



RAPTOR RESCUE

Registered Charity No. 283733

Rehabilitation Handbook Including the **Code of Practice**

**The UK leading specialist Bird of Prey and
Owl Rehabilitation Organisation**



National Help & Advice Line: 0870 241 0609
Online: www.raptorrescue.org.uk

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Note: The guidelines we issue are advisory only and have no force of law.

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The contact details for the publisher are as for the secretary of the charity, which can be found on the web site or via the national help line telephone number.

Website: raptorrescue.org.uk

Help Line: 0870 241 0609

INTRODUCTION

Raptor Rescue was founded in 1978 by a group of falconers in the North West of England. They were concerned that there was no recognised specialist organisation able to treat the large number of sick or injured birds of prey that came into care.

Since inauguration, **Raptor Rescue** has evolved into the UK's foremost organisation dedicated to ensuring all sick and injured birds of prey are cared for by suitably qualified people and wherever possible released back into the wild. In the intervening years **Raptor Rescue** has moved from being a group of concerned individuals to become a Registered Charity, number 283733, with a board of Trustees responsible for control and management.

Since it was set up **Raptor Rescue** has continued to grow steadily and has been instrumental in caring for and rehabilitating many thousands of birds of prey. This has been achieved by establishing a national network of rehabilitators and experienced carers to undertake the demanding task of treating the birds that come into care each year.

The main aims of **Raptor Rescue** are:

- to promote high standards of rehabilitation and care for birds of prey.
- to treat and rehabilitate raptors as quickly and efficiently as possible.
- to establish centres of excellence for rehabilitation throughout the UK and Ireland.
- to ensure that raptor casualties are handled by competent people.
- to correctly diagnose and treat any ailment, seeking veterinary advice as necessary.
- to provide adequate and suitable housing during essential confinement.
- to comment, as a body, on any impending government legislation relating to raptors.
- to collate and store relevant information and data for future reference.
- to provide specialist training and awareness courses.
- to provide a central source of emergency assistance for the public.

In pursuing these aims **Raptor Rescue** places great emphasis upon conservation and raising public awareness of our native raptor species, and also provides financial support to established rehabilitators to assist with collection and treatment of birds, purchase of specialist equipment and veterinary costs.

The Trustees and rehabilitators from **Raptor Rescue** maintain close working relationships with a wide range of organisations including British Trust for Ornithology, Independent Bird Register, RSPCA, RSPB, Wildlife Centres, the Police, local Veterinary Surgeons, DEFRA, The Scottish Government, Scottish SPCA and the Hawk Board.

Raptor Rescue provides direct assistance to the public who may find an injured or sick Bird of Prey through:

Raptor Rescue National Help and Advice Line on: **0870 241 0609**

Raptor Rescue web page: www.raptorrescue.org.uk

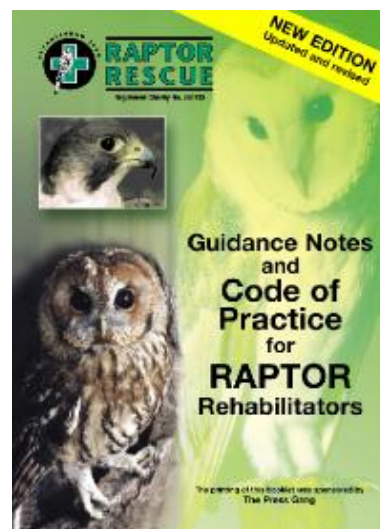
It has always been a major priority for **Raptor Rescue** to promote high standards of care and responsibility for the treatment of injured and sick birds of prey.

Changes to the Wildlife and Countryside Act prompted the **Raptor Rescue** Trustees to become the first organisation concerned solely with birds of prey to establish written standards and a code of practice for raptor rehabilitators. After extensive consultation with active rehabilitators, carers, avian specialists and veterinary advisors, both from within and outside **Raptor Rescue**, the Charity published the first *Guidance Notes and Code of Practice for Raptor Rehabilitators* in the UK that set out minimum standards and working practices.

The initial 36-page booklet published in 1999 was welcomed by all people and organisations involved in work with wild raptors; so much so it has required a number of reprints and each time it has been reviewed, updated and revised.

The Guidance Notes and Code of Practice is now in wide circulation across the world and has resulted in contacts from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, Malta, Romania, South Africa, South Korea and Spain.

Similarly, in the UK, copies have been provided to major political parties and to Government departments as well as to leading organisations, such as Scottish SPCA, RSPCA and the Hawk Board. The publication has also been recognised from submissions to the Animal Welfare Bill consultation process as the leading set of standards for raptor rehabilitation.



The Code of Practice also introduced the **Raptor Rescue Approved Rehabilitator** Status and the minimum requirements to achieve approval.

This new **Rehabilitator's Handbook** that includes the **Raptor Rescue Code of Practice**, has been produced so that all the information to aid rehabilitators can be held in a central file and easily located. It has been specifically designed for use with an A4 ring binder to simplify the process of maintaining it up to date. Each page has a unique number and issue status for this purpose. The production of this document has been possible by sponsorship from the Primrose Trust, for which the trustees of the charity are grateful.

RAPTOR RESCUE CODE OF PRACTICE

All **Raptor Rescue** rehabilitators should adhere to the following recommended Code of Practice.

- Provide a high standard of suitable accommodation for all raptor casualties.
- Maintain the correct levels of first aid equipment and food in order to deal with all probable casualties.
- Maintain a good working relationship with a local veterinary practice.
- Maintain a good working relationship with the local Police Wildlife Officer.
- To ensure that casualties are only handled by competent people.
- To ensure that the welfare of all casualties is paramount and that no bird is allowed to suffer unnecessarily.
- To ensure that all birds are fully recovered before their release back to the wild.
- To maintain an accurate record of each casualty, including treatment and the outcome.
- To submit completed records, when requested, to the Charity for analysis.

The Scottish Government has already issued Codes of Practice for livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, equidae, laying hens and meat chickens) and plan to issue codes on cats, dogs and rabbits. At this point in time (September 2009) they have no plans to issue one for Raptors.

The Welsh Assembly Government has produced Codes for cats, dogs and equines, with a rabbit code to be published shortly. There are no plans at present to develop a Code for birds of prey.

In England, Defra plan to introduce codes of practice, made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, on 6 April 2010 on the welfare of the following: (i) cats; (ii) dogs; (iii) equidae; (iv) privately kept primates; and (v) gamebirds reared for

sporting purposes. There are no plans at present to develop a Code for birds of prey.

The following organisations have given their permission for Raptor Rescue to include their logo in this publication.

IBR



Predatory Bird
Monitoring Scheme

SCOTTISH SPCA
Scotland's Animal Welfare Charity

The Trustees would like to acknowledge that the following departments and organisations have been consulted and provided appropriate comments for various parts of this publication.

Defra

Animal Health (Wildlife Licensing & Registration Service)

National Wildlife Crime Unit

Natural England – Wildlife Licensing Unit

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Scottish Government – Animal Welfare Team

Scottish Government – Species Licensing Team

Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals – Wildlife Hospital

Welsh Assembly Government – Animal Welfare Branch

The following are Raptor Rescue Accredited Wildlife Hospitals



THE HAWKING CENTRE



Ryedale
Rehab



Seal & Bird Rescue
Trust



**GENTLESHAW
WILDLIFE CENTRE**

FACILITIES

Transport boxes

These should be constructed so as to keep the casualty secluded from its surroundings during its journey. Adequate ventilation must be provided to avoid any risk of suffocation.

It should be of a size large enough to allow a little movement but not so large to allow the bird to thrash around risking further injury. It should be made from materials that are easy to clean or should be disposable. Cardboard pet carriers are commercially available from veterinary surgeries and make ideal transportation for small to medium size birds.

Dog and cat carrying baskets are NOT suitable for transporting casualties due to being very open and allowing the casualty to its surroundings, therefore becoming more stressed.

A non-slip surface such as a towel, or even better, carpet should be provided on the of the box. This prevents the casualty sliding around and gives it something to grip whilst being transported.



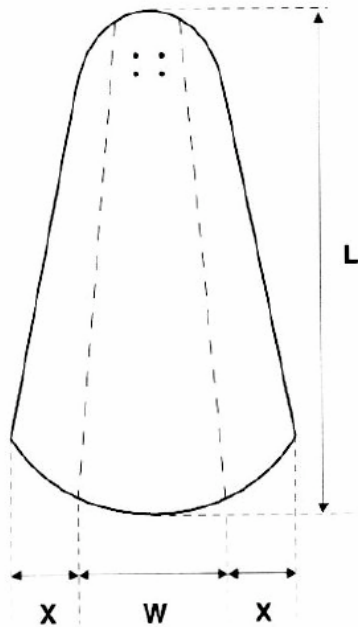
Cardboard carrying boxes bearing the **Raptor Rescue** logo are available for rehabilitators to use when transporting birds of prey.

Catch Net



The catch nets are a recent addition to the list of specialist equipment and they are another example of items designed and manufactured especially for **Raptor Rescue**. The nets incorporate a sliding mechanism, which allows the net to be closed when a bird is caught, eliminating the possibilities of premature escape and minimising stress by allowing any bird to be caught quickly and efficiently. In conjunction with a set of extension poles, these nets are vital for situations where a bird such as a Sparrowhawk becomes trapped in a large warehouse.

Making a Tail Sleeve



Make the tail sleeve from heavy-duty plastic or old x-ray film. Mark out as shown where 'L' is the length of tail, 'W' is the width of tail in closed position and 'X' is $\frac{5}{8}$ of W. Fold along the dotted lines and punch four small holes in the top of the sleeve as shown. Place two small cable ties through the holes and partially close leaving a loop on the underside of the sleeve.

Place the bird with its back facing uppermost and slide these loops over the two centre tail feathers until the sleeve is covering the full length of the tail and then close the cable ties. Cut off the excess cable tie ends and fold the sleeve flaps to the underside of the tail. Turn the bird over and seal and secure the joint of the tail sleeve using adhesive tape.

Ensure that the sleeve does not obstruct the bird's vent. If the bird is moulting do not close the cable ties onto feathers which are still in blood. If necessary, the cable tie mounting holes can be set off centre to allow attachment to other tail feathers which are fully summed (not in blood).

Treatment / Examination Area

The area should be free from damp and draughts but still have adequate ventilation e.g. windows. All doors and windows should be lockable.

The area should have an electrical power supply to provide adequate lighting and allow the use of various items of equipment such as heat pads and a water heater, which will be required for the daily care of casualties.

Running or stored water should be available at all times along with the availability of hot water to allow adequate cleaning. Drugs and medicines should be stored in a locked cupboard or box out of the reach of children.

All windows should have vertical bars or some other form of screen, mounted on the inside of the frame. This will minimise the likelihood of injury to a bird resulting from an attempt to fly through the plain glass.

Intensive Care Units

These can be in the form of a disposable box or a purpose built hospital unit (see below). Whichever is used, it is essential that the unit is capable of providing warmth, quiet and seclusion for the casualty.

Ideally, the unit should be able to have the ambient temperature raised to 70-80°F (21-26°C) for the initial treatment of the casualty. Various sources of heat are available for achieving this. Whichever is used it should be controllable to avoid overheating the casualty.

Water should always be available for birds being treated. Floor material should provide a non-slip surface and old newspaper is recommended for this purpose. Sawdust, hay etc should not be used as explained under the *Intermediate Accommodation*.

There are legal requirements for the minimum dimensions for bird accommodation but that is covered in the chapter about laws. Casualties should only be kept in these confined quarters whilst receiving initial treatment or for a period determined by a veterinary surgeon.



The **Raptor Rescue** designed intensive care unit is constructed from a lightweight, strong and durable plastic which is hygienic and easy to clean. All edges and corners are plastic welded to give a smooth and cleanable surface. The units are slightly translucent therefore making them light internally and this radical design has proved to work very well. If required, the unit can be covered to create total

darkness, however, in practice this is rarely necessary due to the seclusion offered by the unit.

The overall dimension of the double caged unit is 1.2 x 0.6 x 0.6 meters, each cage being a 0.6 m cube. A sliding partition between each unit means that the bird can be moved from one side to the other - eliminating unnecessary handling - particularly useful when cleaning is necessary.

Intermediate Accommodation

This should be a room that allows the casualty some space for exercise but not such as to make observation, catching or handling a difficult task. The accommodation should give protection from the elements and seclusion for the casualty.

A double door entrance system must be employed to stop accidental escape. Any windows should be screened or have vertical bars fitted to the inside. Floor material should not be straw, hay, bark or sawdust as they can be sources of serious infection and can often harbour undesirable fungi.

Recovery Aviaries

Construction should be such as to minimise stress and the risk of injury to any bird. They must be well drained and have adequate ventilation. Each aviary must be screened from any possible disturbance that may cause the occupant to panic. Wire fronted aviaries should, in general, be avoided, unless being used for hacking purposes. See the section on *Rehabilitation* for more information.

The aviary design should incorporate a two door entrance system to avoid accidental escape. If any bird damages itself in the aviary, modifications must be undertaken to make the aviary suitable for the species concerned.

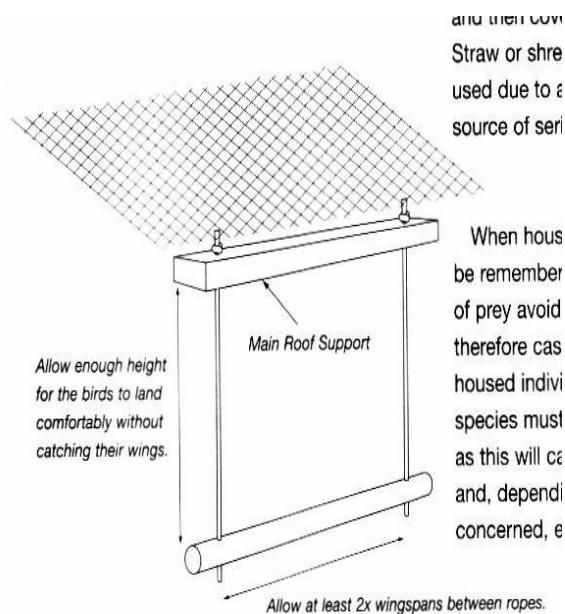
Different sized aviaries will be required, appropriate to the species being housed. Thought must be given to how different species are likely to react when confined in an aviary. A Buzzard may behave perfectly well in a 10 metre long aviary but the similarly sized Goshawk would very likely injure itself due to its greater speed and neurotic nature. As a guide only, aviaries measuring 2 metres by 2 metres and 2 metres high would be a minimum size for Kestrel and Tawny Owl sized birds. For larger species such as Buzzard and Peregrine Falcon, a minimum size would be 3.5 metres by 2.5 metres and 2 metres high. In many cases casualties would benefit from being housed in a larger enclosure. However, attention must be given to the species concerned as stated above. Variations on the skylight and seclusion style aviaries are best employed for housing wild casualties.

Plastic coated mesh of a reasonable gauge should be used for aviary roofs. Uncovered mesh tends to eventually go rusty and can then become very abrasive posing a possible source of injury. Thin hexagonal extrusion type wire, often referred to as 'chicken mesh', should never be used. This type of mesh acts like a cheese cutter on bird's feet and heads if they should fly into it, which wild casualties are almost certain to do. As an alternative to meshed roofs, sensibly spaced plastic or wooden slats work well.

The aviary should have a solid, roofed and water-proofed area for protection of the bird against the elements. An area within the aviary that is screened off from the main entrance (see diagram later) can be an advantage. Such an area will offer a retreat to the bird, if it is necessary to enter the aviary whilst it is occupied.

Various diameter sized perches should be provided and installed so as to allow enough room above the perch for a bird to land and take off without clipping its wings on the roof.

Swinging perches can be a useful addition, acting like a damper by absorbing some of the impact on the talons when a bird hits a perch at speed. They also encourage more frequent use of both leg and wing muscles. (see diagram).



A cleanable food ledge or platform should be provided rather than just dropping food onto the floor. Bathing and drinking water should always be available and to minimise disturbance, access to food ledges and baths should be provided from outside the aviary. Water containers and food ledges should be cleaned regularly and water may benefit from the inclusion of a low level of cetrimide (Hibiscrub) during warmer months, to prevent bacterial growths developing.

