

# Diogelu lles cŵn a chathod anwes wrth deithio

## Cyngor i berchenogion



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## Diogelu lles cŵn a chathod anwes wrth deithio: Cyngor i berchenogion

Pwrpas y canllaw hwn yw eich helpu i ofalu am eich anifeiliaid anwes wrth deithio i Brydain Fawr ac oddi yno.

Pan gaiff anifeiliaid eu cludo, gan gynnwys teithio gydag anifeiliaid anwes, mae'r gyfraith yn nodi:

**'Ni ddylai unrhyw berson gludo unrhyw anifail mewn ffwrdd sy'n achosi neu'n debygol o achosi niwed neu boen diangen i'r anifail hwnnw.'**

(Gweler nodyn 1 isod.)

Os byddwch yn talu 'cludydd' (er enghraifft, fferi awyren neu drêñ) i gludo eich anifail anwes, yn ôl y gyfraith rhaid i'ch fodloni amodau penodol er mwyn i'ch anifail anwes gael teithio.

Ar deithiau fferi byrrach a Gwennol Twthel y Sianel, bydd rhaid i'ch anifail anwes aros yn eich cerbyd fel arfer. Ar deithiau fferi hirach ac ar awyrennau, dylai eich anifail anwes deithio mewn cynhwysydd arbennig. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r fferi rhwng Rosyth a Gwlad Belg yn caniatáu i anifeiliaid anwes teithio mewn cabanau penodol. Dylech ofyn i'r cwmni fferi am eiabolisi diweddaraf.

Gall cludwyr wrtho'n cludo eich anifail anwes os na allant ddarparu amodau teithio a/da iddo yn ystod y daith, neu os nad yw'r anifail yn ymddangos yn llawn i deithio.

Nodyn 1: Darn o Erthygl 4(1) Gorchymyn Lles Anifeiliaid (Cludiant) 1997. Mae'r gorchymyn hwn yn gweithredu Cyfarwyddeb y Cyngor 91/628 EEC (fel y'i diwygiwyd) ar ddiogelu anifeiliaid wrth eu cludo. Gallwch gael cyngor ar y gorchymyn hwn ar ein gwefan yn [www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare) neu drwy gysylltu â ni (gweler tudalen 19).

## Cynlluniwch y daith

Dylech gynllunio ar gyfer teithio gyda’ch anifail anwes ymhell cyn y daith. Meddyliwch yn ofalus am y math o daith ydyw a’r effaith y bydd yn ei chael ar eich anifail anwes, gan ystyried pa mor fawr yw’r anifail, ei natur, a pha mor hir yw’r daith.

Os na allwch sicrhau y gallwch ddiogelu lles eich anifail yn ystod y daith, dylech ystyried ffordd arall o deithio neu ystyried peidio â chludo eich anifail.

Dylech sicrhau eich bod yn ymwybodol o amodau cludydd ar gyfer cludo eich anifail anwes a’ch bod yn eu deall, a’ch bod wedi trefnu lle iddo deithio os bydd angen. Rhaid i Anifeiliaid a gludir o dan y Cynllun Teithio i Anifeiliaid Anwes (PETS) deithio a’w ybr awdurdodedig gyda chludydd cymeradwy.

Dyweddwch wrth y cludydd ymlaen llaw os yw’r anifail yn gi tywys neu’n gi cymorth, fel y gallant wneud trefniadau arbennig os bydd angen.

## Sicrhewch fod eich anifail anwes yn iawn i deithio

Dylai eich anifail anwes fod yn iach ac yn iawn i deithio. Os oes angen, gofynnwch i’ch milfeddyg am gyngor cyn dechrau’r daith. Fel arfer, **nid yw’r anifail yn iawn i i deithio:**

- os yw’n saf neu wedi cael anaf (ac eithrio mân anhwylderau neu anafiadau);
- os yw newydd ei eni gyda bogail nad yw wedi gwella eto;
- os na all fwydo’i hunan ac nad yw’n teithio gyda’i fam;
- os yw wedi rhoi genedigaeth yn ystod y 48 awr cyn dechrau’r daith; neu
- os yw’n feichiog iawn ac yn debygol o roi genedigaeth yn ystod y daith.

Ni all anifeiliaid o dan tua 10 mis oed ddod i mewn i Brydain Fawr o dan y cynllun teithio i anifeiliaid anwes (PETS).

## Cyn y daith

Bydd eich anifail anwes yn teithio'n well os nad oes ganddo stumog lawn, felly rhowch bryd ysgafn iddo tua dwy awr cyn dechrau'r daith. Sicrhewch fod dŵr ar gael bob amser.

Nid ydym yn argymhell rhoi tawelydd i'ch anifail anwes, yn enwedig os yw'n teithio ar awyren. Y rheswm am hyn yw ei bod yn aroedd rhagweld yr effaith a gaiff y tawelydd ar yr anifail. Dylech ddilyn cyngor eich milfeddyg ynglŷn â thawelyddion. Os byddoch yn rhoi tawelydd i'ch anifail anwes, dylech gario dystysgrif sy'n nodi'r cyffur, y dos a'r amser y cafodd ei roi i'r anifail.

Os yw'n bosibl, sicrhewch fod eich anifail anwes wedi bod i'r toiled cyn gadael neu cyn iddo gael ei roi yn ei gaeadele neu gynhwysydd teithio.

Ceisiwch gyflwyno eich anifail anwes i w gaeadle neu gynhwysydd teithio cyn y daith, oherwydd dylai hyn helpu i leihau'r straen o gael ei gludo. Gall rhywbeth cyfarwydd (er enghraifft, tegan neu liain) helpu'r anifail i gynefino ag amgylchedd dieithr.

## Yn ystod y daith

Sicrhewch fod eich anifail anwes wedi cael ei gau'n ddiogel yn y cerbyd, y caeadle neu'r cynhwysydd teithio. Cadwch y drws ar glo.

Dylai fod digon o aer yn y cerbyd, y caeadle neu'r cynhwysydd teithio bob amser. Gall gwres a lleithder gasglu'n gyflym y tu mewn iddynt oni haf fod digon o aer yn llifo drwyddydnt.

Yn fuan ar ôl dechrau'r daith, sicrhewch fod eich anifail anwes wedi setlo, a bod popeth yn dda pa bryd bynnag y cewch gyfle i wneud hynny yn ystod y daith.

Dylai eich anifail anwes gael dŵr glân a ffres bob amser. Rhaid i'ch anifail anwes beidio â bod heb ddŵr am fwy na 12 awr, neu heb fwyd am fwy na 24 awr, mewn unrhyw amgylchiadau.

