

DRAFT ROAD VEHICLE and TRAILER SPECIFICATION and GUIDANCE for CONSTRUCTION and USE

HORSES and PONIES etc. (Domestic Equidae) – EU Regulation 1/2005 (Article 3 and Annex I) –

NOTES EU Regulation 1/2005 - applies from 5 January 2007

- Regulation applies to vehicles and trailers in use from 5 January 2007.
- Vehicles and trailers built and in use before 5 January 2007, and which comply with the construction and use provisions of The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 as amended, should be permitted to continue to be used within the United Kingdom until 4 January 2012 if it is impractical or uneconomic to convert or alter them in order to comply with the construction and use provisions of this Regulation.
- Regulation only applies to transport “in connection with an economic activity”. [Article 1.5]
- Regulation does not apply to transport to/from vet practice or clinic under vet supervision. [Article 1.5]
- Vehicles and trailers for use on long journeys must also comply with the additional provisions in Annex I Chapter VI – see PART 2 below.
- Vehicles and trailers for use on long journeys require prior inspection and approval (valid for up to 5 years) by Competent Authority. [Articles 7 & 18]
- Long Journey is defined [Article 2 (m)] as one that exceeds 8 hours from when the first animal is moved (i.e. loaded).
- Registered Equidae are defined [Article 2 (u)] as referred to in Directive 90/426/EEC.
- Registered Equidae are exempt from:- Article 5(4) – Journey Log; Article 6(9) – Navigation System; Annex I Chapter V 1.1 – Water and feed intervals, journey times, and rest periods; Annex I Chapter VI 1.9 – over 8 hour journey restriction for foals up to 4 months.
- Reg. 1/2005 requirements in the table below are a précis of the legal wording in the Regulation which should always be consulted.
- Guidance for construction and use is given in order to assist with uniform and practical application of the Regulation.

PART 1 - ALL VEHICLES and TRAILERS

Item	Article 3 & Annex I	Reg. 1/2005 'Basic' requirements	Guidance for Construction and use
General	Article 3	No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them.	General 'animal welfare protection' provision which also requires use of a suitable means of transport and loading and unloading facilities, and giving animals sufficient floor area and headroom.
Design Construction Maintenance	Article 3 (c) Ch.II 1.1(a)	Designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals.	Design to high standards using suitable materials and methods. Maintain in good structural and mechanical condition.
Strength	Ch.II 1.1 (d)	Withstand stress of movements.	Floors, sides, partitions, roof, and fittings must be of sufficient strength to 'contain' the animals to be carried, and to withstand load/unload, transport, and handling stresses.
Safety	Ch.II 1.1(a) Ch.II 1.1 (d) Ch.III 1.4 (b)	Ensure safety of animals. Prevent escape or falling. Barriers to prevent falling when loading/unloading.	Free of sharp edges, projections and gaps which could cause injury to animals. Secure and escape-proof animal compartment. Barriers or straps to prevent animals falling when load-door is open.
Access	Ch.II 1.1 (f)	To animals for inspection and care.	Ability to enter compartment when vehicle is stationary in order to see each animal and to provide appropriate care to it. Access may be through the main loading door, but provision of a separate 'jockey door' is recommended.
Roof	Ch.II 1.1 (b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	A solid roof, as such, is not specified but is considered necessary to protect animals against any adverse weather which might be encountered.
Floor	Ch.II 1.1 (g) Ch.II 1.1 (h) Ch.III 2.3	Anti-slip surface. Minimise leakage of urine & faeces.	Strong enough for weight of animals. Floor must be free of 'dangers', obstructions etc.. Anti-slip provision could be in the form of fixed or removable 'matting'. Minimise leakage of urine and faeces does not mean that the floor has to be 'watertight'. Single deck only, or lowest floor of a multi-tier vehicle with no animals carried above – see 'multi-deck vehicle' below.
Drainage	-	No requirement.	Floor should be kept as dry as is possible. It is preferable for excess liquid to drain into a sump or holding tank.
Sides / Ends	Ch.II 1.1(b)	Protect from inclement weather, extreme temperatures, adverse changes in climatic conditions.	Sufficiently enclosed to provide protection from the weather, and to prevent escape. Strong enough for the weight of the animals.
Ventilation	Ch.II 1.1 (e) Ch.III 2.6	Maintain appropriate air quality and quantity. Provide sufficient ventilation for number of animals and weather.	Sufficient ventilation for 'worst case' situation - e.g. when vehicle is stationary in hot weather. Size, position and number of ventilation apertures are not specified. A proportion should be adjustable for differing climatic conditions.
Size / space / internal height	Article 3 (g) Ch.II 1.2	Sufficient floor area and height appropriate for animals and journey. Enough height for adequate ventilation above animals standing naturally, without hindering their natural movement.	Space for animals to stand in a natural position with head erect. Sufficient space above the animals for airflow. Floor area – see 'Space allowances'.

