

and special studies by other organizations such as the Game Conservancy Trust, the British Association for Shooting and Conservation, and the Centre for Rural Studies. There is a wealth of information about the current status of the field sports industry in Great Britain. In 1996, it is estimated that: 3.3 million people went fishing; 0.7 million people shot game and wildfowl; 0.21 million people hunted with or followed hounds; 14 500 people stalked deer; and 12 500 people participated in falconry. The annual direct expenditure on these activities was estimated at over £3.8 billion and there was a further £2.4 billion of indirect expenditure. The report provides estimates of a total of 90 000 people being employed directly or indirectly by the industry, and of it generating a revenue of £655 million for the government through taxes.

The impact of this industry on rural communities is examined, and the report concludes: 'It is clear...that there are strong opposing forces in operation to the contribution to rural communities'. There are social and economic benefits but there also strong anti-field sports feelings in some quarters. While no solutions are offered here, the report suggests that, 'the reconciliation of conflict should be achieved through reasoned and objective debate, together with the provision of information'. It contributes to this debate by providing information on the economic, social and conservation aspects of countryside sports. However, no attempt is made to address the animal welfare aspects of these sports. Undoubtedly this is a difficult subject to factor in, but to give the matter no consideration in this report seems an odd omission, since the country sports debate is not really about conservation but about animal welfare.

Countryside Sports, their Economic, Social and Conservation Significance. Review and survey by the Cobham Resource Consultants (1997). The Standing Conference on Countryside Sports: Berkshire. 118pp (plus 26pp of appendices). Paperback. Obtainable from, The Standing Conference on Countryside Sports, The College of Estate Management, Whiteknights, Reading, Berkshire RG6 2AW, UK (ISBN 1899769668). Price £15.00.

Additional EU standards for livestock transport

On 1 July 1999, new European Union (EU) regulations which provide additional welfare protection for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs transported by road on journeys of greater than 8h will come into force. The European Council's new Regulation, which expands provisions under Directive 91/628/EEC, sets out further standards for road vehicles used for long-distance livestock transport. These cover aspects of bedding, feed, access, ventilation, partitions and water supply. The Regulation requires vehicles to be fitted with partitions to enable compartmentalization of space, and that they are equipped to enable direct access to the animals at all times for inspection, care, feeding and watering. There must also be ventilation systems which adequately meet the physiological needs of the animals in the weather conditions under which they are transported – and these must maintain suitable conditions whether the vehicle is moving or stationary. To this end, operators must ensure that temperature is monitored, and provide either a forced ventilation system (details of which are to be set later) or a ventilation system which ensures that a range of temperatures from 5 to 30°C can be maintained. Other points address the provision of feed and water.

The Regulation has a built-in review system: by 3 October 2003, the Commission is required to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of the legislation and especially on the ventilation system requirements.

Council Regulation (EC) No 411/98 of 16 February 1998. On additional animal protection standards applicable to road vehicles used for the carriage of livestock on journeys exceeding eight hours. Council of Europe (1998). *Official Journal of the European Communities L52*: 8-11.