Peidiwch byth â gadael anifail mewn cerbyd lle mae'r haul yn tywynnu'n gryf arno neu mewn tymheredd uchel. Gall anifail fynd yn rhy dwym, gall gynhyrfu neu ddioddef poen pan fydd y tymheredd yn codi'n uwch na 25°C am fwy nag ychydig funudau (oni bai fod yr anifail eisoes yn gyfarwydd â thywydd poeth). Gan y tymheredd y tu mewn i gar ar ddiwrnod poeth lle mae'r haul yn tywynnu'n gryf arno godi i ddwbl y tymheredd y tu allan yn gyflym, gan beri i unrhyw anifail y tu mewn i'r cerbyd ddioddef yn tuan iawn.

## Trawiad gwres mewn cŵn

Mae cŵn yn wahanol i bobl o ran y ffordd, maent yn ymdopi â gwres. Maent yn colli gwres yn bennaf wrth anadlu'n gyflym ond, yn wahanol i bobl, nid ydynt yn chwysu llawer. Mae cŵn â thrwynau smwt (er enghraifft cŵn Pecin) neu cŵn sydd â phroblemau anadlu yn llawer mwy tebygol o ddioddef o straen oherwydd gwres. Mae cŵn sydd â gwaltt hir yn fwy tebygol o ddioddef na'r rheini sydd â gwaltt byr.

## Beth yw symptomau gordwymo

Fel arfer anadlu'n gyflymach ac yn drymach nag arfer, gan symud o amgylch yn fwy gyda chyfarth neu swnian yw'r arwyddion cyntaf. Bydd cŵn yn edrych yn gynhyrfus.

Gall y cŵn gynhyrchu mwy o boer nag arfer, ac yn aml bydd yn glafoerio gyda phoer yn hongian o'r geg.

Yha bydd y ci'n anadlu'n gyflym iawn a bydd cig ei ddannedd yn troi'n dywyll. Gall llygaid y ci droi'n llonydd a gall ymddangos fel pe bai'n anymwybodol.

Unwaith y bydd tymheredd corff y ci yn codi i'r fath raddau fel bod y celloedd yn dechrau marw, bydd y ci yn cael trawiadau, yn mynd i goma ac yn marw.

Mae sylweddoli'n gynnar bod eich anifail anwes yn gordwymo a'i drin yn gyflym yn angenrheidiol er mwyn i'ch ci wella. Ewch â'r ci i fan oer a chyngodol, rhowch ddŵr iddo i'w yfed a chwistrellwch ddŵr oer drosto (gallwch hefyd oeri'r ci drwy ddefnyddio gwyntyll. Gofynnwch am gyngor milfeddyg ar unwaith os nad yw'r ci yn ymateb yn gyflym).

## Teithio mewn cerbyd

Mae 'Rheolau'r Ffordd Fawr' y Deyrnas Unedig (DU) yn datgan: 'Pan fyddwch mewn cerbyd sicrhewch fod cŵn neu anifeiliad eraill yn cael eu ffrwyno'n briodol fel na allant dynnu eich sylw a eich bod yn gyrru neu eich anafu os byddwch yn stopio'n gyflym'. Mewn rhai gwledydd Ewropeaidd, nid yw'r gyfraith yn caniatáu i gŵn deithio'n rhydd mewn cerbyd.

Yn ddelfrydol, dylai eich anifail anwes deithio mewn cynhwysydd sy'n bodloni gofynion penodol (gweler nodalen 18). Dylai cath neu gi bach iawn deithio mewn cynhwysydd bob amser, a dylid gosod y cynhwysydd:

- lle na all symud pan fyddwn yn cyflymu, yn brecio neu'n mynd rownd cornel;
- lle mae'n hawdd mynd ato;
- lle nad yw'r haul yn tywynnú'n gryf arno neu wynt oer yn chwythu.

Os yw eich glyn teithio'n rhydd mewn cerbyd, ni ddylai allu dianc trwy unrhyw ffenestr. Pan fydd angen gadael y ffenestri ar agor, rydym yn argymhell eich bod yn defnyddio 'sgrin ffenestr' er mwyn rhwystro'r anifail rhag dianc.

Os yw'r ci'n teithio yn yr adran bagiau mewn car ystâd neu gar cefn godi, dylech osod sgrin cŵn gadarn, a dylid gosod arwyneb gwrthlithro ar y llawr.

Mae darparu digon o aer yn angenrheidiol bob amser – pan fo'r cerbyd yn symud, ac yn fwy fwy felly pan nad yw'n symud – yn arbennig mewn tywydd poeth neu heulog.

- Peidiwch byth â gadael eich anifail anwes mewn cerbyd lle y mae'r haul yn tywynnun'n gryf arno neu mewn tymheredd uchel gan ei bod yn anodd sicrhau bod digon o aer i'w gadw'n oer.
- Bydd llai o aer o lawer yn lloilo drwy'r cerbyd pan fydd mewn lle caeedig ar daith fferi (neu ar drêñ yn teithio drwy Dwnnel y Siarad) oni bai eich bod yn gadael y ffenestri'n ddigon agored.

Dylech gario dŵr, a bwyd os oes angen, a dylai fod yn bosibl i chi eu rhoi i'ch anifail.

## Teithio ar fferi

Os ydych yn deithiwr ar droed ac yn teithio o ydâ'ch anifail anwes, efallai y bydd angen i chi gario eich anifail anwes ar y fferi mewn cynhwysydd a'i gadw yn ystod y ffordaith.

Os ydych yn teithio ar fferi mewn cerbyd:

- ceisiwch gyrraedd y porthladd yn gynnar er mwyn i'r cludydd allu rhoi'r safle mwyaf addas i chi ar gyfer eich anifail anwes ar fwriad y ceir;
- teithiwch dros nes os yw'n bosibl, pan fydd y tymheredd yn oerach o bosibl;
- sicrhewch fod swyddogion cwmni'r fferi sy'n gyfrifol am lwytho yn gwybod bod anifail byw yn eich cerbyd, a dilynwch eu cyfarwyddiadau;
- i chi adael eich cerbyd, sicrhewch y bydd gan eich anifail anwes ddigon o aer (fel arfer bydd angen i chi adael un ffenestr yn rhannol agored o leiaf, ond mae'n bwysig hefyd eich bod yn sicrhau na all eich anifail anwes ddianc);
- sicrhewch fod eich anifail anwes yn gyfforddus a bod ganddo ddigon o ddŵr; a

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- peidiwch byth a gadael eich anifail anwes mewn cerbyd lle y mae'r haul yn tywyndu'n gryf arno neu mewn tymheredd uchel gan ei bod yn anodd sicrhau bod digon o aer ar gael er mwyn ei gadw'n oer. Bydd y tu mewn i gerbyd a adewir mewn haul cryf a thymheredd uchel ar fwrdd agored, neu fwrdd caeedig lle mae'r tymheredd yn debygol o fod yn uwch na 25°C am fwy nag y bydig funudau, yn mynd yn rhy boeth i'r anifail sydd y tu mewn i do yn fuan iawn ac yn golygu y bydd yn cynhyrfu ac yn dioddef poen.

