogen compounds, pH, and salinity**

17 Oxygen concentration shall be appropriate to the species and to the context in which the fish
18 are held. Where necessary, supplementary aeration of tank water shall be provided. The
19 concentrations of nitrogen compounds shall be kept low.

20 The pH level shall be adapted to the species and kept as stable as possible. The salinity shall
21 be adapted to the requirements of the fish species and to the life stage of the fish. Changes in
22 salinity shall take place gradually.

1 **9.3. Temperature, lighting, noise**

2 Temperature shall be maintained within the optimal range for the fish species concerned and
3 kept as stable as possible. Changes in temperature shall take place gradually. Fish shall be
4 maintained on an appropriate photoperiod. Noise levels shall be kept to a minimum and,
5 where possible, equipment causing noise or vibration, such as power generators or filtration
6 systems, shall be separate from the fish-holding tanks.

7 **9.4. Stocking density and environmental complexity**

8 The stocking density of fish shall be based on the total needs of the fish in respect of
9 environmental conditions, health and welfare. Fish shall have sufficient water volume for
10 normal swimming, taking account of their size, age, health and feeding method. Fish shall be
11 provided with an appropriate environmental enrichment, such as hiding places or bottom
12 substrate, unless behavioural traits suggest none is required.

13 **9.5. Feeding and handling**

14 Fish shall be fed a diet suitable for the fish at an appropriate feeding rate and frequency.
15 Particular attention shall be given to feeding of larval fish during any transition from live to
16 artificial diets. Handling of fish shall be kept to a minimum.

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