Space allowances	Ch.III 2.1 Ch.VII A	Provide as a minimum floor areas per animal below. Adult horses: 1.75m ² (0.7 x 2.5) Young 6-24 mths: 1.2m ² (0.6 x 2.0) - up to 48 hours. Young 6-24 mths: 1.75m ² (0.7 x 2.5) - over 48 hours. Ponies under 144cm: 1.0m ² (0.6 x 1.8) Foals 0-6 mths: 1.4m ² (1.0 x 1.4)	Minimum floor area is specified in m ² per animal, but the Regulation allows this to be varied: - Adult horses and ponies by 10% max., young horses and foals by 20% max. – depending on animal's weight, size, condition, and meteorological circumstances, and journey time. (Length and breadth figures, in brackets, may be used as guidance for dimensions of stalls, including the space in front of the breast bar.)
Partitions	Ch.II 1.4	Strong enough to withstand weight of animals. Fittings designed for quick and easy operation.	Partitions of sufficient height, depth and strength should be used as necessary to separate individual or groups of animals. They should provide support and prevent excess movement. Partitions should prevent animals in adjacent stalls or compartments from biting, kicking or otherwise harming each other.
Load/unload facilities (Ramp)	Ch.II 2.2 Ch.III 1.3 (a) Ch.III 1.4 (a)	Carry suitable equipment to load and unload animals. Non-slip surfaces. Foot battens, or similar, if ramp steeper than 10° 00'.	Implies that the vehicle must be fitted with a ramp.
Ramp angles	Ch.III 1.4(a)	Not steeper than 20° 00' (36.4% to horizontal).	Step (20cm max.) may be incorporated at the foot or head of a ramp in order to reduce the slope angle – but is not recommended, especially for young animals. It is recognised that it is difficult to accurately measure the slope angle of a ramp, particularly when the vehicle is on uneven ground, therefore a tolerance of +/- 5° should be allowed.
Ramp side gates	Ch.III 1.3 (a)	Lateral protections to prevent escape.	<i>Ramp side gates may not be necessary if the animals are halter led whilst being loaded and unloaded.</i>
Lift platform	Ch.III 1.4(b)	If fitted, must have safety barriers.	Lift platform is not recommended for horses and ponies.
Lighting	Ch.II 1.1 (i) Ch.III 1.6	For inspection and care during transport. During loading and unloading.	Preferably fixed lighting, but may be portable. Fittings, cables etc. should be positioned or shielded so that animals cannot interfere with them.
Tying points	-	No requirement.	Appropriately positioned tying points are recommended.
Halters	Ch.III 1.11	Equidae older than 8 months, except unbroken horses, shall wear halters during transport.	If animals are tied ropes/tethers etc. must be strong enough, and be 'quick release'. And if necessary, permit animals to lie down and eat and drink.
Bedding	Ch.II 1.5	Appropriate bedding or equivalent material to guarantee comfort & ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces.	Required only for foals under 4 months. Appropriate litter is recommended over bare metal flooring, if bedding is not used for older foals and for horses.
Notice	Ch.II 2.1	Vehicle marked clearly and visibly to indicate 'Live animals'.	Notice could read 'Horses' or 'Ponies' or similar.
Multi-deck vehicle	Ch.III 2.3	Equidae must only be on lowest deck of vehicle, with no animals on deck above. Minimum headroom: 'withers height' + 75cm.	Ch.III 2.3 - Minimum headroom - 'withers height' + 75 cm - only applies to animals carried on the lowest deck of multi-deck vehicles.
Unbroken animals	Ch.III 2.4	Unbroken Equidae: maximum of 4 animals in a group.	Groups must be separated by partitions.
C & D	Ch.II 1.1 (c) Ch.III 1.3 (b)	Vehicle, equipment and load/unload facilities - able to be cleaned & disinfected.	Animal Health Rules may require cleansing and/or disinfection prior to loading animals, and after unloading them.
RO-RO use	Ch.II 3.2	Fitted with sufficient and adequate securing points.	Only required if vehicle is to be carried on a RO-RO vessel.