Observation points should be designed into the building of an aviary which allow the bird to be monitored and checked daily. Aviary

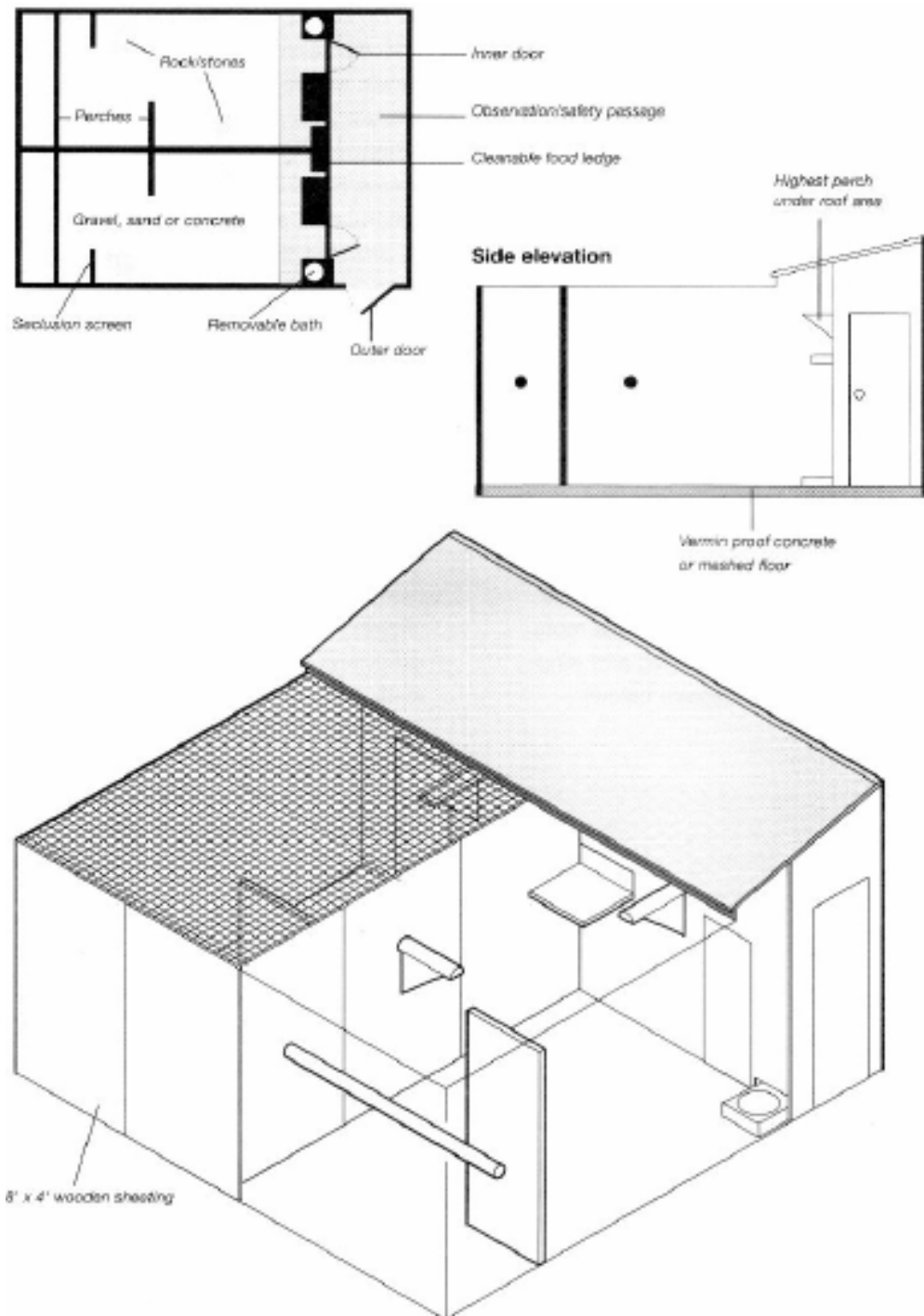
floors are best concreted and then covered with gravel or sand. If this is not possible it is advised that floors are at least meshed to stop the entry of vermin and then covered with the gravel or sand. Straw or shredded bark should not be used due to a high risk of it being a source of serious fungal infection.

When housing casualties it should be remembered that in general, birds of prey avoid each other in the wild, therefore casualties should ideally be housed individually. The mixing of wild species must be avoided at all times as this would cause unnecessary stress and, depending on the species, even death.

Planning Permission

It is recommended that before you build any facilities or aviaries that you check with your local planning authority that planning permission is not required. Having this in writing may save a lot of hassle later on.

Suggested layout for a pair of Recovery Aviaries



Plan elevation

Portable Hacking Aviary



Each aviary measures 9ft x 6ft x 6ft and weighs just 80lbs. It can be easily transported and erected literally anywhere. They are virtually maintenance free and have an indefinite life-span.

This is a further example of innovative equipment developed to **Raptor Rescue** specifications, using the knowledge of some of the most experienced rehabilitators in the UK. The temporary use of the additional green panels allows the aviary to be used as a seclusion type enclosure when required.

Loan Equipment

The Charity owns some items of equipment e.g. hospital units, catch nets and hacking aviaries and these are available to our rehabilitator members on a loan basis. Rehabilitators must have the basic facilities for taking in and caring for casualties before the trustees will consider loaning out this equipment. See the section *Rehabilitator Approved Status* for more information.

RESOURCES - Appendix A

NOTE: Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply Raptor Rescue's endorsement.

Addresses for Equipment & Materials

Beak & Talon clippers	<i>Merlin Medical</i> , The Whitbread Centre, Rhymney, Gwent NP22 5XD. <i>Foot Care Supplies</i> , 164 Bridgewater Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex SS0 0DS. Tele 0845 230 0770 Web: www.footcaresupplies.com
Catch Nets	<i>MDC Exports</i> , Unit 11, Titan Court, Laporte Way, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU4 8EF Tele 01582 655600
Dispatching pliers	<i>Mardle Products</i> , Great Yarmouth. Tele 01493 331525 Web: www.mardleproducts.co.uk
Heat pads	<i>Petnap Ltd</i> , Hillside, Main Street, Tingewick, Bucks MK18 4NN Tele 0800 027 7952
Hospital units	<i>Luma Plastics</i> , Unit 4, Baltimore Trading Estate, Baltimore Road, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 1DD Tele 0121 344 4414
Latex gloves	<i>Lakeland Limited</i> , Alexandra Buildings, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1BQ also shops nationwide. Tele 01539 488100 Web: www.lakelandlimited.co.uk
Portable aviaries	<i>Clem Cartledge</i> , Ryslip Kennels, Church Lane, Binfield, Bracknell, Berks RG42 5NL Tele 01344 424144

HUSBANDRY

Hygiene and Disease

Wild casualties are often infected with disease. Proper standards of hygiene must be maintained at all times, including personal hygiene.

Disposable (latex) gloves should be worn when handling casualties and rehabilitators should be up to date with a Tetanus injection. All new casualties should be kept isolated for 3 weeks from birds that are recuperating. Baths must be cleaned and water changed regularly. Stagnant water can be a source of dangerous bacteria that can infect birds and be fatal.

Many wild birds carry a parasitic burden. Once the bird becomes sick or injured, parasites will often increase in numbers dramatically and take over their host. Some species of ticks can, and do, kill birds of prey and should be treated as soon as possible if found on examination. All wild casualties will usually benefit from being treated with a general wormer once their condition has stabilised. It must be noted that not all parasites are controlled with the use of a general wormer. If in doubt, a faecal sample should be taken to a veterinary surgeon for analysis and recommended treatment. Casualties should also be treated for external parasites ensuring that a safe preparation is used. Again, consult a veterinary surgeon if in any doubt. Many dog and cat insecticides are not suitable for birds of prey.

Fungal infections are not uncommon in birds of prey, however some species are more prone than others to being infected. Sick or injured birds are particularly at risk. Decaying vegetation can be a major factor and should be avoided. Straw, hay, peat and shredded wood bark should not be used in bird of prey accommodation.

All accommodation, including tables and benches, must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis. Casualties that are in intensive care will require more regular attention, having to be cleaned out several times a day. This is best done at feeding or medication times to minimise stress. Preferably more than one hospital unit should be available, as this will allow the casualty to be transferred into a pre-cleaned unit, again minimising the time being handled.

Caution must be taken with the type of disinfectants, which are used, as some are not suitable for use with birds. A veterinary surgeon will be able to advise on the type of disinfectants that are safe and effective.

Food

It is vital that the food being fed to the recuperating casualty is of a good quality, balanced, varied and fresh. Whenever possible the food should be similar to that naturally taken in the wild.

The source of food is very important. Any ex-wild food should be considered to be potentially infected and carrying bacterial infections. Any wild food that is used should be in good body condition and should have been caught and killed. It is unwise to use road kills as a food supply as they may have been run over because they were ill rather than simply unlucky. All wild food should have its abdomen opened and liver checked. If any discolouration or white spots are visible, the carcass must be rejected.

Fresh pigeons should not be fed due to a high risk that they may be infected with Trichomoniasis (Frounce). Pigeon, which has been frozen, can be fed without the risk of being infected with Frounce because the freezing process will eradicate the Trichomoniasis virus.

Shotgun killed food should also be avoided due to the risk of lead poisoning. Rifle shot food should have the flesh removed from around the bullet entry site because residuals of lead may be present.

Ferreted rabbits or hawked pheasants may still be contaminated with lead shot where they have survived a previous shooting. Therefore all such food should be checked and not thought to be safe. If wild food is fed and the recipient becomes ill, lead poisoning should not be ruled out.

All food should be stored in a freezer used only for that purpose i.e. not stored with food for human consumption. Care should be taken when freezing food and when defrosting it. Precautions should be taken to stop defrosting food becoming contaminated by flies. Any defrosted food must be fed within 24 hours. Any delay in feeding will significantly increase the bacteria present in the food.

Emergency First Aid Equipment

Any lay person may give emergency first aid care to a casualty to minimise suffering or save its life. However, to act as a veterinary surgeon an individual must be registered with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Persons involved with raptor rehabilitation should work closely with their veterinary surgeon. The majority of casualties will have serious injuries and the diagnosis of these and their subsequent treatment must be carried out by a veterinary surgeon.

Some casualties will only have minor injuries or be suffering from a condition that occurs regularly and the experienced rehabilitator will be able to treat and release them without consulting a veterinary surgeon. Discuss this matter with your veterinary surgeon who will inform you what category of casualties he or she would be happy for you to treat by yourself.

Rehabilitators must have a basic first aid kit to deal with emergencies and the daily care of casualties. A basic kit would consist of:

- Various sizes of syringes and tubing along with glucose lectade or similar are essential for the treatment of shock and replacing body fluids.
- Some source of heat such as a temperature controllable heat pad is also essential in assisting with shock therapy.
- Splinting material should be available to support fractures, as should various sizes of self-adhering bandages and dressing tapes.
- A suitable wormer and insecticide should be available to treat parasites. Some parasites will require a specific treatment, if in doubt consult your veterinary surgeon.
- Antiseptic powder should be available for the treatment of wounds. **Beware** - *Human and some pet wound powders contain a local anaesthetic, which is toxic to birds.*
- Scissors and forceps will be found useful.
- A handheld net should be available to quickly catch up birds in aviaries, minimising the possibility of stress and injury.
- Various sized tail sleeve should be available for the protection of a bird's tail whilst it is in confinement. This is especially necessary when the bird is receiving treatment and is in a hospital intensive care unit.

See Appendix 3A for contents of the Raptor Rescue First Aid Kit

Falconry Equipment

Successful rehabilitation often depends upon falconry related techniques. Rehabilitators should familiarise themselves with the techniques, which can be used for preparing birds for release.

When required, basic falconry equipment should be available for birds undergoing release training. Various grades of leather to make anklets, hoods and jesses will be required. Alternatively these items can be purchased from a reputable supplier of falconry furniture along with gloves, swivels, leashes and bells.

Other equipment which will be required includes different sized portable perches for the various species likely to be encountered, weighing scales, coping files and portable baths. This equipment will also be helpful for any captive-bred birds that may come to the rehabilitator, which is almost certainly going to occur.

HUSBANDRY – Appendix A

Guidance Note for the contents & use of the Raptor Rescue First Aid Kit

Contents:

- Electrolyte solution (Lectade – yellow liquid – requires dilution)
- Potassium Permanganate crystals (purple crystals)
- Glucose Powder (white powder)
- Povidine Antiseptic (dark brown liquid)
- Spare container for clean fresh water
- “Intrasite gel”
- Plastic forceps
- Adhesive bandage
- Aluminium leg splint
- Cotton buds
- Crop tube and syringe

Usage

THESE NOTES ARE FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF IN DOUBT SEE A VET.

- **Electrolyte Solution** should be used as a first step in the **Treatment of Shock**. The solution should be diluted with water to a ratio of 1:11 (one part Lectade to 11 parts water) and administered by crop tube (**See crop tubing**). Give 10 ml per kg body weight and leave the bird in a **warm, dark, quiet place** for two hours. Further fluid can be given (up to 4% of bodyweight over 24 hours). Once the bird has improved administer Poly-Aid or Hills A/D via crop tube.
- **Potassium Permanganate** should be used in cases of **copious pin point bleeding**, e.g. broken talon or broken blood feathers. Dip a moistened cotton bud into the crystals and apply to the site maintaining pressure until the bleeding has stopped. **Do not** use on open wounds.
- **Glucose Powder** is used for birds **in low condition or suffering fits**. The glucose powder should be dissolved in a small amount of water and administer 5 ml per kg of body weight by crop tube (**See crop tubing**). Leave the bird in a warm, dark, quiet place for 10 – 15 minutes. If the bird is still fitting seek **urgent medical advice**. If the bird has stopped offer a small amount of food moistened with the glucose solution.
- **Povidine Antiseptic** should be diluted 1:10 with water and applied to **open wounds**. The wound should then be covered or fill the wound with “Intrasite Gel”

- The spare container should **always** contain clean, fresh **water**. Use the sleeve of your coat or a thick sock to keep your bird warm, Watch for over heating!
- The **Splint** should be used for immobilisation of a **fractured bone**. Bend the splint to the contour of the wing or leg with padded side against the limb and tape securely using the adhesive bandage.
- **Crop Tubing** is the method of giving fluids and medications to birds. Attach the tube to the syringe and moisten the tube (e.g. with a little saliva) and pass back over the roof of the inside of the mouth avoiding touching the tongue. The windpipe opening sits at the back of the tongue and is almost impossible to pass the tube into. Keep passing the tube gently back until it is down to the neck area. Administer fluids and then withdraw the tube gently and slowly. **IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CROP TUBE.**

ADMISSIONS

Initial Examination

Like most wild animals, birds of prey fear humans more than anything else and will do everything within their power to avoid them. Any bird that allows itself to be captured, or appears to be tame, is usually seriously injured or very sick.

In addition to any injuries or illness, the wild casualty is likely to be suffering from shock. Handling is likely to cause the bird to become more shocked. Shock is revealed by the way in which a casualty behaves. Generally speaking the more lethargic or less responsive a bird is, the more critical the shock is. However, consideration must be given to the way in which different species normally react when in close contact with humans.

Healthy falcons and hawks are always very aggressive, but Buzzards and Red Kites tend to play dead and appear to be very docile; hardly struggling when handled. Owls tend to fall mid-way, playing dead until they realise that they have been spotted, then they burst into life. It must be noted that birds of prey are liable to cause injury if handled incorrectly. Therefore inexperienced rehabilitators are advised to wear suitable protective gloves when examining casualties.

To minimise further stress, new admissions should only receive a quick examination. This should be to identify and stop any significant haemorrhage, assess if euthanasia should be carried out and to instigate shock therapy.



Shock Therapy



'Shock' is a killer if not treated. It will arise following internal or external haemorrhage, tissue damage, pain or psychological trauma. Shock will become more critical if the bird is subjected to further pain, fear, loss of body heat, dehydration or hunger.

The act of rescuing a bird will often cause the casualty to become more shocked. It is therefore imperative that shock therapy is instigated as soon as possible. Shock therapy

involves giving fluids such as glucose lactate, keeping the bird warm (but not hot) and allowing it to rest in a quiet, isolated area. Remember that even human voices at close quarters will cause unnecessary stress.

Fluids are best given orally using a syringe and crop tube. This is best achieved by placing the casualty on its front with the body covered with a towel. Open the beak and at the same time tilt the head slightly backwards to enable the crop tube to slide down the oesophagus. Lubrication of the crop tube can often assist with sliding the tube down the oesophagus. Care must be taken not to discharge fluids into the bird's windpipe whilst carrying out this procedure.

Initial dosage on admission should be 1% of the bird's approximate body weight: 1ml per 100g of weight. Following this initial dosage the bird should be placed in an intensive care unit with an ambient temperature of between 70-80°F (21-26°C) and left to rest for about two hours.

If, after this period the bird is still weak or shocked, fluid therapy should continue at the same dose, but now giving a total of 4% of body weight in 24 hours: 4ml per 100g of weight. This should continue as long as the bird is dehydrated (dry, non-elastic skin) or shocked.

Full Examination

Following a rest period of approximately two hours from admission, the bird's condition should be starting to stabilise. If this is not the case, further fluids and rest should be given as described previously. Once the bird's condition has stabilised and it is doing as well as can be expected, a full examination can be carried out.

Although this can be carried out by one person, the task can often be made easier if a second person is present to assist. This is especially true when larger species are being examined. Cover the bird with a towel or similar and allow the bird to clasp the towel with both sets of talons. This will help to protect the bird's own feet and the rehabilitator.

The examination should follow a set format which soon becomes a routine procedure. Starting at one end of the bird, generally the head, and working systematically, check for any lesions or swellings. The bird's head should be checked for any damage or infections to the eyes, ears, nares and mouth. During the examination try to avoid placing the casualty on its back as this is a very uncomfortable position for a bird and will usually provoke a struggle.



A note should be made of any breathing difficulties the bird may be exhibiting whilst being examined. Any unusual noises or difficulty in breathing cases should be taken to a veterinary surgeon for diagnosis and treatment. Wings, legs and feet should be carefully checked for any external damage or suspected fractures. Assess the amount of flesh and muscle on the bird by feeling over the sternum, wings and

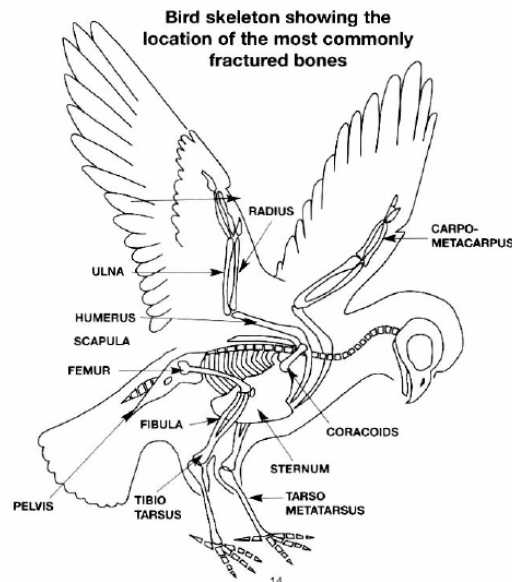
thighs. The vent area should be checked for any signs of compaction, haemorrhage or soiling. A fat or fit bird will indicate that any injuries were caused relatively recently. An emaciated bird may be such due to a physical injury, or there may be a concurrent cause such as disease or parasite infection.