Am resymau diogelwch, fel arfer ni allwch fynd at y cerbyd yn ystod y daith. Fodd bynnag, gallwch drefnu i wneud hyn os yw'n hanfodol. Dylai'r cwmni fferi ddweud wrthych am ei bolisi malediad.

Ni ddylai bod angen i chi ymweld â'ch anifail anwes ar deithiau fferi byrrach (llai na dwy awr). Fodd bynnag, os yw'n hanfodol (er enghrafft, mewn tywydd garw), gallwch ofyn am ganiatâd staff y ddesg wybodaeth.

Ar deithiau fferi hirach (mwy na dwy awr) dylech drefnu (wrth y ddesg wybodaeth fel arfer) i ymwech â'ch anifail anwes ar adegau addas i sicrhau ei fod yn iawn ac os yw'n briodol, rhoi dŵr a bwyd iddo a chyflwyno i redeg o gwmpas a mynd i'r toiled.

Ar deithiau fferi hir iawn (24 awr neu fwy), neu fordeithiau hir ar longau eraill, mae'n debygol y bydd angen i'r cwmni symud eich anifail anwes o'ch cerbyd i gynhwysydd mewn ardal arbennig o'r llong. Dylai'r cwmni roi gwybodaeth i chi am ei bolisi (gan gynnwys pwysigrwyd darparu'r cynhwysydd), ac am y weithdrefn o ran ymweld â'r anifail yn ystod y fordaith a gofalu amdano.

## Teithio ar drêñi drwy Dwnnel y Sianel

Bydd eich anifail anwes yn aros gyda chi ar y trêñi, a dylech ei gadw yn eich cerbyd.

Dylech gadw cath neu gi bach iawn mewn cynhwysydd y tu mewn i'ch cerbyd.

## Teithio mewn awyren

Oherwydd amgylchiadau arbennig teithio mewn awyren, gan gynnwys sut y mae uchder yn effeithio ar anifeiliaid, ceir rheolau a rhagofalon mwy llym na mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth.

Pan fyddwch yn archebu eich tocyn, sicrhewch fod y cwmni awyrennau yn gwybod y bydd anifail anwes yn teithio gyda'm a gofynnwch am ei gyngor ynglŷn â'r canlynol:

- y math o gynhwysydd i'w ddefnyddio a'i faint; a
- pa fathau o anifeiliaid anwes all deithio.

Yn ôl y gyfraith, rhaid i chi fodloni Rheoliadau Anifeiliaid Byw y Gymdeithas Cludiant Awyr Ryngwladol (IATA) er mwyn cludo anifeiliaid mewn awyren. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys manylion penodol am gynhwysyddion ar gyfer cŵn a chathod, gan gynnwys:

- cynllun;
- awyru;
- maint; a
- threfniadau ar gyfer darparu dŵr a bwyd.

Dylai'r cwmni awyrennau sicrhau bod y cynhwysydd rydych yn ei ddefnyddio'n addas ar gyfer eich anifail anwes a'i fod yn bodloni amodau'r IATA cyn ei dderbyn. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion bydd eich anifail anwes yn teithio yng nghrombil yr awyren ac ni allwch fynd i'w weld yn ystod y daith fel arfer.

Nid yw Rheoliadau Anifeiliaid Byw yr IATA yn caniatáu i'r anifeiliaid canlynol deithio mewn awyren.

- Cŵn neu gathod bach o dan wyth wythnos oed.
- Anifeiliaid benyw ag anifail swci.
- Mae gan rai cwmnïau awyren gyfyngiadau ychwanegol ar anifeiliaid ifanc a chŵn â thrwynau smwt.

Gallwch ymweld â gwefan yr IATA am ragor o wybodaeth yn:  
[www.iata.org/whatwedo/live\\_animals/pets.htm](http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/live_animals/pets.htm)

Rhaid i bob anifail sy'n teithio i Brydain Fawr ar awyren fodloni'r amodau a ddangosir yn ei ddogfennaeth am iechyd anifeiliaid neu drwydded fewnforio (neu'r ddwy ohonynt).

## Dogfennau

Rhaid i anifeiliaid sy'n mynd i gwarantin gael trwydded fewnforio er mwyn dod i mewn i Brydain Fawr. Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth drwy ffonio Adran Cwarantin Defra neu Adran Amgylchedd a Materion Gwledig Gweithrediaeth yr Alban (gweler tudalen 19 am fanylion cyswllt).

Os byddwch yn dod ag anifail i mewn i Brydain Fawr o'r tu allan i'r Gymuned Ewropeaidd, rhaid iddo hefyd fodloni amodau'r Tollau. Dylech gael cyngor gan yr asiantaeth y cwmni teithio neu'r cwmni awyrennau sy'n cludo eich anifail.

Sicrhewch fod unrhyw ddogfennau sydd eu hangen arnoch yn gyfredol ac yn ddilys. I osbo unrhyw oedi wrth gofrestru ac yn y mannau rheoli, dylech sicrhau bod gennych yr holl ddogfennau sydd eu hangen arnoch (an gynnwys dogfennau'r cynllun teithio i anifeiliaid anwes (PETS) os yw'n briodol).

## Canllaw ar gynwysyddion anifeiliaid anwes

Bydd y canllaw yn y rhestr isod yn eich helpu i ddewis cynhwysydd sy'n addas ar gyfer eich anifail anwes a'r math o drafnidiaeth. Mae'r cyngor yn glyn â sut y dylai cynhwysyddion gael eu hadeiladu a'u mesuriadau yn berthnasol i deithiau mewn awyren yn bennaf, ond mae'r egwyddor gyffredinol yn gymwys hefyd i fathau eraill o drafnidiaeth hefyd:

- Dylai cynhwysydd eich anifail anwes fod o faint addas ar gyfer eich anifail anwes – dylai fod yn ddigon mawr i'ch anifail anwes allu sefyll, eistedd a gorwedd yn gyfforddus ynddo, a throi yn hawdd. Mae'n bosibl na fydd cynhwysydd a ddefnyddir i gludo anifail

anwes ar daith fer i'r milfeddyg yn addas neu'n ddigon mawr ar gyfer taith hirach.