	Ch.III 2.2	Vehicle must be secured to vessel to prevent displacement. Domestic Equidae (except mare + foal) in individual stalls.	Securing points must be of adequate strength and suitable design to accept ship's equipment. Individual stalls applies to both broken and unbroken horses and ponies.
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PART 2 - ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS for VEHICLES and TRAILERS on JOURNEYS of MORE THAN 8 HOURS

Item	Annex I	Reg. 1/2005 – ‘Additional’ requirements	Guidance for Construction and use
Roof	Ch.VI 1.1	Equipped with roof of light colour, and be properly insulated.	Intention is to reduce heating of animal compartment by sun’s rays and to insulate it against significant changes in external temperature. No thermal value is given for insulation, nor specification of ‘light colour’. <i>Common sense should be applied.</i>
Partitions	Ch.VI 1.6 Ch.II 1.7 Ch.II 1.8	Equidae in individual stalls, except mare with foal. Partitions to form ‘separate compartments’ which provide all animals free access to water. Partitions capable of being placed in different positions, to enable compartment size to be adapted as necessary.	Partitions of sufficient height, depth and strength must be used, as necessary, to form stalls and to separate animals. There must be provision to adjust stall length and width to suit the size of animal carried. There must be arrangements, which could be portable, to enable water to be offered to each animal as necessary.
*Ventilation & Fans	Ch.VI 3.1 Ch.VI 3.2	Designed to maintain 5°C – 30°C (+/- 5°C) inside when moving and stationary. Min. nominal capacity 60 m ³ /h/KN of payload. Able to operate for min. 4 hours without engine.	Airflow through and effective ventilation of a livestock vehicle is a complex subject. It is recommended that specialist advice is obtained. Fan ventilation will be needed to achieve the required airflow capability. <i>But there should also be the possibility to provide sufficient emergency ventilation through apertures in the event of fan or power failure.</i> Fan(s), supplying or exhausting air, should be suitably positioned in conjunction, if appropriate, with natural apertures to enable a uniform airflow through the animal compartment that effectively removes heat and moisture produced by the animals. Minimum capacity of 60 m ³ /h/KN = 600 m ³ /h/tonne. ‘Payload’ should be assumed to be the maximum weight of animal which the vehicle could legally carry, taking both Gross Vehicle Weight and Space Allowances into consideration.