Once the examination is complete consideration must be given as to whether or not the bird is a suitable case for continued treatment. The bird's condition should now be such that a veterinary appointment can be made for further diagnosis and treatment.

Euthanasia

Casualties that are obviously not going to be suitable for release and would face an unacceptable quality of life if retained in captivity should be humanely destroyed. Whenever possible euthanasia should be carried out by a veterinary surgeon. However, rehabilitators should familiarise themselves with suitable methods of carrying out euthanasia for occasions when birds have to be

destroyed forthwith, to avoid prolonged suffering. (See the *Raptor Rescue Euthanasia Policy*)



Disposal of Dead Birds – see *Disposal Policy in part 10*

It is important that dead birds are disposed of in a responsible way. Unless the bird has an Article 10 certificate and/or a Schedule 4 certificate from Animal Health then it is illegal to sell the carcass to anyone, including taxidermists.

A number of research centres are prepared to carry out a post mortem on dead raptors to aid their study. Alternatively ask your local veterinary surgeon to dispose of the bird. Because the law protects many of these birds (certainly those native to the UK) it is important to ensure that the bird was in your possession legally.

It is worth considering the implications of the Animal By-Products Regulations (ABP) when disposing of birds as wild animals. When suspected of being infected with diseases communicable to humans or animals they fall within Category 1 of the ABP Regulations and would have to be disposed of in line with these regulations.

Predatory Bird Monitoring Scheme (PBMS)

The PBMS started in the mid 1960s and was instrumental in proving that organochlorine pesticides (for example DDT) caused mass declines in species such as kestrel and sparrowhawk. They have also shown that the banning of such pesticides were effective in Britain and that populations can recover. Monitoring continues and they now also measure levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Following concerns surrounding the H5N1 strain of avian influenza and consultation with Defra and the Veterinary Laboratory Agencies they have reviewed the carcass collection methods used. If you wish to send a sample to them then you should contact Lee Walker on 01487 772504, in the first instance. He will then send out the approved packaging in which to post the bird back to them with all postage pre-paid.

Important advice:

- When picking up a bird ensure that it is safe for you to do so - especially if it is beside a road.
- It is a good idea to minimise skin contact with the bird, e.g. use an inverted plastic bag to pick up the bird.
- ALWAYS wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling a bird.

Supportive Treatment

Following a full examination a decision must be made as to the next course of action. If the casualty has any suspected fractures, serious respiratory problems or major lacerations, it now must receive veterinary attention.

Many casualties will be emaciated when admitted and will require further supportive treatment. Liquid nutritional support can now be mixed with glucose lactate. Liquid convalescent feeds, which contain the necessary vitamins and energy, are commercially available from most veterinary surgeries. During this period the bird will still be in confined quarters, to allow it to be caught up easily for force-feeding and medication. Precautions must be taken at this time to prevent plumage damage: tails are especially vulnerable to becoming soiled or damaged. A tail sleeve should be fitted to avoid this (See *Making a Tail Sleeve* for more information). Alternatively the tail should be taped up with gummed paper which is easily removed when dipped in warm water.

Feeding solids should be introduced gradually and initially without casting material included. As with the feeding of any sick animal, meals should be small

but often. Further meals should not be given if previous food still remains in the crop as this can have serious consequences.

Drinking water should be available at all times during treatment, but receptacles should be of a size such that the bird cannot drown itself.

Poisoning

There are a number of visible signs depending on the type of poison; such as fits, weakness, tremors, vomiting, diarrhoea or haemorrhage. Typically the bird may show one or more of the following:

- Weakness of the legs, where a bird is observed to be sitting on its hocks grasping one foot with the other or unable to stand
- Drooping wings
- Mutes containing blood or green in colour
- Shaking, fits and inco-ordination
- Weight loss, very underweight for the species
- Lethargy
- Haemorrhage or bruising under skin or in mouth
- Backward arching of the spine

What to do if you suspect poisoning:

- Ensure that you have full contact details of the finder
- Obtain as much detail as possible as to the location and circumstances of where the bird was found
- Record this information on the Raptor Admission form
- Get the bird to your vet asap
- If your vet is not a specialist avian vet then suggest that they speak to one, as some drugs may cause toxic effects in some species
- Treat the bird as advised by your vet. Maintain a record of all treatment given on the Treatment Record form
- If a Schedule 4 bird it must be reported to Defra (England) or WAG (Wales)
- Pass the details to your local police wildlife officer at the soonest opportunity to enable evidence to be gathered.
- Keep Defra and the police informed of progress
- If the bird dies then double wrap the carcass in polythene, seal and clearly label it, and pass it on to the police as evidence.

The RSPB and the Police have set up a confidential help line for any bird crime on: www.rspb.org.uk/policy/wildbirdslaw/report.asp

The Wildlife Incident Investigation Scheme

The Wildlife Incident Investigation Scheme (WIIS) was introduced in the early 1960's in response to concern over bird poisoning involving the agricultural use of organochlorine insecticides. The original aim of the scheme was to identify problems arising from the commercial use of pesticides approved originally under the non-statutory Pesticides Safety Precautions Scheme (PSPS), and then under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (COPR). Since then, the Scheme has developed to include investigations into the abuse of pesticides. The scope of the current Scheme is to make enquiries into the death or injury of wildlife, companion animals, and beneficial invertebrates from pesticide poisoning. In practice "companion animals" usually refers to cats and dogs, and "beneficial invertebrates" refers to honeybees and earthworms. In addition the finding of suspect baits, where it is thought that pesticides have been inappropriately applied or used, are also included in the Scheme.

WIIS is run by Natural England on behalf of Health and Safety Directorate in England, by the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales, by Scottish Agricultural Science Agency in Scotland and by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland.

Report suspected incidents to 0800 321600 (calls are free). More info on the scheme can be found at www.pesticides.gov.uk

Records

It is essential that rehabilitators keep records of every bird that they take into care. There is a legal requirement to comply with any General Licence requirements and/or register any Schedule 4 bird (see Appendix A) with Animal Health asap. Rehabilitators should be aware that it is their responsibility to be able to prove to any investigative body from whence casualties in their care have originated.

Information recorded should include the name and address of the rescuer; the location and date found; the circumstances in which the bird was found and any witnesses who saw the bird injured. All treatment given and actions taken should be recorded along with any medications administered or prescribed by a veterinary surgeon.

The date, place and method of release should be recorded, as should all birds that die or are humanely destroyed. Some form of marking released birds should be employed whenever possible. This can provide valuable information, proving whether or not certain release methods are working. Marking released birds requires a licence from Defra or the corresponding body for your country. A licensed ringer is not allowed to fit BTO rings to rehabilitated birds on a regular

basis unless the releases are part of a registered project. Contact the BTO for details of a licensed ringer in your area.

Suitable forms are to be found elsewhere in this document and these can be downloaded from our web site or photocopied as required.

Rings & ID chips

If a wild bird has a BTO ring on its leg, then please send the details (species, ring number, when and where found, treatment) to the BTO c/o British Museum, London.

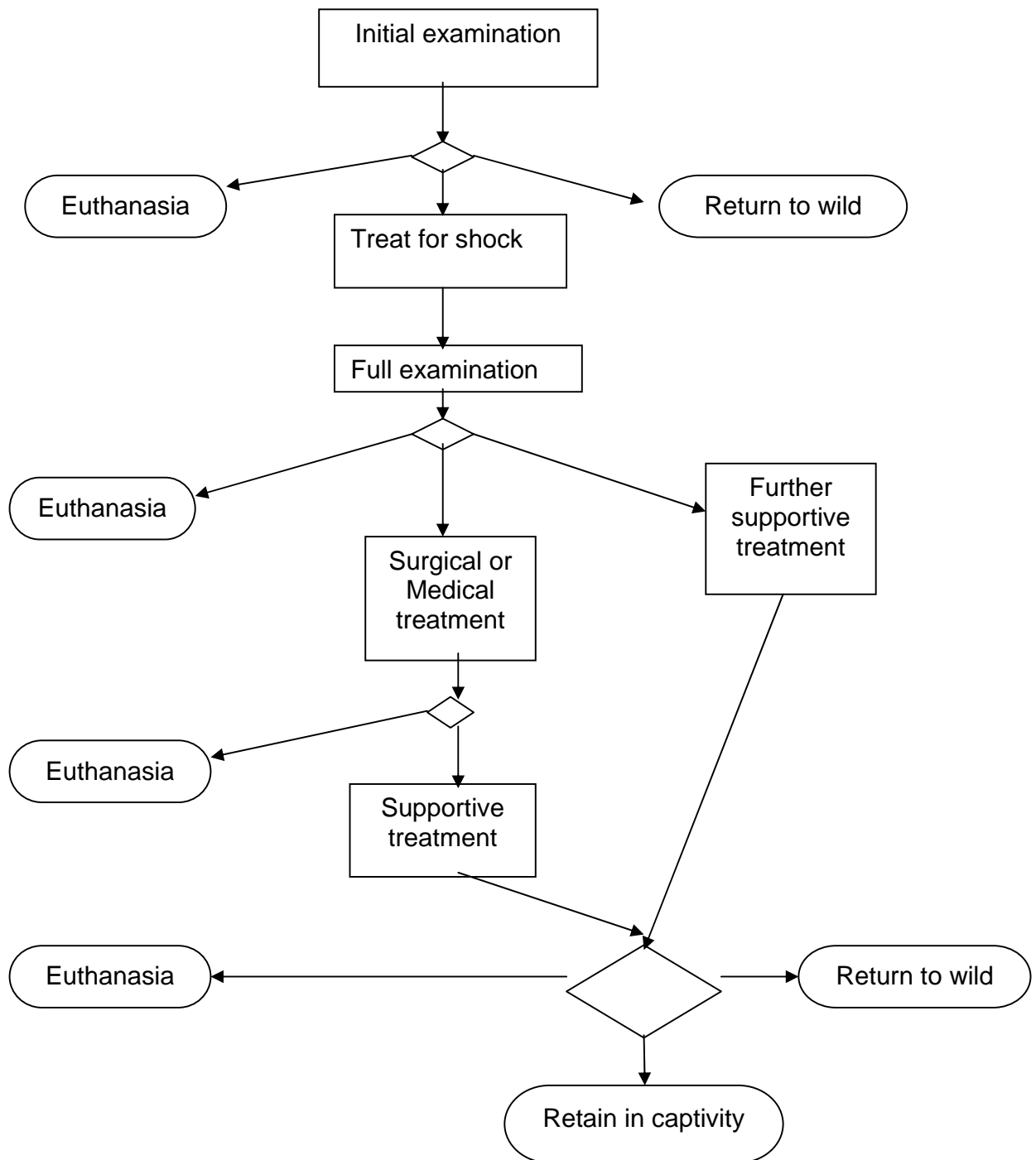
If a wild bird has a leg ring and wing tag e.g. RSPB marked Red Kite then there may be a telephone number on the wing tag, otherwise treat as for the leg ring.

If a casualty has a leg ring other than a BTO one and is included on the Schedule 4 list then pass details to WLRS, otherwise contact the IBR.

If the bird shows signs of having been in captivity but has no leg ring, then it may have been micro-chipped. If you do not have an ID Scanner then take the bird to your vet to be scanned. If the bird is listed on Schedule 4 again contact WLRS, otherwise contact the IBR.



Ongoing assessment chart



CASUALTIES

Orphans and Juveniles



The majority of these birds will have no physical injuries: such birds should be returned as soon as possible to where they were found. If this is not possible then an alternative would be to place the bird or birds into a wild foster nest or several nests. This method is not as straight forward as it first appears. Difficulties may be encountered initially in locating a suitable nest site. The number of young, their age and in some instances, their sex will

determine the suitability of a nest to be used. If the species is listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 then a licence will be required BEFORE a possible nest site is even checked.

Cross fostering i.e. with a different species, must not be used as this could result in the placed bird becoming disorientated towards its own species. Serious consequences could result from this once the bird is sexually mature and seeks out a mate.

If a suitable wild foster nest cannot be found, orphans can be reared in captivity by foster parents and hacked back to the wild at a later stage in their development. See *Rehabilitation* for more information. Whichever method is employed for this category of bird, it is imperative that they are firmly imprinted upon their own species. Simply stopping imprinting on humans, whilst essential, is not satisfactory.

If the situation arises where a bird has to be hand reared as a last resort, then a puppet that resembles the species concerned should be used as a visual fixation during feeding times. All species can be encouraged to pick up and eat chopped up food by the time they are twelve to fourteen days old. Therefore, there are no excuses for over handling and hand feeding young birds so that imprinting occurs. Great care must also be taken to ensure that the young bird does not know a person is supplying their food or imprinting may still occur.

It must also be noted that for any released bird to fully integrate with the wild breeding population, it may also have to be orientated towards its natural nesting situation.

Short stay cases

These birds will not have suffered any severe trauma or illness and will have only been in care for a short period of time. A common example of this is a Sparrowhawk that has flown into a window and been in care for 48 hours. Such a bird, following observations, can simply be released where it was found.

The time period allocated to a casualty to classify it as a short stay case will vary depending on the species concerned. A Buzzard, for example, which has been in care for two to three weeks, with moderate exercise in an aviary, will perform reasonably well if released.

The Peregrine Falcon in care for the same period would be completely out of condition and almost certainly starve to death if simply released. Any bird that has been confined without any exercise, i.e. in a hospital unit, for numerous days should receive some form of release preparation.

Long stay cases

These birds will have suffered major trauma or illness and have been in care for many weeks or even months.

Casualties that were severely emaciated may have had their body weight built back up to normal, following treatment for the possible cause. Such birds will usually be unfit and out of condition. Their fat to muscle ratio will almost certainly be incorrect.

Birds that were not originally emaciated but have been confined are very likely to be in a similar condition. These birds would be severely handicapped if released and less likely to survive.



Assessment of release suitability is of particular importance when birds have had fractures that have healed. These birds may appear to fly perfectly well around in an aviary but as more exercise is introduced it is not uncommon for complications to become apparent. All long stay casualties should undergo some form of release preparation to ensure that they are reasonably fit before

release. This preparation will vary, depending on the species and the original disability. See *Rehabilitation* for more information.

Assessing eyesight before release

Thirty percent of all raptor trauma cases involve damage to the eyes. In 70% of these the damage is at the back of the eye, where it may only be seen by a veterinary surgeon using an ophthalmoscope. Eyesight must be assessed by behaviour in the field or by a vet prior to release.

Captive bred birds

It is inevitable that lost or escaped captive-bred birds will be brought in to a rehabilitator. Every effort must be made to re-unite these birds with their legitimate owner.

No captive-bred bird should be re-homed without the recipient being made aware that the owner may come forward in the future. A rehabilitator is entitled to require payment of any reasonable expense incurred in the care and recovery of a bird, before returning it to the owner.

If the bird concerned is a species that is listed on Schedule 4 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, then the rehabilitator must inform the necessary authorities. **See Appendix A.**



REHABILITATION

General

Any bird that has had no hunting experience or has suffered a major trauma or illness and therefore been undergoing a lengthy convalescence, will almost certainly require some form of release preparation. Such birds may be quite capable of flying around in an aviary perfectly well and should be carrying plenty of flesh, however they will not be in condition and will be completely unfit. A bird released in such a state will almost certainly starve to death before it has built up the necessary muscle required to out manoeuvre and fly down its natural quarry. Therefore it is essential that released casualties are either fit before being given their liberty or have a controlled release with food back up.

There are numerous methods that can be employed, each having advantages and disadvantages. This chapter gives a very brief description of the most popular methods that can be used. The majority of which are variations of traditional falconry hack or falconry itself.

The term 'hack' originates from a process used to get young birds hunting prior to being trained for falconry. Birds are kept out at liberty and allowed to fledge from an artificial nest site. Birds instinctively return for food, which is left daily for them. Once they start to miss visiting the feeding site, it is an indication that they are starting to catch quarry for themselves and then they are usually caught up and trained. The advantage of birds being put through this process is that they learn how to hunt and get fit, which is exactly what we want to achieve with a young bird brought to the rehabilitator.

Habitat assessment

For any rehabilitation method to be successful the release habitat must be suitable for the species concerned.

Natural prey availability is an important factor when choosing any release areas. The prey normally taken by the species concerned should not only be available in reasonable numbers but also be resident in the habitat best suited to the hunting techniques employed by the species being rehabilitated. For example: a vole rich road embankment may be very rewarding for a Kestrel, which drops vertically onto its victims. Such a habitat would be disastrous for a Barn Owl, despite its natural prey being in abundance. Its method of flying low and constantly quartering the ground would inevitably cause the bird to make physical contact with a vehicle.

Thought should also be given to the status of any corvids in the proposed release area. Corvids will not normally tolerate any new predators appearing in their territory, especially during nesting time and will usually eject them from the vicinity very quickly. Taking into account how common corvids are, it is probable that they will be present in many selected hack areas, therefore birds going out to hack should have their territory enforced upon them before being given their liberty.

Any wild birds present of the same species as those being hacked can also affect the suitability of a selected site. Such areas should be avoided so as not to disturb any resident birds. It is accepted that this is almost Impossible to achieve when dealing with our more common species, but should be applied whenever possible. This is of particular importance during the breeding season when conflicts are most likely to occur.