- Ni ddylai'r cynhwysydd gynnwys unrhyw beth a allai niweidio'r anifail. Dylai fod wedi cael ei gynllunio fel na all un rhan o'r anifail (fel y pen, y pawennau neu'r gynffon) ddod allan ohono na chael ei dat.
- Dylai'r cynhwysydd ddarparu digon o aer ac awyr iach i'ch anifail anwes drwy gydol y daith er mwyn sicrhau nad ydynt yn rhwng yn rhy dwym. Cofiwch y gall cynhwysydd a roddir mewn caeadle teithio (er enghraifft, crombil awyren) fod ag aer llawn yd am gyfnodau hir o amser.
- Dylai eich anifail anwes fod yn gallu cael dŵr yn y cynhwysydd bob amser, a bwyd os yw'r daith yn hirach nad ychydig oriau. Dylech osod powlenni bwyd a dŵr (rhai na allant golli'r dŵr neu'r bwyd) yn y cynhwysydd, neu eu gosod yn sownnd fel na all yr anifail eu dymchwel neu dywallt y dŵr allan ohonynt. Ar deithiau hirach dylid gallu ail lenwi'r powlenni'n hanodd.
- Dylai fod digon o ddeunyddio cysgu amsugnol yn y cynhwysydd – nid yw papur newydd yn unig yn ddigon ar gyfer teithiau hir, ond gallwch ddefnyddio swl haen ohono gyda deunyddiau amsugnol eraill, fel defnydd matiau. Yn ystod taith hir iawn, efallai y bydd angen eu newid. Dylai cynwysyddion cathod gynnwys blychau baw sydd naill ai'n ddigon trwm fel nad ydynt yn symud o gwmpas neu sydd wedi cael eu gosod yn sownnd i'w rhwystro rhag symud.

## Adeiladu cynhwysydd

Gallwch brynu cynwysyddion anifeiliaid anwes wedi eu gwneud o blastig caled o siopau a chyflenwyr anifeiliaid anwes da. Neu, gellir gwneud cynhwysydd o ddeunyddiau eraill, yn arbennig ar gyfer cŵn mawr neu gŵn ymosodol. Efallai na fydd cynhwysydd sy'n addas ar gyfer taith fer yn ddigon cryf, yn ddigon mawr, neu'n addas ar gyfer teithiau hir, yn arbennig os ydych yn teithio mewn awyren. Y cwmni awyrennau fydd yn penderfynu a all dderbyn cynwysyddion anifeiliaid anwes sydd wedi eu gwneud o blastig caled ar gyfer cludiant awyr.

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Mae'r canllaw canlynol yn grynodeb o'r safonau sylfaenol a nodir yn Rheoliadau Anifeiliaid Byw yr IATA ar gyfer cludo cathod a chŵn. Mae'r egwyddorion yn gymwys i drafnidiaeth eraill yn ogystal ag awyrennau.

<b>Fframwaith</b>	Ar gyfer cynhwysyddion a wneir o bren, dylid creu fframwaith o ddarnau o bren sy'n 2.5 centimedr wrth 7.5 centimedr o drwch o leiaf, ac wedi eu sgrinio neu eu bollio gyda'i gilydd.
Ochrau	Rhaid i'r cynhwysydd fod yn llyfn ar y tu mewn, heb unrhyw ddarnau y gall yr anifail eu cnoi neu eu crafu i ddifrodi'r uned.  Ar gyfer cynhwysyddion plien, defnyddiwch bren haenog sy'n 12 mm (1/2 rhodfedd) o drwch o leiaf (neu ddeunydd tebyg) er mwyn leinio'r fframwaith allanol.
	Dylai'r ochrau fod yn gadarn, ond gyda digon o le i aer fynd o wyddynt.
Pennau	Dylai un pen cyfan fod yn agored ac wedi ei orhuddio â bariau, rhwyll wedi'i weldio neu fetel amledol llyfn sydd wedi ei osod yn sownd fel na all yr anifail ei symud.
Llawr	Dylai'r llawr fod yn solet ac ni ddylai fod yn gollwng.
	Dylai'r to fod yn solet ond gellir cael tyllau awyru ar draws yr arwyneb cyfan ar yr amod nad ydynt yn effeithio ar gryfder y to.

**Drws** Dylai'r drws lenwi un ochr gyfan o'r cynhwysydd. Gall fod yn ddrws llithro neu'n ddrws colfachog.

Rhaid bod ffordd o gloi a selio cynhwyseddion sy'n teithio i wledydd sy'n gofyn am hyn.

Bydd angen colfachau ychwanegol a dau neu'n fwybachyn cadarn ar gyfer drysau mawr er mwyn addynt fod yn hollol gadarn.

Dylai'r drws gael ei wneud o blastig, neu wedi ei weldio neu ei wneud o fetel bwrw sy'n ddigon trwchus i rwystro'r anifail rhag plu'r drws. Dim ond os yw'r colfachau a'r pinnau cloi yn rhai metel digon trwchus y bydd drysau a wrwr o ddeunydd plastig yn dderbyniol. Nid yw llawer o'r cynhwyseddion anifeiliaid anwes sydd â drysau plastig y gellir eu prynu yn cael eu gwneud â cholfachau metel.

Ar gyfer cynhwyseddion plastig caled, dylai colfachau a phinnau cloi'r drws ymestyn i 1.6cm (5/8 o fodfedd) o leiaf uwchben ac o dan agoriad y drws.

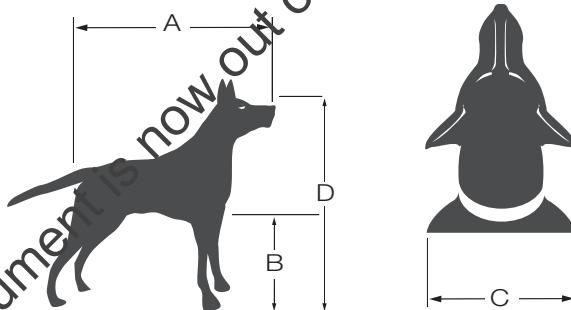
Diogelu lles cŵn a chathod  
anwes wrth deithio: Cyngor i berchenogion