*Temperature monitor	Ch.VI 3.3	Equipped with temperature monitor with 'worst position' sensors, and 'dated' data recorder.	<p><u>Sensors</u> High temperature is more of a welfare challenge to animals than low temperature. High temperature is more likely when the vehicle is stationary than when moving. Generally, the highest temperature will be close to the roof, and towards the front of the vehicle when it is moving. The number and position of sensors appropriate to each vehicle will depend upon its design and size, and the number of animals carried. 'Continuous' temperature monitoring is recommended, but should be at intervals of no more than 15 minutes.</p> <p><u>Data Recorder</u> Implication is that the sensors should transmit temperature readings to the Data Recorder, which should preferably be carried on the vehicle. It should record the temperature, the identity or position of the sensor, and the date and time for each reading. Recorded data must be made available to the Competent Authority (Inspector) when requested. The implication is that this may be either at any time during transport, or after a journey has been completed. But there is no provision which requires retention of Data Records once a journey has been completed. <i>It is recommended that records should be retained for at least 3 months after completion of the journey.</i></p>
*Temperature warning	Ch.VI 3.4	Equipped with warning system to alert driver when temperature reaches upper/lower limits.	<p>Sensors should transmit any temperature reading outside the permitted range to a warning device. Implication is that the 'warning' should be visible or audible at the driving position. Where this is not a practical possibility (e.g. for some articulated and towed trailers), and because the most likely occurrence will be when the vehicle is stationary, the 'warning' should be evident to the driver whenever the animals are inspected</p>

*Navigation system	Ch.VI 4.1	<p>System able to provide and record information as required by Journey Log + open/close of loading flap.</p> <p>Required for all 'new in service' vehicles from 1/1/2007 onwards. Required for all vehicles from 1/1/2009.</p> <p>Navigation system is not required for transport of registered Equidae. [Article 7.9]</p>	<p>Navigation System is defined [Article 2 (o)] as "satellite-based infrastructures providing global, continuous, accurate and guaranteed timing and positioning services or any technology providing services deemed equivalent."</p> <p>EU Commission and Council have yet to determine a full specification for the Navigation System with the detail of what it must achieve, and this is unlikely before 2010.</p> <p>In the meantime transporters need only install basic equipment which will:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the vehicle being monitored. • Establish the vehicle's position at any time from the point of loading, in transit (perhaps only at 15 or 30 or 60 minute intervals) and at intermediate stops, up to the point of unloading. • Enable limited manual input of certain other data such as opening and closing of the loading flap. <p>Record the data either in an on board unit and/or by transmission to a base unit. And store the data electronically for 3 years.</p>
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*Temperature ranges and requirements for recording temperature data and interpretation of navigation systems have yet to be finalised by the EU Commission and may be subject to some variation in the future.

Water and water system	Ch.VI 2.1 Ch.VI 2.2 Ch.VI 2.3	<p>Ability for attendant to provide water as necessary. Access to water for each animal.</p> <p>Watering devices of suitable design and position for animals.</p> <p>Carry water supply of capacity 1.5% of max payload. Ability to check water level of tank, and drain and clean it after journey. Connected to drinking devices.</p>	<p>Horses and ponies do not normally drink from 'devices'. Offering water in buckets, which need not remain in the stall, should be considered acceptable. It is unlikely that a permanent connection between water tank/container and drinking devices/buckets will be advisable or practical. 'Payload' should be assumed to be the maximum weight of animal which the vehicle could legally carry, taking both Gross Vehicle Weight and Space Allowances into consideration.</p>
Feed	Ch.VI 1.3	Carry sufficient appropriate feed for journey. Protect feed from weather and contaminants.	Sufficient feed for the whole journey should be available. If necessary feed may be restocked at appropriate pre-arranged points during the journey.
Feeding equipment	Ch.VI 1.4 Ch.VI 1.5	Carry suitable feeding equipment in vehicle, when necessary. Attached, if necessary to prevent overturning. Store separately from animals when vehicle is moving, and equipment is not in use.	Feeding equipment such as hay nets or nosebags may remain with the animals whilst the vehicle is moving.
Bedding	Ch.VI 1.2	Bedding, or equivalent material, appropriate for animals – which must absorb urine and faeces.	Appropriate matting, designed to assist drainage, is recommended over bare metal or wood floors. If this is not used sufficient litter or bedding must be provided.
Space allowances	Ch.III 2.1 Ch.VII A	At least comply with figures in Chapter VII. See Part 1 above.	Foals and young horses must be able to lie down (<i>if necessary</i>) during journeys of over 8 hours.

Restrictions	Ch.VI 1.9 Ch.VI 1.9	No unregistered foals under 4 months on long journeys, unless accompanied by mother. No unbroken horses on long journeys.	
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