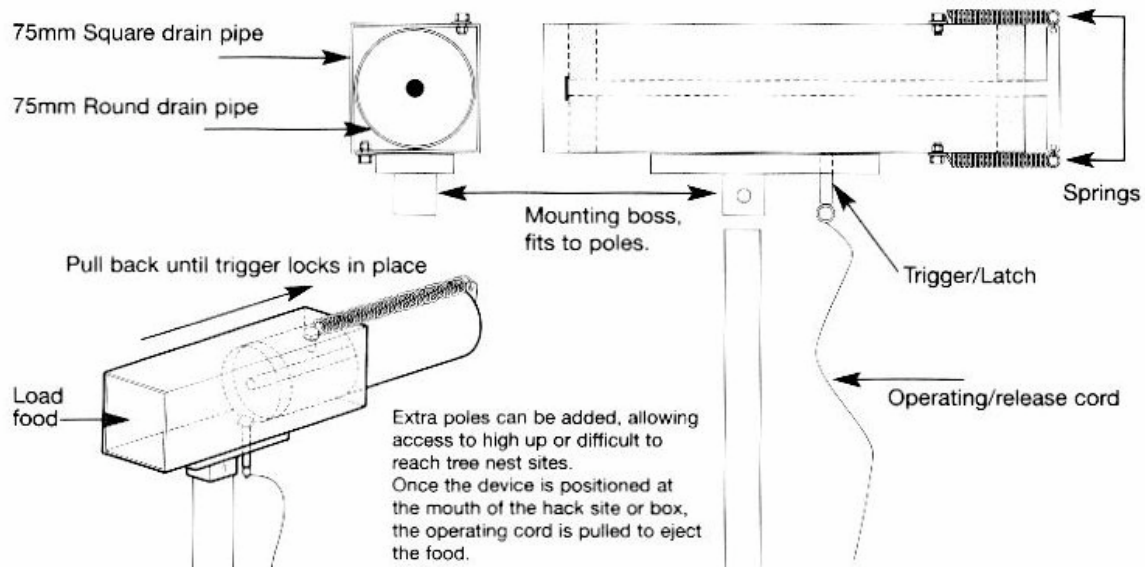
Permission and co-operation should always be obtained from the relevant landowners and managers before rehabilitating birds on their land.

Traditional Hack

This method is best suited for a complete brood or group of young birds of the same age. The method does not work as well for a single bird.

The birds are placed in an artificial nest site which is similar to that which would normally be used in the wild by that species. Food is placed into the nest on a daily basis but it is important that precautions are taken to stop the birds associating food with the provider.

Example of a device for delivery of food to hack site or box



Food should be discharged into the nest site using a chute, pipe or specially prepared device mounted on a pole or similar. Food is best deposited during darkness for diurnal species and during daylight for nocturnal species. An example of a pole mounted device is overleaf.

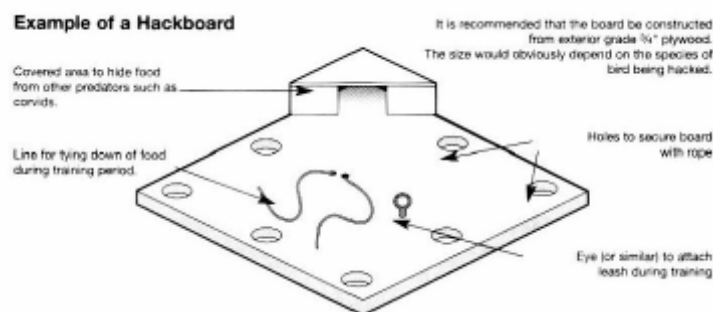
The age of the birds is of great importance. If already starting to branch or fledge then they are too old to be hacked in this way. Such birds would simply leave the hack site before any association has been made between the site and food, therefore they would not return and would almost certainly starve to death.

Birds of the right age will stay in the artificial nest long enough to associate it with food and are therefore far more likely to return. These birds eventually will leave the nest site, making daily journeys of ever increasing distances. Once such birds have been at liberty for two weeks and are still returning for food, rations should be reduced to encourage hunting. Some birds may have even started hunting in this short period of time, depending on individuals and the species.

Although this method is reasonably successful, birds do occasionally get lost prematurely and may be found dead in the area.

Hackboard

Once a bird has been assessed as ready for release training, a suitable habitat should be found and a hackboard installed.



This is simply a board where food can be tied down. It should also have a raised three sided compartment under which food can be hidden to keep it out of view from other predators, e.g. corvids.

The actual process involves training the bird to fly to the board for food and for this some falconry knowledge is essential. Initially the distance is only a couple of metres. The bird is allowed to feed on the food that is tied down to stop the bird trying to fly off with it. The distance the bird has to fly to the hackboard is gradually increased daily although a creance (safety line) is attached to the bird to avoid it going free prematurely. The bird is always allowed to finish its meal on the board.

After a few weeks the bird should be flying 50 metres to the board from different directions and it can now be flown free.

This daily flying continues until the bird starts to show signs of being confident in the area. He may rouse, feak and tuck a leg up following its meal. This is the time to give the bird its liberty but before finally release, the bird must be conditioned to finding food hidden under the three-sided compartment. This is

achieved by partially hiding the food so that the bird can still see it, eventually the food should be placed completely inside the compartment.

Once the bird is obviously aware of how to find the hidden food it can be released. Food is now left on a daily basis hidden in the compartment but not tied down. If all the training has gone well the bird should return daily for food. The process used in the traditional hack, of leaving food for a few weeks and then reducing rations can be employed here. Caution must be exercised in reducing rations too quickly or the bird will start sitting at the hackboard waiting for food.

This method of using a hackboard can be used for several birds together as well as individuals.

Aviary Hack or Lock-up

A building or aviary is used for this method, which is perhaps one of the least labour intensive ways of hacking, but is usually less successful than many of the other methods. It is best used for young birds that were too old to undergo a traditional hacking method. It also works reasonably well for scavenger species such as Buzzards and Kites. Like many of the methods it is also better if more than one bird is hacked from the aviary or building at the same time.

The method itself, involves placing the birds into an aviary or secure building that has a g good view over the surrounding area, which obviously must be suitable habitat for the species concerned. An area of seclusion must be provided for the birds to seek refuge should they be disturbed or frightened by something. Food is let daily via a hatch or pipe to minimise any association of food with the feeder. One side of the aviary should be solid to shield the approach of the feeder. One side of the aviary or the roof should be able to be opened, remotely if possible e.g. by the use of a long rope. Following 4 to 6 weeks in the aviary the birds can be released.

It is very important that the actual release is carried out carefully to avoid frightening the birds out of the aviary. If they are frightened out, they are liable to panic and fly out of the area and are very unlikely to return. Rations should be reduced prior to release to encourage the birds to stay in the vicinity. Food is left daily as in other methods. Once the birds have been at liberty for a couple of

weeks then rations should start to be reduced. This will encourage the birds to hunt or to search for carrion depending on the species.

One disadvantage to this method of controlled release is that the territory is not enforced upon the bird prior to being given their liberty as it is in other methods. This makes the bird very vulnerable to being driven out of the area shortly after release by corvids. If this occurs it is unlikely that they will return.

A slight variation of this method is considerably more successful and is usually used for introducing Barn owls to new areas. A breeding pair of birds are placed in an enclosed barn or other suitable building and are left there until

they breed and have young owls. The parents are then allowed to leave the building if they wish. However, because they have got young to feed they will return to the building. Food back up is continual and young birds will leave the building just as wild ones would do. If all goes well not only are the young owls hacked to the wild but also the parents. When this method is used the original parents often return to breed in the building the following year.

See the section about releasing Barn Owls under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as a licence is required.

Lure Hack

This method involves training the bird to fly to a lure on a daily basis in the area where it will be released. This enforces the territory upon the bird prior to release. It works well for mature birds that have suffered major trauma or birds that just require muscle build-up. The bird is flown to the lure until it is considered to be in a fit condition and then it is released in the area where it has already been flown.

Visits must then be made daily, calling the bird to the lure. This should continue for a couple of weeks even if the bird is not seen. For birds that have had hunting experience this is very likely. The disadvantage of this method is that it enforces the food supplier upon the bird, which could be a major problem if young birds are concerned. Therefore this method is best reserved for birds known to have had hunting experience.

Kite Hack

This is a relatively new idea and involves training the bird to fly to a kite, to which food is attached. The bird is flown daily to the kite and every day the kite is allowed to go a little higher. Eventually the kite can be raised to several hundred feet. The food is attached by a special device, which allows it to be released when the bird strikes at it. This revolutionary method has several advantages. It

enforces the territory upon the bird; it gets the bird extremely fit and when the kite is put up, the bird can see it from a very long distance.

Without written permission from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) you must not fly a kite more than 200 ft (60 mtrs) above the ground. Nor are you allowed to fly a kite more than 100 ft (30 mtrs) above ground within 3 miles (5 Kilometers) of an airfield.

Full Falconry Hack

There can be little doubt that this method of rehabilitation is the ultimate for birds that have suffered a severe trauma. Unfortunately it is not suitable for all the species that may be encountered.

The method involves training the bird to accept man as a hunting partner. The bird gains fitness by constant flying at natural quarry in its natural

environment. The advantages of this method are that the bird's performance can be witnessed and assessed. Monitoring of its success can be used to decide when release should take place or if indeed it should take place at all. The method also introduces and familiarises the bird to its new territory. Birds are released where they have been flown once they are taking quarry on a regular basis.



ACCREDITED REHABILITATOR STATUS



Over the years a growing number of **Raptor Rescue** rehabilitator members have attained Approved Status and have been presented with a certificate and an identity card. This has been rationalised and re-titled to Accredited Rehabilitator Status.

This means that members of the public can be assured that any injured bird taken into care by a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator** will receive the best of attention from someone with suitable experience and facilities to care

for the casualty in a proper and lawful manner.

Accredited Rehabilitators Status allows rehabilitators to apply to **Raptor Rescue** for assistance with specialised items aimed directly towards raptor rehabilitation and care, such as travelling boxes, catch nets, heat pads, hospital units and hacking aviaries.

Raptor Rescue has always made it a priority to promote a high standard of care and rehabilitation throughout its membership. However, it is always difficult to put restrictions forward for others to comply with. On 31st January 1996 the Licensed Rehabilitation Keeper (L.R.K.) scheme was abolished. Under that scheme L.R.K.s received inspections by Department of the Environment (now Animal Health) Wildlife Inspectors. One of the main reasons for the demise of the scheme was the removal from Schedule 4 of many of the birds that are commonly taken into care.

With the LRK scheme being discontinued there appeared to be no standards for people to aim for regarding facilities or guidelines on actual rehabilitation. Following consultation with our rehabilitator members, it was encouraging to see that all thought that the Charity should have a *Code of Practice* which included a list of the minimum requirements that should be expected of anyone involved with the care of wild birds of prey.

The requirements were formulated from a questionnaire completed by the Charity's rehabilitators and subsequently updated by the Board of Trustees.

Any member who can satisfy the requirements concerned is eligible to apply to the Trustees of the Charity for Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator Status. This will involve the applicant completing an application form to confirm their experience and facilities and returning it, with photographs, to the Secretary (application form in

section 11). It is not practical for the Trustees to visit every rehabilitator before the approval is given but they will endeavour to visit the premises as soon as possible afterwards.

Minimum requirements for accreditation are:

- A TRANSPORT BOX
- An EXAMINATION / TREATMENT area
- An INTENSIVE CARE UNIT / HOSPITAL CAGE
- A RECOVERY / SECLUSION AVIARY
- A DRUGS and MEDICINE CUPBOARD / BOX
- A FLUID REPLACEMENT KIT
- GENERAL HUSBANDRY EQUIPMENT
- ACCURATE & DETAILED RECORDS

When an application is accepted, the rehabilitators will receive a welcome letter with copy of accredited certificate dated up to 31st March in the following year. Also a copy of the **Raptor Rescue** 'Rehabilitator's Handbook including the Code of Practice' and their contact details added to the National Help line list of accredited rehabilitators.

If the Board of Trustees is unable to accept the application then the applicant will be notified and advised of the reason. If appropriate, they can re-apply when they have addressed any issues that the Trustees raised.

Annual review & survey

- In January each year they will receive the annual survey request along with an annual accredited rehabilitators declaration form.
- If they wish to continue as an accredited rehabilitator, they must complete the declaration form and return it with their survey
- If they return the survey and declaration, their new accredited certificate will be sent to them. Dated until 31st March the following year
- If we do not receive their survey and declaration by 31st March of that year, they will be taken off the accredited rehabbers list and asked to return all loaned equipment
- If they only return the declaration, they will be contacted for their survey and if it is still not submitted they will be removed from the accreditation list

Resources

All requests for resources must put be to the Board of Trustees in writing (letter or e-mail). These will be reviewed at the next quarterly Trustee meeting to be held (Meetings are usually January, March, June, September).

Accredited rehabilitators can apply for the following:

- First aid supplies
- Carry boxes
- Catch net*
- Hospital unit*
- Portable hack aviary*
- Mileage costs#
- Vet bills#

*There is a high cost of purchasing these items, therefore applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Considering the number of birds handled each year and with regard to hack aviaries, the location (as we may have one in the area already). These items are distributed on a LOAN basis and must be returned if no longer **Raptor Rescue** accredited.

#Mileage costs and vet bills can only be claimed for birds that are passed on via our National Helpline Number. *(All requests for mileage and vet bills will be checked against the report from the National Helpline for eligibility).*



**RAPTOR
RESCUE**

Registered Charity No. 283733

Accredited Rehabilitator

This is to certify that The Raptor Rescues Board of Trustees are satisfied that

Name of Rehabilitator

And their facilities meet the required standards set down by Raptor Rescue to be Accredited Rehabilitator(s) for the period of 'date' 2009 to 31 March 2010

Chairman: Dean Hemingway

National Help & Advice Line: 0870 241 0609
Online www.raptorrescue.org.uk

The UK's leading specialist Bird of Prey rehabilitation organisation

A GUIDE TO RELEVANT LAWS

Legislation relating to birds is complex and like many aspects of the law, is subject to frequent change. It is not possible to cover here every part of the law, nor to be as detailed as may sometimes be required to resolve specific queries. In compiling this section the aim has been to make it as simple as possible whilst still covering all the significant considerations which affect rehabilitators and fundraisers whilst using live birds. However, this is entitled a 'guide' to the law within the UK and that is all it is - a guide. Further assistance with registration requirements can be obtained from the national licensing authority i.e. the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS) of Animal Health. This unit operates the registration service on behalf of the Scottish Government and the Welsh Assembly Government for raptor keepers in Scotland and Wales.

A general licence, issued by Natural England in England (Wales and Scotland issue their own general licences), is available which permit an individual to keep a schedule 4 birds for up to 15 days before notification is required. Although similar, the licences and laws for Scotland, England and Wales do contain differences and it is the responsibility of the rehabilitator to ensure they have the correct licence for the country in which they are operating. It should be noted, however, that the general licences may be subject to change every year and it is essential that a copy of the most recent is obtained, read and understood before any action is taken. Copies of the general licences may be downloaded from the appropriate web site:

ENGLAND

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/licences/generallicences.aspx>

SCOTLAND

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/16330/general-licences/>

WALES

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/consmanagement/conservationbiodiversity/wildlifelicences/?lang=en>

Pages 8appA include flowcharts that show the procedures required, by each country, when a raptor is brought in for treatment.

Note: at the time of printing, this legislation guide is correct, but rehabilitators in the UK would be wise to contact the appropriate Government department to ensure that no recent changes have taken place.

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

This is the main Act under which avian wildlife in England, Wales and Scotland receives protection. It has been amended and added to, by secondary legislation known as Statutory Instruments. Details can be found at Appendix C - *Recommended further reading*. It does not apply in Northern Ireland where wildlife is protected by the WILDLIFE (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1985.

All British birds are protected, some to a greater degree than others. For **England and Wales**, Section 1(1) of the Act is reproduced below and is self-explanatory.

1 -(1) Subject to the provisions of the Part, if any person intentionally:

- a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird,*
- b) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or*
- c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.*

The wording of the Act in **Scotland** is slightly different:

Protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs.

1.--(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person intentionally or recklessly–

- (a) kills, injures or takes any wild bird;*
- (b) takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built;*
 - (ba) at any other time takes, damages, destroys or otherwise interferes with any nest habitually used by any wild bird included in Schedule A1;*
 - (bb) obstructs or prevents any wild bird from using its nest; or*
 - (c) takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird,*
he shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person has in his possession or control–*
 - (a) any live or dead wild bird or any part of, or anything derived from, such a bird; or*
 - (b) an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg,*
he shall be guilty of an offence.

This may pose the question, why does a rehabilitator not commit an offence of 'taking a wild bird' when one comes into care? The answer is in section 4 (2) (a):

4. -(2) Notwithstanding anything in the provisions of Section 1 or any order made under Section 3, a person shall not be guilty of an offence by reason of:

- a) the taking of any wild bird if he shows that the bird had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act and was taken solely for the purpose of tending it and releasing it when no longer disabled;*
- b) the killing of any wild bird if he shows that the bird had been so seriously disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act that there was no reasonable chance of its recovering; or*
- c) any act made unlawful by those provisions if he shows that the act was the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided.*

In simple terms, this permits any person to take into care any injured bird for the purpose of rehabilitation, provided they have not unlawfully caused the injury themselves and provided they intend to release it back to the wild when it is no longer disabled..

'Unlawfully' will effectively mean intentionally [or recklessly in Scotland]. No licence is required, but if the bird is one listed on Schedule 4 of the Act (see Appendix A), of which more later, additional regulations must be complied with. Similarly, a rehabilitator may euthanase a bird, without committing an offence, if the provisions of Section 4 (2) (b) apply.

Rehabilitators and Schedule 4 birds

The species of birds of prey which are listed on Schedule 4 are shown at Appendix A. On the 31st January 1996 the Department of the Environment (D.o.E., now Defra) discontinued the Licensed Rehabilitator Keeper (L.R.K.) Scheme, which had been in place for some years. It would be pointless to explain that scheme, so this guide will concentrate on the legislation currently pertaining to Schedule 4 birds. Natural England, for England, has issued a general 'Licence to keep certain wild birds for the purposes of rehabilitation', which relates to Schedule 4 birds.