<b>Awyru</b>	Dylech ddarparu pen agored (a all fod yn ddrws) a thyllau awyru sy'n 2.5cm (1 modfedd) o led o leiaf. Dylai'r rhain orchuddio dwy ran o dair o'r pen arall a'r ddwy ochr, gyda 10cm (4 modfedd) o fwlch rhwng canol pob agoriad.  Ar gyfer cynwysyddion a adeiledir yn arbennig ar gyfer cŵn mawr, dylech orchuddio'r pen agored â bariad metel sydd wedi eu gosod yn agos at ei gilydd neu rhwyl ddwbl wedi'i weldio, gydag 1cm (1/2 modfedd) rhwng y rhwylau.  Dylai'r ardal gyfan sydd wedi ei hawyru cyfrif am o leiaf 16% o holl arwyneb y pedair ochr. Gallwch ddarparu mwy o dyllau ar y to neu ar ochrau cynhwysydd, neu dyllau mwy o faint wedi eu gorhuddio â rhwyl, er mwyn sicrhau bod mwy o aer yn mynd drwy'r cynhwysydd.  Ni ddylai eich anifail anwes allu rhoi ei drwyn neu ei bawennau drwy'r tyllau, ac efallai y bydd rhaid i chi orchuddio'r tyllau â rhwyl ar gyfer cathod neu gŵn bach. Mae'n bwysig iawn nad yw'r tyllau awyru yn rhoi arwyneb neu ochr y gall yr anifail eu cnoi neu eu crafu.
<b>Bwyd a dŵr</b>	Dylech ddarparu cynhwysydd dŵr nad yw'n colli dŵr y gellir erlenwi o'r tu allan i'r cynhwysydd.  Dylech hefyd ddarparu cynhwysydd ar gyfer bwyd.
<b>Deunydd cysgu</b>	Rhaid i chi ddarparu digon o ddeunydd cysgu amsugnol ar gyfer y daith.  Nid yw papur newydd yn unig yn ddigon ar gyfer teithiau hir ond gallwch ddefnyddio sawl haen ohono gyda deunydd amsugnol arall, fel deunydd matiau.  Dylai cynwysyddion ar gyfer cathod gynnwys blychau baw sydd naill ai'n ddigon trwm fel na fyddant yn symud o gwmpas neu sydd wedi cael eu gosod yn sownd i'w rhwystro rhag symud.

## Mesuriadau'r cynhwysydd

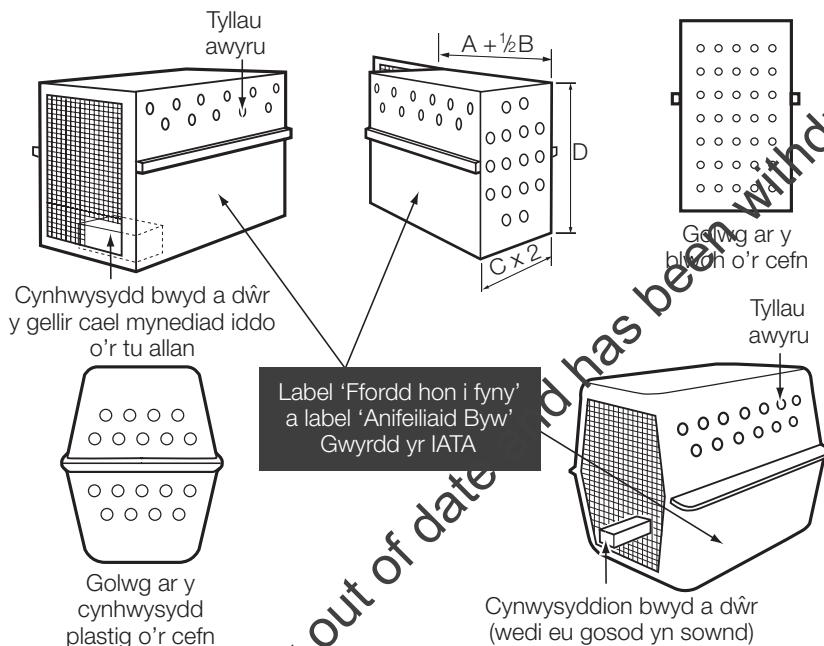
(Mae'r holl fesuriadau hyn ar gyfer y tu mewn i'r cynhwysydd)

Maint yr anifail	Maint y cynhwysydd
A yw hyd yr anifail o'i drwyn i waelod ei gynffon.	$A + \frac{1}{2}B = \text{hyd y cynhwysydd.}$
B yw'r uchder o'r ddaear i gymal penelin yr anifail.	
C yw'r lled ar draws rhan letaf yr ysgwyddau.	$C \times 2 = \text{lled y cynhwysydd.}$
D yw uchder yr anifail pan fydd yn sefyll yn naturiol, o dop y pen neu flaen y glust, pa un bynnag sydd uchaf.	$D = \text{uchder y cynhwysydd.}$



Diogelu lles cŵn a chathod  
anwes wrth deithio: Cyngor i berchenogion

Enghreiftiau o gynwysyddion



Yn ôl y gyfraith, rhaid i chi ddefnyddio label '**Ffordd hon i fyny**' a label '**Anifeiliaid byw**'.

Ar awyrennu, rhaid i chi ddefnyddio label '**Anifeiliaid byw**' gwydd yr IATA a label '**Ffordd hon i fyny**'.

# Pwy dylech gysylltu â hwy

## Yn Lloegr

### Animal Welfare Division

Defra  
Branch B  
1a Page Street  
London SW1P 4PQ

Ffôn: +44 (0)20 7904 6577

Ffacs: +44 (0)20 7904 6961

E-bost: aw-transport@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Gwefan:  
[www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare)

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y gyfraith o ran cludo anifeiliaid, gweler Gorchymyn Lles Anifeiliaid (Cludiant) 1997 ar y wefan uchod.

### Pet Travel Scheme (PETS)

Defra  
Area 201  
1a Page Street  
London SW1P 4PQ

Llinell Gymorth PETS:

+44 (0)870 241 1710

Ffacs: +44 (0)20 7904 6206

E-bost: pets.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Gwefan: [www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/pets/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/pets/index.htm)

### Defra Quarantine Section

State Veterinary Service  
Animal Health Divisional Office  
Beeches Road  
Chelmsford  
Essex CM1 2RU

Ffôn: +44 (0)1245 358 383

Ffacs: +44 (0)1245 351 162

E-bost: quarantine@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Gwefan: [www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/index.htm)

## Yn yr Alban

### Gweithrediaeth yr Alban

Environment and Rural Affairs

Department

Animal Health and Welfare

Room 350

Pentland House

47 Robbs Loan

Edinburgh EH14 1JL

Ffôn: +44 (0)131 244 6181

Ffacs: +44 (0)131 244 6616

E-bost:  
[animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

## Yng Nghymru

### Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru

Cludo Anifeiliaid ac Adnabyddiaeth

Swyddfa'r Prif Filfeddyg

Caernarfon

Cymru LL55 1EP

Ffôn: +44 (0)1267 245 002

E-bost:

[ocvoidandtrace@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ocvoidandtrace@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn

Mae rhagor o gopiâu o'r dafn hon ar gael am ddim. Ffoniwch Cyhoeddiadau Defra ar 08459 55 6000 neu anfonwch e-bost i: defra@iforcegroup.com gan ddyfynnu'r cod cynyrrch PB10308W.

Cyhoeddwyd gan Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig. Argraffwyd ar banur wedi'i ailgylchu.