This licence, in simple terms, applies only to:

- a) *A person who was an L.R.K. on 31st January 1996.*
- b) *A person who has been a registered keeper of three disabled, wild bred Schedule 4 birds which have been released into the wild.*
- c) *Inspectors of the RSCPA*
- d) *Official of the RSPB*

The effect of the licence is to exempt the holder from the provisions of Section 7 of the Act (in respect of registration and ringing) for the first fifteen days only from the date when the Schedule 4 bird comes into care. There are a number of conditions attached to the licence and all rehabilitators entitled to take advantage of it should fully acquaint themselves with those conditions. If you do not have a copy of the licence and are entitled to use it, then it is recommended that rehabilitators should obtain one from Natural England. Licence WML Gen-L09 (and other general licences in relation to birds) are the responsibility of the Wildlife Species Conservation Division of Defra.

The equivalent licence(s) for those in Scotland or Wales may be obtained from the appropriate Government web site.

Please note that within 4 months of the date on which a licensed person takes into possession a disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird, that person shall send a copy of the record maintained in accordance with the licence.

If you are asked to keep a Schedule 4 bird, pending legal proceedings, then you can only do so if acting on behalf of the Police, HM Customs & Excise, RSPB or RSPCA. WML Gen-L11 for England.

Registration and Ringing

If you are not covered by a general licence, and you take into care a bird listed on Schedule 4 (see Appendix A) then you must comply with regulations made under Section 7 of the Act. These relate to the registration and ringing of certain birds and it is slightly different for England, Scotland and Wales.

N.B. The procedures have changed as WLRS are no longer issuing rings and UR (unrung) licenses are issued by the devolved administrations.

Although there is a cost involved to register a Schedule 4 bird, the cost will be refunded if the bird is released back into the wild.

ENGLAND

If a bird is to be rehabilitated and released back into the wild within a short period of time it does not need to be marked but must be registered under a UR Licence (i.e. a licence to keep a bird unringed) issued by Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS) for an appropriate period to be determined on a case by case basis. If the bird is so disabled that a vet considers it is likely to remain in captivity permanently, it must be fitted with a microchip transponder and registered by the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service under the microchip number.

If the Schedule 4 bird you acquire is wild disabled and has not been issued with a UR license and registered, the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Contact WLRS immediately.
- (ii) A letter will then be sent to you confirming your initial contact and outlining the relevant legislation.
- (iii) If you decide to care for the bird yourself, an application form for a UR Licence will be sent to you to enable you to register the bird.
- (iv) Complete and return the application form(s), with the correct fee. You will then be sent a registration document for the bird.
- (v) If the injuries heal and it is able to fend for itself in the wild, the bird must be released back to the wild and the registration document returned to WLRS. The initial registration fee will be refunded.

If the bird is so disabled that a vet considers it is unable to be released, the bird must then be fitted with a microchip transponder. The procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Please send in the registration document (previously issued with a UR licence number) with the microchip number attached (i.e. a sticker with the number and barcode), or a copy of the microchip certificate.
- (ii) Along with your registration document please send in a letter from your vet confirming the bird is not releasable and why.
- (iii) The bird will then be registered under the microchip number and a new registration document issued. There will be no extra charge for this.

SCOTLAND

If the Schedule 4 bird you acquire is wild disabled and has not been ringed and registered, the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Contact WLRS immediately;
- (ii) A letter will then be sent to you confirming your initial contact and outlining the relevant legislation.
- (iii) If you decide to care for the bird yourself, you should apply to the Scottish Government, Species Licensing Unit for an application form for a URS Licence to enable you to register the bird.
- (iv) Complete and return the application form to the Scottish Government. You will then be sent a URS Licence.
- (v) On receipt of your URS Licence contact WLRS we will send you the form for you to register the bird under the UR Licence number.
- (vi) Complete and return the registration document with the correct fee. You will then be sent a registration document for the bird.
- (vii) If the injuries heal and it is able to fend for itself in the wild, the bird must be released back to the wild and the registration document returned to WLRS. The initial registration fee will be refunded.

If the bird is so disabled that a vet considers it is unable to be released the bird must then be microchipped. the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Please send in the registration document (previously issued with a URS licence number) with the micro chip number attached (i.e. a sticker with the number and barcode), or a copy of the micro chip certificate.
- (ii) Along with your registration document please send in a letter from your vet confirming the bird is not releasable and why.
- (iii) The bird will then be registered under the micro chip number and a new registration document issued. There will be no extra charge for this

WALES

If a bird is to be rehabilitated and released back into the wild within a short period of time it does not need to be marked but must be registered under a UR Licence (i.e. a licence to keep a bird un ringed) Issued by The Welsh Assembly Government for an appropriate period to be determined on a case by case basis. If the bird is so disabled that a vet considers it is likely to remain in captivity permanently it must be micro chipped and registered by the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service under that number.

If the Schedule 4 bird you acquire is wild disabled and has not been ringed and registered, the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Contact WLRS immediately;
- (ii) A letter will then be sent to you confirming your initial contact and outlining the relevant legislation.
- (iii) If you decide to care for the bird yourself, an application form for an UR Licence will be sent to you to enable you to register the bird.
- (iv) Complete and return the application form to the Welsh Assembly Government, Animal Welfare Branch. You will then be sent a URW Licence.
- (v) On receipt of your URW Licence contact WLRS we will send you the form for you to register the bird under the URW Licence number.
- (vi) Complete and return the registration document with the correct fee. You will then be sent a registration document for the bird.

- (vii) If the injuries heal and it is able to fend for itself in the wild, the bird must be released back to the wild and the registration document returned to WLRS. The initial registration fee will be refunded.

If the bird is so disabled that a vet considers it is unable to be released the bird must then be micro chipped, the procedure to be followed is:

- (i) Please send in the registration document (previously issued with a URW licence number) with the micro chip barcode sticker attached
- (ii) Along with your registration document please send in a letter from your vet confirming the bird is not releasable and why.
- (iii) The bird will then be registered under the micro chip number and a new registration document issued. There will be no extra charge for this

Size of Accommodation for birds

The legal requirements of the size of accommodation for birds is covered by Section 8 of the Act. The relevant part of which is shown below:

8. (1) If any person keeps or confines any bird whatever in any cage or other receptacle which is not sufficient in height, length or breadth to permit the bird to stretch its wings freely, he shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a special penalty.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to poultry or to the keeping or confining of any bird - (a) while that bird is in the course of conveyance, by whatever means; (b) while that bird is being shown for the purpose of any public exhibition or competition if the time during which the bird is kept confined for those purposes does not in the aggregate exceed 72 hours; or (c) while that bird is undergoing examination or treatment by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner.

In practice, this means the lawful minimum size of accommodation for any bird is the length of its wing span, in every direction, as that is the interpretation of 'stretch its wings freely' taken by the courts.

There are three main areas where this section of the Act is likely to affect a rehabilitator and / or a fundraiser.

Hospital units: There are times when, from a welfare aspect, it is sensible (even essential) to keep a bird in a unit of a size in which it is unable to freely stretch its wings. The obvious example is in the early stages of treating a fractured wing. You should not take this decision yourself however; as to confine the bird in this way would be unlawful unless it was under veterinary care. Having said that, it is unlikely that proceedings would be taken in circumstances where your vet is not consulted but the confinement was in the best interest of the casualty. It would be advisable to discuss this aspect with your vet as to the possibility of complying with this regulation without having to visit him/her on every occasion.

Aviaries: In theory, perfectly healthy birds e.g. those kept for displays and talks, could be permanently housed in accommodation satisfying the requirements of Section 8. That should never be done, of course and careful consideration needs to be given to the size of aviaries according to the species kept.

Transportation to Shows: Section 8 (2)(a) allows a bird to be 'boxed' whilst travelling and again, the individual requirements of the relevant species must be satisfied. See also The Welfare of Animals during Transport Order 1992.

Barn Owl Release

The Barn Owl is listed on Schedule 9 of the Act, which means that an offence is committed under Section 14 if any person releases or allows one to escape into the wild. The intention of this is to prevent the indiscriminate release of captive bred Barn Owls by persons whose enthusiasm and good intent outweighs their knowledge of the species and what is required for a successful release.

Any person wishing to release a captive bred Barn Owl requires a licence before doing so. For such a licence to be granted the authorities would need to be satisfied that a proper site survey had been done and that recommended release techniques were to be used. The Defra has produced guidelines regarding Barn Owl release and those should be studied carefully before embarking on any proposed release scheme.

Wild bred Barn Owls which come into care may only be released under general licences those being WML Gen-L20 in England and WLF-004 in Wales. Any Barn Owl releases that take place in Scotland must be carried out under an individual licence available from The Scottish Government (see Appendix D for contact details).

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS ACT 1911

This Act and the Protection of Animals (Scotland) Act 1912 have largely been repealed by the ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006 and, the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006, respectively.

ABANDONMENT OF ANIMALS ACT 1960

This Act has been repealed by, in England and Wales, the ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006 and, in Scotland, the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006. The act of abandoning an animal is considered to be an offence under section 9 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (Duty of person responsible for animal to ensure

welfare); and section 29 of the Animal Health and Welfare Act (Scotland) Act 2006 (Abandonment).

THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS (TRANSPORT) (England) ORDER 2006, the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 and the Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007.

This legislation implements Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations which stipulates the manner in which animals should be transported and would apply to birds being taken to a show. It may also pertain to injured birds, although the primary intention of this legislation is to protect the welfare of animals on commercial journeys e.g. farm livestock which casualties do not normally have to undergo.

The requirements are largely common sense, in that the container used must be suitable for the species, with adequate ventilation and a means of inspection. The overall need is that the transportation should not cause the bird injury or unnecessary suffering and that the bird is fit to undertake the journey in the first place.

A copy of an **Animal Transport Certificate** is included in the forms section of this handbook. This should be completed at the start of each journey and accompany the bird during transportation.

PERFORMING ANIMALS (REGULATION) ACT 1925

This Act regulates the exhibition and training of performing animals to which the public have access, whether on payment or not. Any person who exhibits or trains an animal for the relevant purpose must be registered with the local authority. The term 'animal' includes birds. This Act applies to England, Scotland and Wales.

Some useful definitions

The term '**wild bird**' when used in this context, means any bird of a species which is ordinarily resident in or is a visitor to the European territory of any member state in a wild state. '**Captive Bred**' - No bird is captive bred unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

In 1975 the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora (CITES) came into force. Its aims were to regulate the international trade in specimens of animals, birds and plants, including derivatives. Over 170 countries are now party to the Convention, which is administered at an international level by a Secretariat based in Switzerland.

The Management Authority for the whole of the UK (i.e. including N Ireland) has now been split between Defra (for policy matters) and the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service of Animal Health (for licensing matters).

CITES is implemented within the European Union by European Council (EC) Regulations. These Regulations are directly applicable in national law and it is for each member state to introduce its own domestic legislation to enforce the provisions of CITES Regulations within its own borders.

On 1st June 1997 EC Regulation 338/97 came into force which changed the regulations concerning the sales, purchase and display for commercial purposes in respect of many birds of prey. All species of birds of prey including owls are included one way or the other in this regulation. Certificates previously issued under Article 30 of 1808/2001 are now issued under Article 60 of EC Regulation 865/2006 - which replaced it and came into force in July 2006. Article 60 certificates may be issued to cover the commercial use of Annex A specimens used for captive breeding programmes, research or education aimed at the preservation or conservation of the species. See Appendix B for the list of species.

These certificates are only granted to those applicants who satisfy all the relevant criteria. Once granted such certificates will apply to any birds acquired thereafter. Under this Regulation, species of flora and fauna have been divided into four annexes, A through to D.

For birds of prey, Annex A and B are relevant as only one bird of prey is included in Annex C, namely the King Vulture and none on Annex D.

Display for commercial gain

If any bird included in Annex A (see Appendix B) whether alive or dead or any part or derivative of such a bird is to be displayed to the public for any commercial purpose, then an Article 10 Certificate must be obtained. Zoos and bird parks may display wild disabled birds under their specific licences.

This would include 'falconry' displays at Country Fairs, Corporate Hunting Days, Falconry Courses, Film work etc. Even if the event is for a recognised Charity, a Certificate is still required for each individual bird.

Changes to the EC regulations: The regulation implementing EC Regulation 338/97 was amended by Regulation 865/2006, which came in to force on 6 July 2006. A number of these amendments will have some effect on keepers who use Annex A species for commercial purposes. Guidance on the issue of Article 10 certificates and closed ring requirements are set out below.

'Specimen Specific' and 'Transaction' Article 10 Certificates: As a result of the changes to the regulation there are still two types of Article 10 Certificate, but they are now called **Specimen Specific** Article 10 Certificates and **Transaction** Article 10 Certificates.

Specimen Specific Certificates (SSC's) have replaced 'breeders' Article 10 certificates and are valid for the first and all subsequent sales. They should be passed on to the new keeper along with the bird at the point of sale each time the bird is sold. Subsequent keepers will not need to apply for new certificates in their own name and should safely keep the certificate passed to them. These certificates will be clearly marked with a special condition to the effect that they are issued for the specific bird noted in the description box and may be used for any commercial purpose, regardless of who owns it and in any country within the EU. These types of certificates are not issued for birds that are source code W (Wild) or U (Unknown).

Transaction certificates are valid only for use by the person they are issued to and allow the specimen to be used only for the purposes declared on the certificate or in any covering letter. These will generally be issued under circumstances where the WLRS feels that a **Specimen Specific Certificate** would not be appropriate. Examples of this include where a bird is wild taken or wild disabled, or where there are sales, movement or use restrictions placed on imported birds. This does not necessarily mean you will not be able to sell the specimen (unless the bird is of wild origin where sale is always prohibited) you will just need written permission beforehand from the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service of Animal Health (WLRS). Birds that are source code W (Wild) or U (Unknown) will only be issued with Transaction certificates.

Uniquely numbered closed rings for Annex A specimens: One change that will affect some keepers is that when applying for an Article 10 Certificate, you must now ensure that the ring numbers are 'unique' rather than just 'individual'. Keepers of Schedule 4 birds in England and Wales are no longer issued with closed rings, therefore they must source their own unique rings.

Keepers that fit rings to birds listed on Annex A of the EC Regulation, but not listed on Schedule 4 should make sure that their supplier is able to provide rings that are **uniquely** numbered.

Transaction Article 10 Certificates for Birds on Loan: The following does not apply to specimens covered by a Specimen Specific certificate.

If you have a bird on loan and you are using it for commercial purposes you will now need to apply for a Transaction Article 10 certificate in your name. This effectively means that all the persons who 'commercially use' a bird should have a Transaction certificate in their name. If a number of keepers are benefiting at the same time there may be two or more valid Transaction certificates for the same bird in existence at the same time. Where more than one keeper is benefiting at the same time you will not need to cancel previous Article 10 certificates.

This advice does not affect the status of Specimen Specific certificates, which should still be passed on as usual with the bird and will allow commercial use regardless of who has the bird.

An Article 10 certificate is issued for a specimen to be used commercially and should not be regarded as proof of legal ownership or registration.

Defaced Article 10 Certificates: Please do not deface an Article 10 Certificate as this will render it invalid and you may therefore commit an offence by continuing to use the bird for commercial purposes. You will need to re-apply for any certificate that has already been defaced.

Article 10 Certificate - Change of Bird's State: If an Article 10 certificate is issued for a live specimen which later dies the certificate becomes invalid as the description would no longer reflect the actual situation. A new Article 10 certificate would be required to use the dead specimen for commercial purposes.

Change of Address: If you move address, please remember to return your Transaction certificates for amendment with a letter confirming your new address. The Transaction certificates issued in your old address will become invalid once you move.

Article 10 Certificates for Wild Disabled Birds: All certificates issued for wild disabled birds will be **transaction** certificates only and will include a movement restriction condition. This means that the bird may not be moved from the specified location without the written permission of the WLRS.

Those individuals and organisations that obtain birds from veterinary practices and who wish to apply for Article 10 Certificates should be aware that Defra now

require much greater detail relating to the origin of the specimen. For example any statement from the practice should include:

- The name of the finder
- The date it was handed into the practice
- Details of the injuries and treatment given
- Confirmation that the bird, after appropriate treatment, is permanently disabled
- In addition to this WLRS may ask for further information relating to the legal acquisition of the bird.

Application forms

An application form to obtain, or more information about, an Article 10 certificate is available by contacting the relevant Management Authority, e.g. the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service of Animal Health.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006

This Act brings together and updates legislation that exists to promote the welfare of vertebrate animals, other than those in the wild and applies in England from 6 April 2007 and Wales from 28 March 2007.

Scotland has similar legislation within the **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2006**.

The Act is divided into 69 clauses grouped under headings such as prevention of harm; promotion of welfare; licensing and registration; codes of practice; animals in distress and enforcement powers. Not all of the clauses apply directly to rehabilitators therefore some points have been omitted from this summary.

Animals to which the Act applies - Sections (1) & (2)

The Act currently applies only to vertebrate animals and includes birds, other than man. It classifies an animal as a 'protected animal' if:

- (a) *it is of a kind which is commonly domesticated in the British Islands,*
- (b) *it is under the control of man whether on a permanent or temporary basis, or*
- (c) *it is not living in a wild state.*

Responsibility for animals - Sections (3)

Responsibility for an animal is the person said to have assumed responsibility for its day-to-day care or by virtue of owning it. It also includes a person who assumes responsibility for the animal temporarily such as a veterinary surgeon taking responsibility for the animals kept in his surgery overnight, staff at boarding premises and rehabilitators.

Prevention of harm - Sections (4) to (8)

Under Section 4(1) of the Act it will be an offence to cause physical or mental suffering, whether by a positive act or an omission, to an animal.

The Protection of Animals Act 1911 made it an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to any domestic or captive animal. The provisions of the 1911 Act no longer reflect modern practice, lack legal certainty in modern circumstances and are not consistent with the scheme of protection for vertebrate animals under the Act. This part of the 2006 Act is intended to retain all protection in the 1911 Act, which remains relevant today but to simplify and update the legislation.

Under Section 4. (1) of the Act it will be an offence to cause physical or mental suffering, whether by a positive act or an omission, to an animal.

Promotion of welfare - Sections (9) to (12)

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (made under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968) introduced a positive duty to ensure the welfare of livestock situated on agricultural land. The new welfare offence extends this protection to non-farmed animals so that the duty to ensure welfare now applies to all kept animals (that are owned or for which someone is responsible or in charge). Whilst rehabilitators do not legally own a wild bird they would be classed as its keeper because it is in their care and they are responsible or in charge of it.

Section 9 refers to the 'duty of person responsible for animal to ensure welfare'. Parts 1 & 2 are quoted here:

- 1) *A person commits an offence if he does not take such steps as are reasonable in all the circumstances to ensure that the needs of the animal for which he is responsible are met to the extent required by good practice.*
- 2) *For the purpose of this Act, an animal's needs shall be taken to include-*
 - a) *its need for a suitable environment,*
 - b) *its need for a suitable diet,*
 - c) *its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns,*
 - d) *any need it has to be housed with, or apart from, other animals, and*
 - e) *its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.*

It should also be noted that when a person transfers responsibility (re-homing) for an animal to another temporary, the duty will apply in so far as he must take reasonable steps to ensure that the person to whom he transfers responsibility will care for it appropriately.

Subsection (4) clarifies that the killing of an animal is not in itself inconsistent with the duty to ensure its welfare, if done in an appropriate and humane manner.

Section 12 allows the appropriate national authority to promote animal welfare as the authority thinks fit for the purpose of promoting the welfare of animals for which a person is responsible, or the progeny of such animals.

“Appropriate national authority” means in relation to England, the Secretary of State; and in relation to Wales the National Assembly for Wales.

Licensing and Registration - Section (13)

This part of the Act enables the appropriate national authority to set out the regimes introducing licence or registration requirements in regulations. It also imposes a duty for consultation to take place before new regulations are introduced.

Codes of Practice - Sections (14) to (17)

Codes of practice are already widely used to promote the welfare of farmed animals and the Act extends their use to non-farmed animals. Codes provide non-binding guidance - agreed by Parliament after appropriate consultation- that enforcers and the courts can refer to when making judgements on whether the relevant welfare standards stipulated in the Act have been attained. Owners and keepers of animals may also find the codes a useful resource by which to increase or confirm their understanding of acceptable welfare standards and to regulate their conduct accordingly.

Animals in distress - Sections (18) to (21)

This part of the Act extends the power in the Protection of Animals Act 2000 in three ways. Firstly, the power is available even if no proceedings have been commenced. Secondly, it is not restricted to animals kept for commercial purposes. Thirdly, it allows inspectors to take into possession not only animals which are suffering but also those which are likely to suffer if action is not taken.

It also authorises an inspector or police constable to enter onto premises to deal with an animal that is believed to be suffering or likely to suffer if remedial action is not taken.

Enforcement powers - Sections (22) to (29)

These sections provide details of powers relating to police officers and inspectors under the Act, including entry, seizure and arrest.

These sections provides that a justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorising an inspector or police constable to enter premises to search for evidence of offences relating to this Act and the power of arrest where applicable.

Inspection of records required to be kept by licence - Section (25)

Where a licence, under section 13, requires the keeping of records, these must be produced for inspection when required. Where the records are held electronically, for example on a computer, the inspector may require records to be printed or to be saved onto a disc or similar device to enable them to be taken away and considered without removing the computer on which they are stored. The inspector may make copies of records produced.

Inspection in connection with licence or registration - Sections (26) & (27)

These sections concern powers of entry and inspection in relation to licensed and registration activities. It provides that regular inspections may be carried out to check that licence or registration conditions are being complied with. Inspectors will also be able to inspect where they have reasonable grounds to believe that a person is carrying on an activity without a licence or registration. A private dwelling may only be entered if 24 hours notice is given.

Inspectors - Section (51)

“Inspector” for the purposes of the Act is defined as a person appointed either by a local authority or by the appropriate national authority (either the Secretary of State or the National Assembly for Wales). In practical terms, an inspector of the appropriate national authority is likely to be an Animal Health inspector.

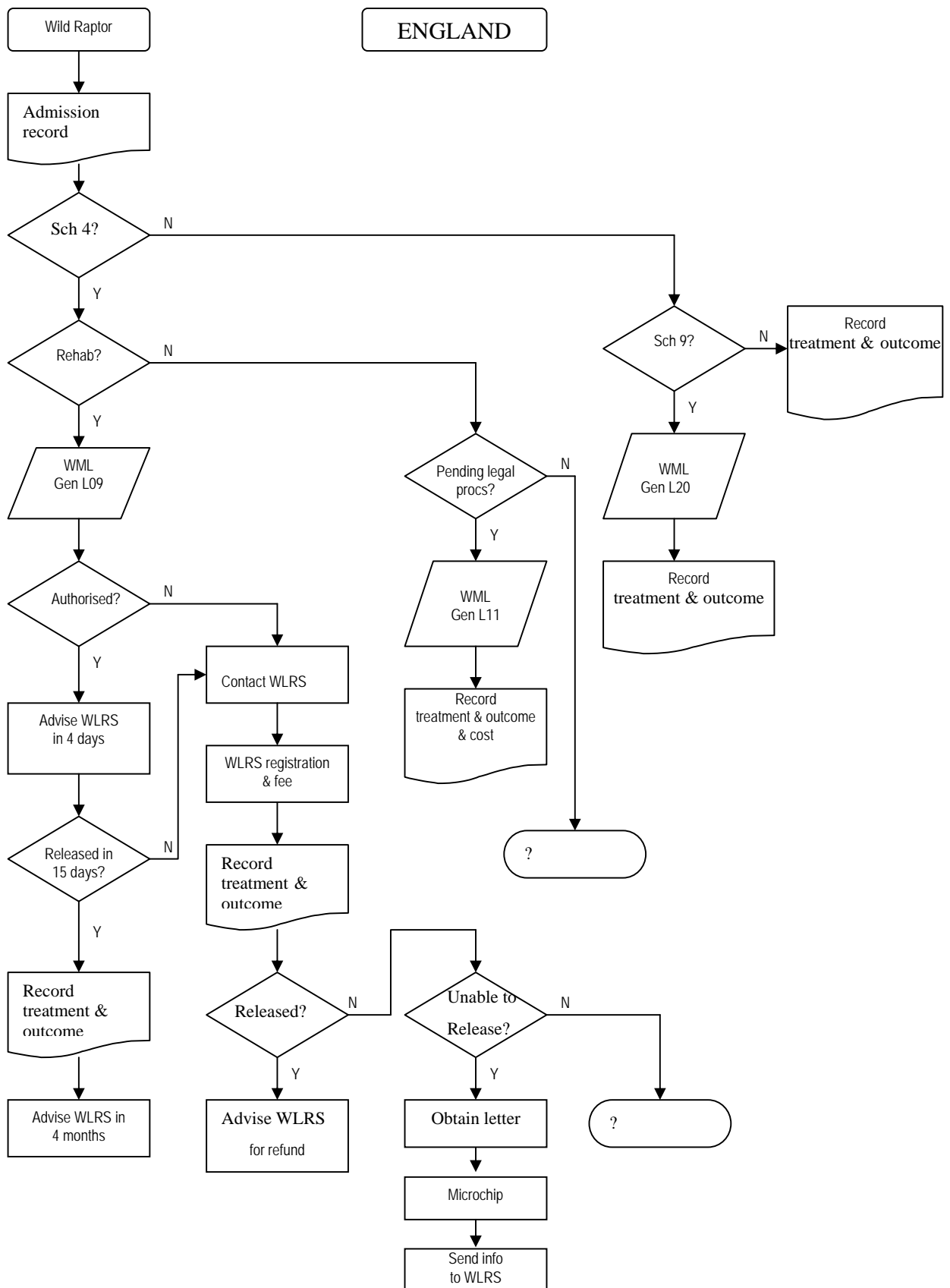
Local authorities, when appointing inspectors for the purposes of the act, must have regard to any guidance that may be issued by the Secretary of State or National Assembly for Wales setting out the criteria (qualifications, experience etc) that are relevant to the appointment of inspectors for different purposes under the Act.

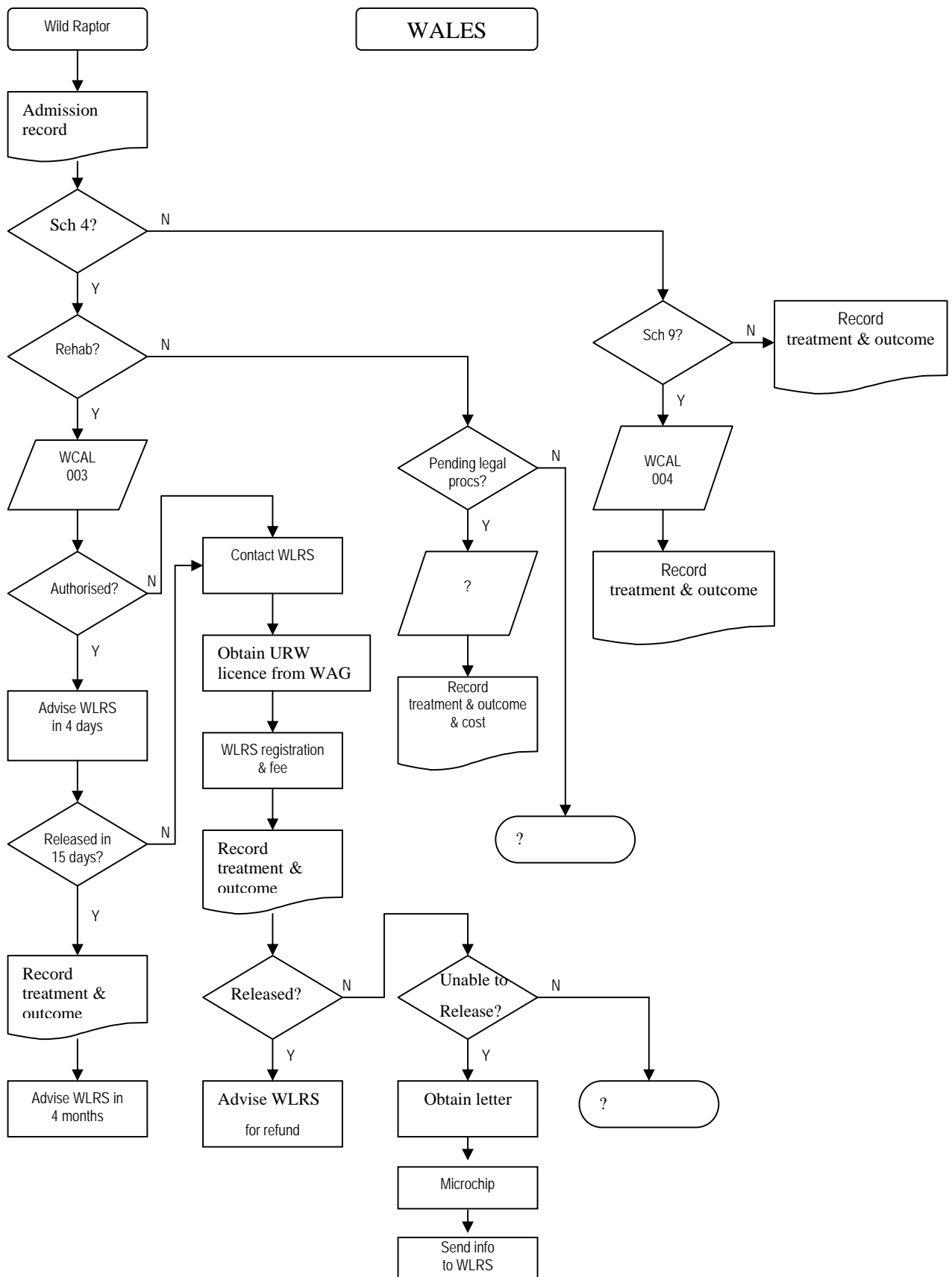
HUNTING BILL 2004

To clarify the position of hunting with a bird during rehabilitation in the Hunting Bill 2004, you will find below an extract from Schedule 1 of the bill. This means that any type of hunting with dogs in this Schedule is exempt from the hunting legislation and you should not be prosecuted if you are hunting in the manner prescribed.

6. Flushing a wild mammal from cover is exempt hunting if undertaken-

- a) for the purpose of enabling a bird of prey to hunt the wild mammal, **and***
- b) on land which belongs to the hunter or which he has been given permission to use for the purpose by the occupier or, in the case of unoccupied land, by a person to whom it belongs.*
- c)*





ANNUAL SURVEY

Raptor Rescue has conducted a survey each year since 1990 to collate details of the birds treated by our rehabilitators throughout the UK, and all our rehabilitators are asked to maintain detailed records of the casualties they handle. These details are compiled into a year-on-year report recording

- the number of each species treated
- the age of the bird, i.e. whether it is dependent or independent
- the sex of the bird where possible (It is not always possible to tell with young immature birds)
- the nature of the injury or illness
- treatment required and given
- the outcome.

The findings of each year's report are published annually in the **Raptor Rescue** Newsletter and on our web site, along with observations and comments on any trends, which may become apparent.

Typically in a year **Raptor Rescue** rehabilitators handle between 400 - 500 wild bird of prey casualties including: Red Kite, Sparrowhawk, Buzzard, Kestrel, Marsh Harrier, Merlin, Hobby, Peregrine, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Tawny Owl, Long-eared Owl and Short-eared Owl. Goshawk, Hen Harrier, Honey Buzzard and Osprey have also been in care at some time in the past.

Of the above some (20%) will die from their injuries; (25%) will be humanely put to sleep due to the severity of their injuries; (5%) will be still receiving treatment and care; and (50%) will be released back to the wild.

With the introduction of the **Raptor Rescue** Euthanasia Policy, in 1993, the percentage numbers of birds retained in captivity dropped. This means that only wild birds, which will have a 'good quality' of life, will be kept in captivity and generally are used in breeding programmes.

Raptor Rescue rehabilitators are also called upon to take in captive bred birds of prey that have either been lost or escaped from their owners, and some of these birds require medical and/or supportive treatment. However most of these birds are eventually returned to their owners through the various lost and found registers. This is of course more difficult now since most of the more commonly kept species were removed from the Schedule 4 list.

The annual survey results provide important data to assess the success of rehabilitation programmes and treatment regimes, and can also be compared

with other data relating to birds of prey, e.g. the British Trust for Ornithology bird ringing statistics.

Survey Forms

The **Raptor Rescue** annual survey form is included elsewhere in this handbook and an electronic copy can be down loaded from our web site.

Rehabilitators Annual Survey Codes

Species

The common name for the species of bird, including any ring or I.D. number and if captive bred.

Date received

Date bird was brought in and include where the bird came from, if appropriate. V=vet, P=police, RA=RSPCA, SA=Scottish SPCA, RB=RSPB, BX=Blue Cross OR=other rehabilitator, O=owner

Age

I= independent, no longer reliant on parents D= dependant, too young on arrival to be released.

Sex

M= male, F= female, U= unknown

Injury - include sub divisions where possible. See list below

1= natural causes; 2= unnatural causes; 3= RTA; 4= abandoned; 5= trapped; 6= caused by domestic pet; 7= poison; 8= other

Treatment

Stabilisation (no vet required); Minor (injections, simple fracture or euthanasia); Major (operation by vet); Temp Accom (before rehoming); also record the number of days a bird is in care.

Final Outcome

Released, Euthanased, Died, Retained, Passed to other rehab (named), Rehomed with (name) or Returned to owner (name). Also record the date.

CONSTITUTION & POLICIES

This section contains the following documents:

- Constitution
- Euthanasia Policy
- Code of Conduct for Rehabilitators and Fund Raisers
- Re-homing Policy
- Disposal Policy

Photograph taken of an original work by Pollyanna Pickering, one of our Patrons



CONSTITUTION

1. The organisation shall be known as RAPTOR RESCUE.
2. The objects of Raptor Rescue shall be to promote the care of wounded and sick raptors and to return to the wild those which are fully cured. And in furtherance of these objects but not further or otherwise, the organisation shall have the following powers:
 - to collate and store relevant information for reference purposes;
 - to provide adequate and suitable housing for birds during treatment;
 - to assist in the preservation and protection of raptors.
3. Membership of the organisation shall be open to all persons who are in agreement with the rules set out within the Constitution. Membership will be divided into the following categories.
 - Household Member - multiple persons sharing same address
 - Junior Member - young persons, under 16 years
 - Wildlife Centre Membership - raising own funds

The Board of Trustees shall be empowered to amend the categories of membership should they be in unanimous agreement that such changes would benefit the charity.

4. The Board of Trustees shall be empowered to elect Honorary Members of the organisation. They would be entitled to all the privileges of ordinary members except that they may not vote at the Annual General Meeting, nor propose candidates for election to the Board.
5. The affairs of the organisation shall be managed by the Trustees who form the Board which shall consist of not more than 14 members and not less than 6 members. The Trustees shall be split into two groups; only one group will be elected at each Annual General Meeting to serve for a two year period. Nominations for Trustees shall be proposed by a member in writing prior to the A.G.M. all such nominations shall be seconded by a member at the A.G.M. The Board at the first meeting following the A.G.M. shall appoint the positions of Chairperson, Vice-chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor and Stock Control Officer.
6. Should any member of the Board resign during his or her term of office, the Board shall have the power to co-opt an ordinary member in his or her place, to serve until the next A.G.M.