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Cod cynyrrch PB10308W

[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)



Food and Rural Affairs  
Department for Environment

defra



[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

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Further copies of this leaflet are available free of charge. Phone Defra

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## Who to contact

### In Scotland

Animal Welfare Division

Defra Branch B

London SW1P 4PQ

Phone: +44 (0)20 7904 6577

Fax: +44 (0)20 7904 6961

Website: aw-transports@defra.gsi.gov.uk

E-mail: aw-transports@defra.gsi.gov.uk

For more information on the law relating to animal transport, see the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 on the website above.

Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 on the website above.

Defra Travel Scheme (PETS)

Area 201  
1a Page Street  
London SW1P 4PQ

PETS Helpline: +44 (0)20 7904 6906

E-mail: pets-helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.defra.gsi.gov.uk/animalwelfare/pets/index.htm

Defra Quarantine Section  
State Veterinary Service  
Animal Health Divisional Office  
Beelinstorpe Road  
Essex CM1 2RU

Phone: +44 (0)1245 358 383  
Fax: +44 (0)1245 351 162

E-mail: quarantine@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.defra.gsi.gov.uk/animalwelfare/quarantine/index.htm

E-mail: ocviodandtrace@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Phone: +44 (0)1267 245 002

Wales LL55 1EP

Carmarthen

Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer

Animal Transport and ID

Welsh Assembly Government

In Wales

E-mail: animalhealth@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Phone: +44 (0)131 244 6181

Fax: +44 (0)131 244 6616

Edinburgh EH14 4NY

Pentland House

47 Robbs Loan

Animal Health and Welfare

Room 350

Department Environment

Penicuik

Executive and Rural Affairs

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Scottish Executive

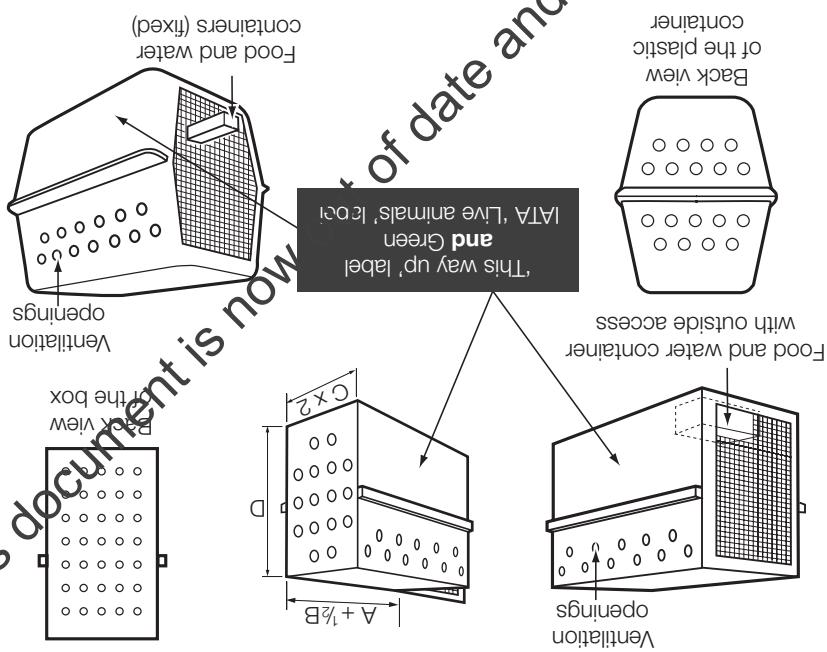
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Environment and Rural Affairs

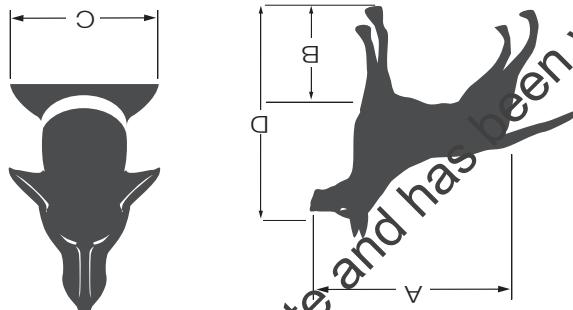
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By law, you must use the 'This way up', label and 'Live animals', label.

On planes, you must use a green ATA 'Live animals', label and a 'This way up' label.



### Examples of containers



Container measurements	Size of animal	Size of container
A is the length of the animal from its nose to the base of the tail.	$A + \frac{1}{2}B =$ length of the container.	C is the width across the widest part of the shoulders.
B is the height from the ground to the animal's elbow joint.	$C \times 2 =$ width of the container.	D is the height of the animal
C is the width up naturally, from top of the head or the ear tip, whichever is higher.	$D =$ height of the container.	D = height of the container.

This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn

(All measurements are for the inside of the container.)

Containers for cats should have litter trays which are either heavy enough not to move around or fixed to material, such as matting.

Newspaper alone is not enough for long journeys, but you can use several layers of it with other absorbent material, such as matting.

You must provide enough absorbent bedding for the journey.

You should also provide a container for food.

You should provide a spill-proof water container which can be filled from outside the container.

Your pet should not be able to get its nose or paws through the holes, and for cats and small dogs you may have to cover the holes with mesh. It is very important that ventilation holes do not give an animal a surface or edge at which it can gnaw or scratch.

The total ventilated area should be at least 16% of the total surface of the four sides. You can provide more holes on the roof or sides of the container, or larger mesh-covered holes to give the container better ventilation.

For containers constructed specially for large dogs, you should cover the open end with closely spaced metal bars or a double weldmesh with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  an inch) between the meshes.

Ventilation You should provide an open end (which can be the door) and ventilation openings at least 2.5cm (1 inch) wide. These should cover the upper two thirds of the other end and the two sides, with 10cm (4 inches) between the centres of each opening.

The door should make up one whole end of the container. It can either be sliding or hinged. There must be a way to fasten and seal containers travelling to countries where this is needed. Large doors will need extra hinges and two or three secure fasteners to be fully secure.

The door should be made of plastic, or welded or cast metal thick enough to prevent the animal from bending the door. Doors made of plastic material are only acceptable if the hinges and locking pins are made of thick enough metal. Many pet containers you can buy with plastic doors do not come with metal hinges.

For rigid plastic containers, the door hinges and locking pins should extend at least 1.6cm (5/8 of an inch) above and below the door opening.