7. Membership shall be on an annual basis, subject to the payment of a subscription, fixed annually by the Board. Membership subscriptions will fall due on each anniversary of first joining. Any member whose subscription remains unpaid for three months after it was due shall cease to be a member.
8. Only those persons who have permission of the Board are authorised to use the Raptor Rescue name at shows, lectures or other similar functions. Any such persons so engaged shall ensure that fund raising rules and the code of practice for the use of live birds are adhered to.
9. If, in the opinion of the Board, the conduct of any member shall be prejudicial to the interests of the organisation, then the Board shall have the power to request such a member to resign. If the member, so requested, does not resign within one calendar month, he or she shall be liable to expulsion by the Board.
10. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as shall be decided by the Board. The business of the A.G.M. shall be to:
 - receive and approve reports on the activities of the past year from the Chairman;
 - receive and pass the accounts of the organisation;
 - transact any other business on the Agenda.
11. No amendment or alteration to the Constitution shall be made, except at the A.G.M. by a two-thirds majority of the members present. The Board is empowered to make emergency by-laws, which must be submitted to the next A.G.M. No amendment shall be made which would cause the Charity to cease to be a charity at law.
12. Voting shall be by either Closed Ballot or Show of Hands, this being dependent upon the nature of the business being transacted.
13. The Board shall meet at least four times a year and on other occasions, as shall be deemed necessary. For the purpose of passing new resolutions, six Board Members shall constitute a quorum.
14. The Board shall have the power to call an Extra-ordinary General Meeting, and shall be bound to do so, on receipt of notice in writing, signed by not less than three members. The business to be transacted must appear on the Agenda and no other business be discussed. However, should the Chairman, supported by the Board, consider that such a call be of a trivial nature, the matter shall be put in writing, to the membership as a whole.
15. The Board shall have the power to appoint, at any time, a sub-Board for any purpose connected with the organisation, whenever their advice or

assistance may appear desirable, provided always that the actions and proceedings of any such sub-Board (or persons referred to in that way) shall be fully and promptly reported to the Board.

16. All money belonging to the organisation and not invested, shall be paid, by the Treasurer, into a separate account in the name of the organisation, at a bank to be named by the Board. Cheques issued on behalf of the organisation shall bear the signature of the current Treasurer and also of one other duly appointed Trustee.
17. The organisation's financial year shall end one calendar month before the A.G.M., to enable an independent examiners report to be submitted at the A.G.M.
18. If, at an Annual General Meeting or an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting, a special resolution to wind up the affairs of the organisation shall have been duly proposed and passed, so much of the assets of the organisation shall be realised as may be required to discharge all liabilities, and any remaining assets shall be transferred to a charitable institution having similar objectives.
19. The Board shall ensure that a review of the organisation's affairs is published annually

History

2008 – change to para 5 – number of Trustees increased from 10 to 14

2009 – change to para 7 – 'unpaid for 1 month' to 'unpaid for 3 months'

EUTHANASIA POLICY

1. CASUALTIES FOR EUTHANASIA (in every case)
 - a) Loss of wing or leg/foot
 - b) Suffering from terminal illness
 - c) Totally blind
 - d) Injured so severely it would be cruel to:
 - i) attempt treatment initially or
 - ii) sustain life in the light of subsequently identified injuries
 - e) Total permanent loss of flight (e.g. due to ankylosed joint)
2. REHABILITATORS MAY RETAIN BIRDS unable to be re-released (other than those in the above categories) for rearing orphaned young birds or any similar purpose, such as avoiding imprinting.
3. NO BIRD WHICH IS RETAINED should adversely affect a rehabilitator's resources, which would otherwise be available for the treatment of birds viable for re-release. Any retained birds NOT USED for purposes as in point 2 above, should be found a suitable home other than with the rehabilitator. A full history and all necessary documentation should accompany any bird passed on. It will be the rehabilitator's responsibility to ensure any foster home is suitable for the relevant bird.
4. IMPRINTED SOCIALLY DISORDERED OR CROSS-FOSTERED BIRDS should never be released. It is for the individual to decide on retention or otherwise, but the recommendations in section 3 should also be applicable to imprints.
5. ANY BREEDING from retained permanently disabled wild birds for release purposes is not to be associated with Raptor Rescue other than with the prior written consent of the Committee. Raptor Rescue does not sanction the sale of progeny from permanently disabled wild birds and individuals must not associate the Charity with any such transaction. Raptor Rescue will not knowingly accept any financial benefit arising from the sale of such birds.
6. EUTHANASIA should always be carried out by a veterinary surgeon, unless unnecessary suffering would be caused by any delay in receiving veterinary assistance. Rehabilitators should familiarize themselves with the most suitable methods of euthanasia available in such circumstances.

History

1998 – Initial issue

2001 – General revision

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR REHABILITATORS AND FUND RAISERS

General Rules

1. Any person wishing to carry out fund raising for Raptor Rescue must have a current letter of 'Authority to Fund Raise' issued by the Board of Trustees before he/she starts to participate in such activities.
2. It is desirable that they have and display a photo ID badge supplied by Raptor Rescue.
3. Any person using a Raptor Rescue collecting box or bucket shall be required to sign for it and agree to comply with the guidelines.
4. On completion of each and every fund raising event, full and detailed accounts shall be forwarded to the treasurer, no later than 14 days after the event.
5. No expenses incurred to be taken from any funds raised. At the discretion of the Board of Trustees, bona fide expenses, accompanied by appropriate receipts, will be reimbursed on submission of a claim to the Treasurer.
6. All rehabilitators must follow the guidelines set out in the Raptor Rescue Code of Practice.
7. Your status within Raptor Rescue cannot be exaggerated e.g. if you are a rehabilitator then you must not say or give the impression that you are an accredited rehabilitator.
8. Any request for a quote from any media source must be referred to the Chairman in the first instance or any other Trustee who is available.
9. Raptor Rescue does not currently have a policy for ringing rehabilitated birds. Rehabilitators cannot ring any bird in their care unless they hold an appropriate BTO licence and are acting as a BTO ringer.
10. Should the Trustees have reasonable cause to believe that any fundraiser has not complied with the rules, he or she may be required to appear before the Board of Trustees, or provide a written explanation. If any member ignores such a requirement their membership may be terminated. The Trustees may also terminate their membership if not satisfied with any explanation given. The Trustees also reserve the right to withdraw, from any person, permission granted to use Raptor Rescue Charity status to raise funds.

USE of LIVE BIRDS

1. If using live birds at any fund raising event on behalf of Raptor Rescue, then you must have a copy of the Raptor Rescue Insurance policy, available from the Treasurer.
2. A condition of our insurance is that no members of the public handles, strokes or touches one of the display birds.

3. Any person using live birds whilst engaged in fund raising must adhere to the following:
 - a) The welfare of the birds is of prime importance.
 - b) Birds used must be captive bred or wild socially disordered and registered as such (if necessary) together with an exemption certificate to show the bird.
 - c) Birds must NOT be physically disabled.
 - d) Birds must be well manned.
 - e) Birds should only be handled by the display personnel carrying out the shows and should not be passed to the public at any time.

POINTS TO CONSIDER : Shade ; Handling ; Condition of bird ; Water supply, Water spray ; Equipment, suitable and secure for species used.

USE of COLLECTING BOXES & BUCKETS

Legal requirements relating to the use of collection boxes generally

1. Guidelines for street collections contained in a Schedule to the Charitable Collections (Transitional Provision) Order 1974 have been adopted, with minor variations, by the Metropolitan and City districts of London, and all other District Councils. The House-to-House Collections Act 1939, and the House-to-House Regulations, 1947, apply nationally, with some variations in Scotland. Copies of relevant laws and regulations should be available from the respective authorities above, and fundraisers are advised to be familiar with them. Applications for permission to hold street and house-to-house collections should be made to the local Town Hall; or in the Metropolitan district of London to the Metropolitan Police. A copy of any such application should be sent to the secretary of the charity.
2. The Guidelines require that for public collections all boxes shall be properly labelled, numbered and sealed.
3. All boxes shall display prominently the title of the charity or fund that is to benefit, and bear a number held in a register by the promoters licensed to hold the collection.
4. No person may assist or take part in any collection unless in possession of a written authority signed by an officer of the charity. Any person authorised as above shall produce such authority forthwith for inspection on being requested to do so by a police officer.

Boxes left on private premises

1. Boxes not used as above (e.g. those left in shops, pubs, clubs, etc.) should still comply with (2) and (3) above. In addition, a contact telephone number should be shown of an office authorised to arrange the prompt emptying of the box. Boxes should be emptied regularly, at least every six months, and preferably in the presence of the boxholder. Authority and identification should be shown, and the box holder given a receipt.

2. Details of where each collection box is being used should be sent to the secretary of the charity.
3. Box seals should be checked and any sign of tampering should be reported to the authorised promoters of the collection. On no account should any attempt be made to re-use seals.

History

2004 - Use of Collection boxes & buckets added

2009 – General updates to General Rules & Use of Live Birds

RE-HOMING POLICY

Raptor Rescue does not normally re-home wild injured birds of prey/owls. Occasionally when a vet confirms a bird cannot be released back into the wild as its injuries would mean it would not survive, but where it would have a comfortable life in captivity, do we consider re-homing wild injured birds. However, occasionally we rescue or are passed captive bred birds which we will always endeavour to either return to their owner or re-home.

Raptor Rescue will always try to ensure that any birds re-homed are placed with competent experienced people. To that aim, we ask anyone wanting to re-home a bird of prey/owl to complete our 'Application to Re-Home a Bird of Prey' Form, Part 1. This form must be completed in full and accompanied by the requested additional information i.e. photos of facilities, copy of certificates etc.

Each application will go before the Board of Trustees at the next quarterly meeting for approval and the applicant will be notified of the outcome immediately after the meeting. If successful the details will be added to our list. If unsuccessful the applicant will be advised of the reason and will have the opportunity to correct any issues. Trustee meetings are usually held in January, April, July and September, with the AGM in October.

Once an application has been accepted by the Board of Trustees and if a suitable bird is found, the applicant will be expected to agree to and sign the declaration, as shown on the Re-home a Bird of Prey Part 2 transfer form before any bird is handed over.

Any captive bred bird that is not already micro-chipped will be at the original or new owners' expense who will also be expected to pay for all transportation costs. Every bird being transported MUST be accompanied by a completed *Animal Transport Certificate* in accordance with Article 8 of the Welfare of Animals during Transport Order 1994.

History

2009 – Initial Issue

2009 – Micro-chipping, transport costs and Transport Certificate added

DISPOSAL POLICY

1. It is important that dead birds and parts thereof are disposed of in a responsible way.
2. Many of these birds (certainly those native to the UK) are protected by law therefore it is important to ensure that the bird was in your possession legally. Unless the bird has an Article 10 certificate and/or a Schedule 4 certificate from Animal Health then it is illegal to sell the carcass to anyone, including taxidermists.
3. **Raptor Rescue** does not sanction the sale of any part of a carcass of any wild or captive bred birds and individuals must not associate the Charity with any such transaction. **Raptor Rescue** will not knowingly accept any financial benefit arising from the sale of such.
4. **Raptor Rescue** rehabilitators may choose to send specimens to reputable scientific organisations. A number of research centres are prepared to carry out a post mortem on dead raptors to aid their study. Details should be recorded on the admission / treatment forms and the secretary of the charity advised of the organisation.
5. All **Raptor Rescue** accredited wildlife hospitals that also hold a zoo license must dispose of any dead specimens in accordance with their license. This may require the carcasses to be collected by a specialist licensed waste management service and appropriate records kept.
6. Other recommended methods are:
 - a. Since the Avian Flu situation reference should be made to your local council and Defra web pages for up to date information regarding disposal.
 - b. Disposal via your local veterinary practice.
 - c. Cremation or burial.
7. If the bird was being treated for poisoning, shot, trapped etc. then please notify your local Police Wildlife Crime Officer. It is possible that the carcass will need to be retained for evidential reasons.
8. Notify Animal Health of unusual mortality or "die off "of wild birds. They have a monitoring scheme.
9. It is worth considering the implications of the Animal By-Products Regulations (ABP) when disposing of birds as wild animals. When suspected of being infected with diseases communicable to humans or animals they fall within Category 1 of the ABP Regulations and would have to be disposed of in line with these regulations.

History 2009 – Initial issue

FORMS

This section contains the forms that **Raptor Rescue** has made available to rehabilitators:

- Accredited Rehabilitator Application
- Admission Record
- Animal Transport Certificate
- Annual declaration for Accreditation
- Annual Survey - multiple entry
- Record of a disabled wild bred annex A bird
- Re-home application - part 1
- Re-home transfer- part 2
- Treatment Record

These forms may be photocopied or downloaded from our web site and used as required.

Website: raptorrescue.org.uk



ACCREDITED REHABILITATOR APPLICATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ Post Code: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

Please complete all parts of the form giving as much detail as possible or indicate with a ✓ in the appropriate box.

1. STATUS *Please tick all that apply*

I am a: Member of Raptor Rescue ☐, Member of the Public ☐, Veterinary Surgeon ☐,
A Veterinary Nurse ☐,

Wildlife/Rescue Centre ☐, Novice Falconer ☐, Experienced Falconer ☐, Other ☐ *Please specify:-*

2. EXPERIENCE

How many years experience do you have with birds of prey and owls? 0-5yrs ☐, 5-10yrs ☐,
10-15yrs ☐, 15+ ☐

Have you undertaken a course at a falconry/owl centre? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you undertaken the Lantra Course? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please give details of what course you did, where and when!

Do you keep/fly your own birds of prey/owls? Yes ☐ No ☐

What type of birds do you keep/fly? *Please specify:*

Please give details of any other experience you have with birds of prey/owls?

Do you have any bird of prey/owl rescue/rehabilitation experience? No ☐ Yes ☐ *Please give details:*

Have you done any bird of prey/owl related first aid training or courses? No ☐ Yes ☐ *Please give details:*

Please complete the attached survey for birds handled during the last calendar year.

3. Facilities

Examination/Treatment Area – *Please provide photos to back your application*

Do you have an examination/treatment area/room? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is it free from draughts and damp? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does it have ventilation, i.e. opening windows? Yes ☐ No ☐

Are all the windows screened or fitted with vertical bars? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Does it have an electrical power supply? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does it have lighting? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does it have a running or water supply? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does it have a source of hot water, i.e. kettle? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have separate food storage facilities? Yes ☐ No ☐

Any other comments or information?

Intensive Care Unit (Hospital Cage) – *Please provide photos to back your application*

Do you have an Intensive Care Unit (Hospital Cage)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is it constructed from easily cleaned materials? Yes ☐ No ☐

Can it be made dark if necessary? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does it have any type of controlled heating? Yes ☐ No ☐

Seclusion Aviary(s) – *Please provide photos to back your application*

How many seclusion aviaries do you have?

What size are your aviaries?

What are they constructed of?

What type of frontage do they have? Chicken wire ☐ Weld mesh ☐ Other ☐ *please specify:*

Please state the size and gauge of the wire used?

Do they have a double door entrance system? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do they have cleanable food ledges or platforms? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do they sufficient observation points to monitor casualties? Yes ☐ No ☐

4. General Equipment

Do you have a catch net? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have transportation boxes? No ☐ Yes ☐ *Please describe:-*

Are they constructed of easily cleaned materials? Yes ☐ No ☐ - or are they a disposable type? Yes ☐ No ☐

5. First Aid Equipment

Do you have a drugs/medicine cupboard/cabinet? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is it out of the reach of children? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is it secure? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have fluid replacement equipment? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have various size syringes? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have various size crop tubing? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have a supply of glucose lectade or similar? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have a supply of disposable gloves? Yes ☐ No ☐

Do you have suitable disinfectants? Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Records

Do you keep accurate records of all casualties? No ☐ Yes ☐

Please include examples of records and forms used.

Please remember you will be asked to complete an annual survey form which should include the following:

- *Date you received the bird.*
- *Any identification, ring numbers*
- *Who passed the bird on to you i.e. Vet, Police, Member of Public, RSPB, RSPCA etc.*
- *Species, male or female, adult or immature.*
- *Injuries.*
- *Does it require stabilization, minor or major treatment etc.*
- *Any Final outcome, i.e. released, died, euthanised, retained, passed to other rehabber.*

Please give details of the Vet(s) you use (names & addresses):

Please indicate any supporting references (names & addresses:

Any other information or comments you feel may be relevant to your application:

Applicant declaration: I (print name)_____ declare that the above application is a true representation of my experience and facilities at the said address and I would like to apply to be a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator**. I agree to be visited by a trustee of the charity at any reasonable time in order to inspect my facilities and ensure I am suitable to receive raptors.

I also agree to maintain my membership to Raptor Rescue and to participate in the annual survey when requested and I understand that to continue as an **Accredited Rehabilitator** I need to return the survey form(s) each year along with an **Annual Accredited Declaration Form**.

I agree to disclose to the trustees of the charity details of any convictions or investigations related to animals and/or wildlife that may have been carried out by the police or an animal welfare organisation. I also give my permission for the police to pass any relevant information to the charity's trustees, including information of previous convictions or investigations they have carried out in relation to me and for them to disclose current or future enquiries, which may have a bearing on my continued suitability in Raptor Rescue.

Signed:_____ Date:_____

Print Name:_____

Please send completed Application with supporting photographs and documents to the Secretary (see web site for name & address)
Raptor Rescue Board of Trustees:

This application has been accepted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on:_____

—

Signed:_____ Chairman

Signed:_____ Secretary

Letter and certificate sent: _____

Rehabilitators Handbook sent: _____

Helpline Notified: _____

Annual Accredited Rehabilitator Declaration

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ Post Code: _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

Annual declaration: I (print name) _____
herewith declare that since my last declaration as a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator:**

☐ I have not had any changes in my experience or facilities.

☐ I have had the following changes in: *(please give details) continue on a separate page if necessary*

Experience:

Facilities: (include photographs)

☐ I wish to continue as a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator** and herewith return my completed annual survey form for the past calendar year.

☐ I do not wish to continue as a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator** but include my completed annual survey form for the past calendar year.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

Please return the completed form to the Survey Co-ordinator (see Appendix E):

(A new Accredited Rehabilitator Certificate will be sent to you on receipt of your survey form)

Raptor Rescue Board of Trustees:

Approved to continue as a **Raptor Rescue Accredited Rehabilitator**

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Certificate sent

RECORD OF A DISABLED WILD BRED ANNEX A BIRD

AN ARTICLE 10 CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED FOR THE SALE OR COMMERCIAL DISPLAY OF THIS BIRD.

SPECIES	AGE	SEX	RING OR ID CHIP NUMBER

WHEN AND WHERE WAS IT FOUND?

--

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FINDER

--

WHAT DATE DID THE BIRD COME INTO YOUR POSSESSION?

--

DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF THE INJURIES TO THE BIRD

--

WAS A VET CONSULTED?

YES		NO		IF YES WHEN	
-----	--	----	--	-------------	--

IS THE CASUALTY A SCHEDULE 4 SPECIES

YES		NO		IF YES. DATE WHEN SHOULD BE REGISTERED	
-----	--	----	--	--	--

IF REGISTERED, GIVE DATE AND RING NUMBER

--

FINAL OUTCOME

DIED		EUTHANASIA		RETAINED		RELEASED		DATE	
------	--	------------	--	----------	--	----------	--	------	--

WAS A BTO RING FITTED?

YES		NO		IF YES GIVE NUMBER	
-----	--	----	--	--------------------	--

HAS THE BIRD BEEN PASSED ON TO SOMEONE ELSE?

YES		NO		IF YES GIVE DATE	
-----	--	----	--	------------------	--

IF TRANSFERRED, GIVE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE NEW KEEPER

--

SIGNED		DATE	
--------	--	------	--

NAME		REF NUMBER	
------	--	------------	--

RECORD OF A RAPTOR ADMISSION

Species: _____ Date: _____

Age Adult / Immature Sex Male / Female / Unknown

Ring / identification Number: _____

FINDER

Name: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____ Telephone: _____

Signature: _____ e-mail: _____

DETAILS

When and where found

.....

.....

Observations on first inspection and initial treatment: _____

Has a vet been consulted: yes / no

If yes who & when: _____

Injury code:

Outcome:
Passed on to:

Date:

If a Schedule 4 bird, Defra advised on: _____

Application to Re-Home a Bird of Prey/Owl Part 1 – Application Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ Post Code: _____

Telephone No: _____

E-mail: _____

Please provide as much detail as possible.

Are you: *(Please tick)*

A member of the public____, A Wildlife/Rescue Centre____, An Experienced Falconer____,

A Novice Falconer____, A Member of Raptor Rescue____, Other____ ***please detail:***

What experience do you have with Birds of Prey/Owls?

i.e. number of years experience, experience with captive bred, wild or wild/imprint, species of bird owned/handled/flown. Have you completed a recognised Falconry Course?

If yes, please give details and provided a copy of any certificates gained.

Application to Re-Home a Bird of Prey/Owl Part 2 - Transfer Form

Raptor Rescue hereby signs over the following Bird of Prey/Owl:

Species: _____

Sex: Male / Female / Juvenile Ring No.: _____

To: (New Keeper)

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ Post Code: _____

Telephone No.: _____ E- Mail: _____

This bird is handed over as far as can be ascertained in good health and any obvious disability has been fully indicated.

I understand that Raptor Rescue will not be responsible for any future treatment, and any future costs are incurred at my own expense, and is not to be held responsible for this bird's behaviour once it leaves Raptor Rescue. This bird will be kept in proper quarters and, if it appears ill or injured in any way, I will seek qualified veterinary advice and treatment.

This bird has an / no Article 10 Certificate. *I agree not to sell the bird or use it for commercial or financial gain i.e. from public display or breeding (which is illegal without an Article 10 Certificate) without the prior written permission of Raptor Rescue.*

I agree to ensure that this bird is at all times registered with the appropriate registration service e.g. Independent Bird Register. If at any time in the future I am no longer able for whatever reason to keep or look after this bird, I will return it to Raptor Rescue.

Raptor Rescue reserve the right to contact anyone who re-homes a bird of prey/owl at any time to enquire how the bird is progressing. Raptor Rescue has incurred some costs in relation to the re-homing of this bird, if you wish to make a donation to the Charity it will be thankfully received.

I understand and accept the above conditions.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

Signed on behalf of Raptor Rescue:

Signature: _____ (Trustee)

Print Name: _____

Date: _____

ANIMAL TRANSPORT CERTIFICATE

The completion of the information in this document is a legal requirement under Article 8 of the Welfare of Animals during Transport Order 1994.

During the journey the consignment **MUST** be accompanied by an Animal Transport Certificate.

Owner of the animals full name & address	<div style="text-align: center;">Animals to be carried</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Species Number </div>
Place of departure where first animals are loaded	Date & time of loading of first animal
	Date & time of departure
Final destination, including postcode	Transporter (name, address, business name)
Date & time of arrival at final destination (i.e. when last animals unloaded, to be provided AFTER the journey)	Registration number of vehicle (and trailer if different)
Name of person in charge during the journey	Signature of person in charge of the transport undertaking
	Name in BLOCK LETTERS
	Status

A record **MUST** be kept regarding each casualty

APPENDIX A

From 1 July 2007, an indefinite ban on the importation of wild birds into the European Union came into force. The Governments therefore believe that non-native birds do not need to be listed on Schedule 4 as they can no longer be imported into the EU except under exceptional circumstances. These species will also be subject to separate controls under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species).

It remains an offence to possess a bird taken from the wild, and the onus of proof remains on the person who possess a wild bird to show it was legally acquired.

Keepers of peregrine falcons and merlins will still be required to undertake registration unless the specific bird is covered by a CITES certificate.



October 2008

If you live in England, the list of species of birds of prey that are included in Schedule 4 was amended from 1 October 2008, and are the only ones now subject of Ringing & Registration under Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These species are also listed on Annex A of EC Regulation 338/97 and require an Article 10 certificate for commercial use.

The following birds must be registered with the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service and will be issued with a blue registration document.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Aquila haliaeetus</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Harrier, Marsh	<i>Circus, aeruginous</i>
Harrier, Montagu's	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>



April 2009

The list of Schedule 4 birds was amended by the Welsh Assembly Government on 21 April 2009. If you live in Wales, the following list of all species of birds of prey that are included in Schedule 4 and are the only ones now subject of Ringing & Registration under Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These species are also listed on Annex A of EC Regulation 338/97 and require an Article 10 certificate for commercial use.

The following birds must be registered with the Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service and will be issued with a blue registration document.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Aquila haliaeetus</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentills</i>
Harrier, Marsh	<i>Circus, aeruginous</i>
Harrier, Montagu's	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>



April 2009

If you live in Scotland, the Schedule 4 was amended from 21 December 2009 . The list of all species of raptor that are required to be registered with the Secretary of State is shown below.

These species are also listed on Annex A of EC Regulation 338/97 and require an Article 10 certificate for commercial use.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Aquila haliaeetus</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentills</i>
Harrier, Marsh	<i>Circus, aeruginous</i>
Harrier, Montagu's	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>

List of Information Sheets available from the defra web site

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/cites/birdregistration>

Information Sheet 1 - Possession, Competitive Showing and Display of Birds
Information Sheet 2 - Registration of Birds England
Information Sheet 2 - Registration of Birds Scotland
Information Sheet 2 - Registration of Birds Wales
Information Sheet 3 - List of Registrable Bird Species Wales
Information Sheet 3 - List of Registrable Bird Species England
Information Sheet 3 - List of Registrable Bird Species Scotland
Information Sheet 4 – Owls
Information Sheet 5 - Wild Disabled Schedule 4 Birds
Information Sheet 6 – Falconry
Information Sheet 7 - Sale of Live Birds
Information Sheet 8 – Fees
Information Sheet 9 - Sale of Dead Birds

APPENDIX B

What do the various CITES Annex listings mean?

The annex is the critical listing which defines what you can or cannot do with a specimen.

Annex A species are the most endangered, and most protected species and trade is very strictly controlled. Unless the specimen is covered by a certificate from the UK CITES Management Authority you cannot legally use it for any commercial purpose, whether or not direct payment is involved. This includes offer to buy, buy, keep for sale, offer for sale, transport for sale, sell, advertise for sale, exchange for anything else, or display to paying customers. To import or (re)export such a specimen into or out of the EU requires both an import permit and an (re)export permit. You will therefore need to contact the management authorities in the countries of export and import, prior to such a move.

Annex B species can be traded within the EU providing you can prove "legal acquisition" i.e. the specimen has not been taken from the wild illegally or smuggled into the EU. Annex B specimens which are imported into or (re)exported from the EU require the same documentation as for Annex A specimens (see above)

Annex C and D species require an 'Import Notification' form to be completed at the time you make your import. To obtain a copy of the form ring 0117 372 8774

The following species are listed on Annex A.

Falconiformes

Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
California Condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Lammergeyer	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>

Eagles

Adalbert's Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>

Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>
Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
Madagascar Serpent Eagle	<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>
Philippine Eagle	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>
Sea Eagles	<i>Haliaeetus</i> (all species)
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>

Kites

Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus notatus</i>
Cuban hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>

Harriers

Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>

Hawks & Buzzards

Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Grey-back Hawk	<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>
Levant Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivornis</i>
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>
Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>

Falcons

Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>
Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>

Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>
Mauritius Kestrel	<i>Falco punctatus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Newtons Kestrel	<i>Falco newtoni</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
Seychelles Kestrel	<i>Falco araea</i>

Strigiformes (Owls)

Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>
Christmas Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i>
Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>
Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>
Forest Owlet	<i>Athene blewetti</i>
Great Grey Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>
Lesser Eagle Owl	<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Norfolk Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammerus</i>
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Sokoke Scops Owl	<i>Oyus ireneae</i>
Soumagne's Owl	<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Ural Owl	<i>Strix uralensis</i>

From this it should be noted that all **indigenous** Falcons, Hawks and Owls are included in Annex A.

Annex B lists all other birds of prey NOT appearing on annexes A or C - See section on *CITES*

APPENDIX C

NOTE: Inclusion in these lists does not necessarily imply Raptor Rescue's endorsement of the book.

Recommended further reading - Legislation

1. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981
2. Wildlife & Countryside (Ringling of Certain Birds) Regulations 1982. S.1. No. 1220 1982
3. Wildlife & Countryside (Registration & Ringling of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982. S.1. No. 1221 1982
4. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 4 Order 1994). S.1. No. 1151 1994
5. Wildlife & Countryside (Registration & Ringling of Certain Captive Birds) (Amendment) Regulations 1991. S.1. No. 478 1991
6. Wildlife & Countryside (Registration & Ringling of Certain Captive Birds) (Amendment) Regulations 1994. S.1. No. 1152 1994
7. Birds (Registration Charges) Act 1997
8. The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration, Ringling and Marking of Certain Captive Birds)(Wales) Regulations 2003
9. The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration, Ringling and Marking of Certain Captive Birds)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 2004
10. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2004
11. Animal Welfare Act 2006
12. Animal Health & Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
13. Wildlife Crime: A guide to Wildlife Law Enforcement in the U.K. Michael Bradley Taylor, Q.P.M.

The above are all available from The Stationery Office; details of branches are in Yellow Pages.

14. DEFRA Information Sheets, which cover most aspects of legislation relating to birds of prey (including owls)

Available from WLRS at Zone 1/17 Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6EB

Recommended further reading - Raptors & Rehabilitation

1. Baker, K. (1993) *Identification Guide to European Non- Passerines*. B.T.O. The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2PU
2. Cooper, J.E. *Raptor Care & Rehabilitation: Precedent, progress and potential*. Journal of Raptor Research 21 (1), 21-26
3. Cooper, J.E. (1985) *Veterinary Aspects of Captive Birds of Prey*. The Standfast Press, The Old Rectory, Cherington, Tetbury, Gloucestershire
4. Cooper, J.E. & Eley, J.T. (1979) *First Aid and Care of Wild Birds*. David & Charles, London
5. Fox Dr. N. (1995) *Understanding the Bird of Prey*. Hancock House Publishers Limited, 19313 Zero Ave., Surrey, B.C. Canada V4P 1M7
6. *Manual of Raptors, Pigeons & Waterfowl* (1996) BSAVA Limited, Kingsley House, Church Lane, Shurdington, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL51 5TQ
7. McKeever, K. (1979) *Care and Rehabilitation of Injured Owls*. W.F. Rannie, Lincoln, Ontario, Canada
8. Parry-Jones, J. (1993) *Falconry: Care, Captive Breeding and Conservation*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot
9. *Proceedings of the Hawk & Owl Trust Symposium on Raptor Rehabilitation* (1989). The Hawk & Owl Trust, c/o The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY
10. National Wildlife Federation *Raptor Management Techniques Manual* (1987). Port City Press Inc., 1323 Greenwood Road, Baltimore, Maryland, USA 21208
11. Sherrod S.K./Heinrich W.R./Burnham W.A./Barclay J.H. & Cade T.J. (1987) *Hacking - A Method for releasing Peregrine Falcons and other birds of prey*. The Peregrine Fund Inc.

APPENDIX D

NOTE: Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply Raptor Rescue's endorsement.

Raptor Rescue	Check web site for postal address of the secretary. T: +44 (0) 870 241 0609 Email: info@raptorrescue.org.uk www.raptorrescue.org.uk
British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)	Ringling Unit, BTO, The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2PU T: +44 (0) 1842 750050 Email: ringing@bto.org www.bto.org
British Veterinary Association	7 Mansfield Street, London W1M 0AT
Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH)	CEH Monks Wood, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE28 2LS T: +44 (0) 1487 772400 Email: www.ceh.ac.uk
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	Biodiversity Programme, Defra, Zone 1/11, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6EB T: +44 (0) 117 372 6170 Email: species@defra.gsi.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk
Hawk & Owl Trust	C/o Bird of Prey Section, Zoological Society of London, Regents Park, London NW1 T: +44 (0) 20 7722 3333
Hawk Board	Mike Clowes, Le Moulin de l'Age, 86390 Lathus St Remy, France T: 00 33 54991 7930 0033 E mail: michael.clowes@orange.fr
Independent Bird Register (IBR)	The IBR, Tiercel House, Falcon Close, Scotton, North Yorks, DL9 3RB T: +44 (0) 870 60 88 500 Email: juliana@ibr.org.uk www.ibr.org.uk
National Wildlife Crime Unit	NWCU, North Berwick Police Station, 50 High Street, North Berwick, East Lothian. EH39 4HQ www.nwcu.pnn.police.uk
Natural England	Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 5UA

T: +44 (0) 1733 340345
Email: info@naturalengland.org.uk
www.naturalengland.org.uk

Natural England	Wildlife Licensing Unit, Natural England, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Tryn, Bristol BS10 6NJ
Northern Ireland Assembly People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)	Assembly Clerk, Committee for Agriculture & Rural Development, Room 284a, Parliament Buildings, Stormont, Belfast BT4 3XX South Street, Dorking T: +44 (0) 1306 888291
Predatory Bird Monitoring Scheme (PBMS)	PBMS, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Monks Wood, Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE28 2LS T: +44 (0) 1487 772504 Email: leew@ceh.ac.uk http://pbms.ceh.ac.uk
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons	32 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QP T:
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)	The Causeway, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG T: +44 (0) 1403 64181
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	The Lodge, Sandy, Beds SG19 2DL T: +44 (0) 1767 680551
Scottish Government	Animal Welfare Team, The Scottish Government, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh EH6 6QQ T: +44 (0) 131 244 7381 Email: specieslicensing@scotland.gsi.gov.uk www.scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Scottish Government	Species Licensing Unit, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh EH6 6QQ T: +44 (0) 131 244 7381 Email: specieslicensing@scotland.gsi.gov.uk www.scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	Laundry House, Dalkeith Country Park, Dalkeith, Midlothian EH22 2NA T: +44 (0) 131 654 2466
Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA)	Colin Seddon, Manager, SSPCA Middlebank Wildlife Centre, Masterton Road, Dunfermline, KY11 8QN

Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Ulster SPCA)	T: +44 (0) 1383 412520 Email: colin.seddon@scottishspca.org
Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)	Animal Welfare Branch, Catheys Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ T: +44 (0) 29 2082 3363 Email: companionanimalwelfare@wales.gsi.gov.uk www.wales.gsi.gov.uk
Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)	Sustainable Land Management Division, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3UR 0300 062 2241
Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) General Licences	Nature, Conservation and Biodiversity Branch, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3UR 0300 062 2253 <i>information on licences and Legislation in Wales</i>
Welsh Assembly Government (WAG)	Wildlife Branch, Technical Services Division, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3UR 0300 062 2297 <i>advice on wildlife management and also run the WIIS Scheme in Wales, carrying out investigations etc.</i>
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS)	Wildlife Licensing & Registration Service, Animal Health, Zone 1/17, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6EB T: +44 (0) 117 372 6098 Email: wildlife.licensing@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth

APPENDIX E

CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY since AGM
October 2009

Chairman Newsletter Editor Rehabilitator Co-ordinator	Steve Davidson Tel: 01925 726704 e-mail: steve.vulture@btinternet.com
Vice-Chairman Media Co-ordinator Re-homing Co-ordinator	Malcolm Robbins Tel: 01400 281196 e-mail: Malcolm.robbins@dana.com
Treasurer Membership Co-ordinator	Carol Davidson Tel: 01925 726704 e-mail: steveandcarol.rr@btinternet.com
Secretaries National Helpline Co-ordinators	Leslie Smith & Jenny Morgan Tel: 01785 850379 e-mail: gentleshaw1@btconnect.com
Stock Control	Steve Dewsnap Tel: 01244 813127 e-mail: steve@raptor-raj.fsnet.co.uk
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Trustee	Daniel Goldsmith Tel: e-mail: dgoldsmith-sbrt@hotmail.co.uk
Trustee	Ian Taylor Tel: 01298 70959 e-mail: taylor.ian9@googlemail.com
Raptor Rescue	www.raptorrescue.org.uk Tel: 0870 241 0609 e-mail: secretary@raptorrescue.org.uk