Door

*This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn*

This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn	Root
Floor	The floor should be solid but there can be ventilation holes over the whole surface as long as they do not affect the strength of the roof.
Ends	One whole end should be open and covered with bars, welded or smooth expanded metal which is secured so that the animal cannot move it.
Sides	The sides should be solid, but with enough ventilation through the outer framework.
Frame	For wooden containers, use plywood which is at least 12mm ( $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch) thick, a similar material to line unit.
Principles	The container must be smooth inside, with no pieces that the animal can bite or scratch, damage the
ATA Live Animals Regulations for transporting cats and dogs. The following guidance is a summary of the basic standards in the	principles apply to other transport as well as by plane.
Protecting the welfare of pet dogs and cats during journeys: Advice for owners	IATA Live Animals Regulations for transporting cats and dogs. The following guidance is a summary of the basic standards in the

containers for air transport.

The airline will decide whether or not to accept rigid plastic pet air, or suitably designed for long journeys, particularly by large enough, short domestic journeys may not necessarily be strong enough, for a short distance dogs. A container which is suitable particularly for large or aggressive dogs. Or, the container can be made of other materials, you can buy rigid plastic pet containers from good pet shops and suppliers.

## Container construction

enough not to move around or fixed to stop them moving.

Containers for pets should have litter trays which are either heavy enough a very long journey, this may need to be changed.

During a journey several layers of it with other absorbent material, such as matting. newspaper alone is not enough for long journeys, but you can use several layers of it with other absorbent bedding in the container –

- There should be enough absorbent bedding in the container –

refilled easily.

the contents. On longer journeys bowls should be able to be placed food and water bowls (preferably spill-proof) in the container, or fix them to it so that the animal cannot knock them over or spill and to food if the journey is longer than a few hours. You should place to water at all times in the container,

- Your pet should have access to water at all times in the container, and to food if the journey is longer than a few hours. You should place to water at all times in the container,

long periods of time.

example, the hold of an aircraft) may be in still air conditions for hot. Remember that a container put in a travel enclosure (for your pet throughout the journey to make sure they do not get too

- The container should provide enough ventilation and fresh air for the head, paws or tail) can stick out or get trapped.

enough for a longer journey.

The container should not contain anything which could injure the animal. It should be designed so that no part of the animal (such as

- an animal on a short journey to the vet may not be suitable or large

enough for a longer journey.

- Your pet container should be a suitable size for your pet – it should be at least big enough for your pet to stand, sit and lie down in a natural position, and turn around easily. A container used to take suitcases for journeys should be constructed and their measurements is mainly suitable for your pet and the type of transport. The advice about how containers should be choose a container that is

transport.

- planes journeys, but the general principles also apply to other containers that you have available documents you need with you (including PET documents if appropriate).

The guidance in the list below will help you choose a container that is suitable for your pet and control posts, you should make sure that you have all the documents you need with you (including PET documents if appropriate).

Make sure that any documents you need are current and valid. To avoid delays at check-in counters and control posts, you should make

sure that you have all the documents you need with you (including PET documents if appropriate).

If you bring an animal into Great Britain from outside the European Community, it must also meet Customs conditions. You should get advice from the agent, travel company or airline involved in

quarantine, Section of the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (see page 19 for contact details).

Animals going into quarantine must have an import licence to enter Great Britain. You can get more information by calling the Derra

Quarantine Section or the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural

Affairs Department (see page 19 for contact details).

Every pet animal travelling to Great Britain by plane must meet the

conditions shown in its animal health documentation or import licence (or both).

You can visit the IATA website for more information at:

[www.iata.org/whatwedo/live\\_animals/pets.htm](http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/live_animals/pets.htm)

Because of the special circumstances of traveling by plane, including how altitude affects animals, there are stricter rules and precautions than for other types of transport.

When you book your flight, make sure that the airline knows you will have a pet with you and ask for their advice about:

- the size and design of container to use; and
- which kinds of pets can travel.

By law, you must meet the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations to transport animals by plane. These contain specific details for containers for dogs and cats, including ventilation, size, and design;

The airline should check that the container you use is suitable for your pet and that it meets the IATA conditions before accepting it. In most cases your pet will travel in the aircraft hold and you cannot normally visit your pet during the flight.

The IATA Live Animals Regulations do not allow the following animals to travel by plane.

- Puppies and kittens under eight weeks old.
- Female animals with sucking young.
- Some airlines have extra restrictions on young animals and sub-nosed dogs.

## Traveling by plane

Never leave your pet in a vehicle in direct strong sunshine or high temperatures as it is difficult to make sure there is enough ventilation to keep it cool. The inside of a vehicle left in strong sunlight is likely to be higher than 25°C for more than a few minutes, will very quickly become too hot for the animal inside and cause distress and suffering.

For safety reasons, you are not normally able to visit the vehicle decks while the ferry is at sea. However, you can arrange this if it is essential. The ferry company should tell you about its access policy. You shouldn't need to check on your pet on shorter ferry crossings (less than two hours). However, if this is essential (for example, in severe weather conditions), you can ask permission from staff at the information desk.

On longer ferry crossings (two hours or more) you should arrange (usually at the information desk) to visit your pet at suitable times to check on it and, if appropriate, to give it more water and food and an opportunity to exercise and go to the toilet.

On very long ferries (24 hours or more), or long voyages on other vessels, it's likely that the company will need to transfer your pet from your vehicle into a container in a special area of the vessel. The company should give you information about its policy (including who provides the container), and the procedure for visiting and looking after the animal during the voyage.

Your pet will stay with you on the train, and you should keep it in your vehicle.

You should keep a cat or very small dog in a container inside your vehicle.

## **Traveling by train through the Channel Tunnel**

Protecting the welfare of pet dogs and cats during journeys: Advice for owners

This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn.

Never leave your pet in a vehicle in direct strong sunshine or high temperatures as it is difficult to make sure there is enough ventilation to keep it cool. The inside of a vehicle left in strong sunlight is likely to be higher than 25°C for more than a few minutes, will very quickly become too hot for the animal inside and cause distress and suffering.

For safety reasons, you are not normally able to visit the vehicle decks while the ferry is at sea. However, you can arrange this if it is essential. The ferry company should tell you about its access policy. You shouldn't need to check on your pet on shorter ferry crossings (less than two hours). However, if this is essential (for example, in severe weather conditions), you can ask permission from staff at the information desk.

On longer ferry crossings (two hours or more) you should arrange (usually at the information desk) to visit your pet at suitable times to check on it and, if appropriate, to give it more water and food and an opportunity to exercise and go to the toilet.

On very long ferries (24 hours or more), or long voyages on other vessels, it's likely that the company will need to transfer your pet from your vehicle into a container in a special area of the vessel. The company should give you information about its policy (including who provides the container), and the procedure for visiting and looking after the animal during the voyage.

Your pet will stay with you on the train, and you should keep it in your vehicle.

You should keep a cat or very small dog in a container inside your vehicle.

- Never leave your pet in a vehicle in direct strong sunshine or high temperatures as it is difficult to make sure there is enough ventilation to keep it cool.
- There will be much less air flowing through the vehicle when it is travelling through the Channel Tunnel unless you leave the windows open enough.
- You should carry water, and food if necessary, and have a way of giving these to your animal.
- If you are a foot passenger travelling with your pet, you may need to take your pet onto the ferry in a container and keep it in the container during the voyage.
- If you are a foot passenger travelling on a ferry to the port early so that the carrier can give you the most suitable position in the car deck for your pet;
- try and get to the port early so that the carrier can give you the travel overnight if possible, when the temperature may be cooler;
- make sure that the ferry company officials responsible for loading know that there is a live animal in your vehicle, and follow their instructions;
- before you leave your vehicle, make sure that your pet will have enough ventilation (normally you will need to leave at least one of the vehicle's windows partly open, but it is also important to make sure your pet cannot escape);
- make sure your pet is comfortable and has enough water; and

If you are travelling on a ferry in a vehicle:

## Traveling by ferry

Detecting overheating early and treating it promptly is essential to your dog recovering successfully. Take the dog to a cool shaded place, give it water to drink and spray it with cool water (you can also cool down the dog by blowing cool air from a fan over it). Get advice from a vet immediately if the dog does not respond promptly.

The United Kingdom (UK) Highway Code states: 'When in a vehicle make sure dogs or other animals are suitably restrained so they cannot distract you while you are driving or injure you if you stop quickly'. In some European countries, the law does not allow dogs to travel loose in vehicles.

Your pet should preferably travel in a container which meets particular standards (see page 18). A cat or very small dog should **always** travel in a container, and the container should be placed where it:

- is not exposed to strong sunlight or cold draughts.
- is easy to get to, and
- cannot move when you accelerate, brake and go round corners.'

## Traveling by vehicle

If your dog travels loose in the vehicle, it should not be able to escape through any window. When windows need to be left open, we suggest you use window guards, to prevent the animal escaping. If the dog is traveling in the luggage compartment of an estate car or hatchback, you should fit a secure dog-guard, and the floor should have a non-slip surface.

Providing enough ventilation at all times is essential – both when the vehicle is moving, and even more so when it is not moving – particularly in hot or sunny conditions.

If the dog is traveling in the boot of an estate car or hatchback, you should fit a secure dog-guard, and the floor should have a non-slip surface.

Once the dog's body temperature is raised so much that cells begin to die, seizures, coma and death will follow.

Extreme panting and dark-coloured gums will follow. The dog's eyes may become glassy and it may appear to be unconscious.

The dog may produce more saliva than normal, often with drooling and with strands of saliva hanging from the mouth.

The first signs are often faster, heavier panting and more activity, with barking or whining. Dogs will look obviously agitated.

## How you recognise overheating

Dogs differ from people in how they cope with heat. They lose heat mainly by panting and, unlike people, do not sweat a lot. Dogs with snub noses (for example, Pekinese) or dogs with breathings problems are much more likely to suffer from heat stress. Long-haired dogs are more likely to be affected than those with short hair.

## Heatstroke in dogs

Never leave an animal in a vehicle in direct strong sunshine or high temperatures. Overheating, distress and suffering is likely when the temperature goes above 25°C for more than a few minutes unless the animals are already used to hot weather. The temperature inside a car in full sun on a hot day can quickly rise to double the temperature outside, leading rapidly to distress for any animal in the vehicle.

Your pet should have clean fresh water at all times. Your pet must not be without water for more than 12 hours, or without food for more than 24 hours, in any circumstances.

## Befor the journey

Protecting the welfare of pet dogs and cats during journeys: Advice for owners

We do not recommend giving a sedative to your pet, particularly if your pet is travelling by plane. This is because it is difficult to predict the effect that the sedative will have on the animal. You should follow your vet's advice about sedatives. If you do give your pet a sedative, you should carry a certificate which states the drug dosage, and the date and time it was given.

If possible, make sure your pet has been to the toilet just before leaving or before it is put in its travel enclosure or container.

Introduce your pet to its travel enclosure or container before travelling, as this should help reduce the stress of transport. A familiar object (for example, a toy or a cloth) may help the animal to settle into strange surroundings.

Make sure that your pet is safely enclosed in the vehicle, travel enclosure or container. Keep the door locked.

## During the journey

The vehicle, travel enclosure or container should have enough ventilation at all times. Heat and moisture can quickly build up inside vehicles, so there is enough air flowing through.

Shortly after the start of the journey, check that your pet has settled down, and check that all is well whenever you have the opportunity during the journey.

*This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn*

- You should plan for travelling with your pet well before the journey.
- Think carefully about the type of journey it is and the effect that it will have on your pet, taking into account how big the animal is, its nature, and how long the journey is.
  - If you cannot be sure that you can protect your animal's welfare on the journey, you should consider making other travel plans or not travelling your animal.
  - You should make sure that you know and understand the carrier's conditions for transporting your pet, and that you have booked a place for it to travel if necessary. Animals transported under the Pet Travel Scheme (PTS) must travel on an authorised route with an approved carrier.
  - Tell the carrier beforehand if the animal is a guide dog or an assistance dog, so that they can make specific arrangements if necessary.
  - Your pet should be healthy and fit for the intended journey.
  - If necessary, ask your vet for advice before beginning the journey.
  - An animal is **not** normally fit for transport if it:
    - is ill or injured (except for minor illness or injury);
    - is new born with an unhealed navel;
    - has given birth within the 48 hours before starting the journey; or
    - is heavily pregnant and likely to give birth during the journey.

## Make sure your pet is fit to travel

Make sure your pet is fit to travel

Ask your vet for advice before beginning the journey.

Make sure your pet is healthy and fit for the journey.

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## Plan the journey

This guide is to help you care for and protect your pets during journeys to and from Great Britain.

Whenever animals are transported, including journeys with pets, the law says that:

No person shall transport any animal in a way which causes or is likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to that animal.  
(See note 1 below.)

If you pay a 'carrier' (for example, a ferry, plane or train) to transport your pet, by law you must meet certain conditions for your pet to travel.

On shorter ferry journeys and the Channel Tunnel Shuttle, your pet will normally have to stay in your vehicle. On longer journeys and on planes, your pet should travel in a special container. Currently the ferry between Rosyth and Belgium allows pets to travel in certain cabins. Check with the ferry company for their latest policy.

Carrriers may refuse to transport your pet if they are not able to provide suitable conditions for it throughout the journey, or if the animal appears not to be fit to travel.



Note 1: Taken from Article 4(1) of The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997. This order puts into practice Council Directive 91/628 EEC (as amended) on protecting animals during transport. You can get guidance on the order from our website at www.defra.gov.uk/animalwelfare or by contacting us (see page 19).

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This document is now out of date and has been withdrawn



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