*Article*

**Defining short-term accommodation for animals**

Clifford Warwick1\*, Catrina Steedman1, Mike Jessop2, Rachel Grant3

1Emergent Disease Foundation, 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, UK

cliffordwarwick@gmail.com catrinasteedman@hotmail.com

2Veterinary Expert, P.O. Box 575, Swansea SA8 9AW, UK; mike@jessop.uk.net

3School of Applied Sciences, London South Bank University, 103 Borough Rd, London SE1 0AA, UK drrachelgrant@gmail.com

**Simple summary**: Definitions and usage of the terms short-term, temporary, and transitional are pivotal to animal husbandry and welfare.  Government (English) guidance stipulations regarding acceptable short-term, temporary or transitional accommodation for animals were widely variable from <1 day to 3 months; whereas independent scientific criteria and guidance used typical periods of hours to several days. Stipulations regarding acceptable short-term accommodation, notably among English Government guidance were highly inconsistent and lacked scientific rationale. The definition and use of the terms short-term, temporary, and transitional for both formal and other guidance should be limited to precautionary time-frames within the one circadian cycle; and thus, infer i.e., periods of <24 hours. At >24 hours, all animals at all facilities should be accommodated in higher or other similarly recognised conditions that are consistent with long-term housing, husbandry, and best practice.

**Abstract**: The terms short-term, temporary, and transitional are related but can have different contexts and meanings for animal husbandry. Definition and use of these terms is can be pivotal to animal housing and welfare. establishing context and application for other descriptions that have temporal justifications for husbandry. We conducted three separate literature searches using Google Scholar for relevant reports regarding short-term, temporary, and or transitional animal husbandry, and analysed key publications that stipulate relevant periods of accommodation. Government (English) guidance stipulations regarding acceptable short-term, temporary, or transitional accommodation for animals were widely variable from <1 day to 3 months; whereas independent scientific criteria and guidance used typical periods of hours to several days. Stipulations regarding acceptable short-term, temporary, or transitional accommodation, notably among English Government guidance, which was a focus of the study, were highly inconsistent and lacked scientific rationale. The definition and use of ~~‘short-term’~~ terms for both formal and other guidance should be limited to precautionary time-frames within the one circadian cycle; and thus, infer i.e., periods of <24 hours. At >24 hours, all animals at all facilities should be accommodated in higher or other similarly conditions that are recognised conditions consistent with long-term housing, husbandry, and best practice.

**Key words**: animal husbandry, animal accommodation, short-term, temporary, transitional, animal welfare, government guidelines, best practice

**1. Introduction**

Animals are held captive for various reasons, including for pet or companion, zoological, experimental, agricultural, rescue, and other purposes. Modern scientific research and practices unequivocally determine that animals require environments that meet a wide range of criteria, including ethological needs, behavioural choice, and the expression of a full repertoire of natural behaviour [1-6]. Whilst even the best captive environments in the most progressive zoos probably impose lifestyles of controlled deprivation on animals [7], the recognition and aims of keepers for long-term captive care should be to provide conditions that at the very least meet essential spatial, climatic, social, behavioural, nutritional, and other needs, as well as additional fundamentals integral to good welfare [8-15]. Inarguably, conditions that fail to meet such essential needs are associated with poor practices and result in reduced animal welfare [14,16,17].

Accordingly, certain conditions are compulsory for meeting essential welfare needs, and typically these conditions are set at standards of compliance with modern science and based on animals’ long-term, rather than temporary, husbandry requirements. Relatedly, in this context, both the husbandry conditions and length of time during which an animal experiences them can be considered fundamentally relevant to its welfare state. It is important that any situation affecting animals must aim to maximise its welfare state and minimise negative effects. Therefore, in all situations where higher welfare standards (i.e., best practice conditions for long-term husbandry) are unlikely to be met, such as in short-term or temporary scenarios, protocols must rationally aim to minimise such periods.

*Terminology*

The terms ‘short-term’, ‘temporary’ and ‘transitional’ appear frequently in the literature and are applied arbitrarily. This situation leads to both confusion and laxity in their application. Whilst related, these terms can have different implications. For example, using standard Oxford Dictionaries for regular definitions: 1. short-term implies a brief period of time and indicates that change is soon anticipated; 2. temporary may imply brevity or indicate that a situation is impermanent and has an eventual yet open-ended future change; and 3. transitional indicates being in the process of change or transiting. Transportation conditions, whilst also characteristically short-term, temporary and transitional, are typically considered separately and distinctly from best practice accommodation.

Accordingly, an animal at a veterinary clinic is housed short-term, whereas an animal at a zoo may be on temporary loan for several years, and an animal in a transitional situation may be in the process of being moved around, including transport to onsite or offsite situations. Relatedly, animals transiting via any facility, even when held for an unspecified period of time, could be considered transitional. Most animals at wholesale and retail centres would be considered transitional, regardless of length of residence, because the intention is to receive or move them onwards. In this context, the term merely reflects temporary practices and cannot be regarded as a determination for what constitutes short-term or long-term animal husbandry. Therefore, the definition and use of ‘short-term’ is pivotal to establishing context and application for other descriptions that have temporal implications for husbandry.

Definition and consistent usage of the term short-term would be helpful in coordinating and standardising all regulations involving animal care. Hereinafter, ‘short-term’ can be interpreted to include the terms relevantly include references to temporary, or transitional. This report aims to present some available information concerning current governmental and scientific guidance regarding the interpretation and application of short-term periods for the confinement of animals, as well as provide objective evidence-led recommendations for both use of relevant terms and for formal and informal policy-making.

**2. Methods**

A provisional search was conducted using Google and the terms short term + animal + housing + accommodation; temporary + animal + housing + accommodation; and transitional + animal + housing + accommodation. This provisional search was conducted in or to identify items that were primarily of government origin that may not appear in regular scientific literature searches. Next, using the following terms and strings and Google Scholar presented in Box 1, we conducted three additional separate literature searches in Google Scholar from general to more specific, in order to access the most appropriate parts of the literature. Each search string was entered into Google Scholar separately, and the results were combined. Because search one produced few relevant results, the search was modified (search 2) to produce more specific search terms to attempt to find more relevant results. Search three was a highly targeted search designed to find particularly relevant papers, but produced no results. Any duplicates were removed. The abstracts and titles of the articles were read and scored for relevance for the topic. Articles that did not discuss short term animal accommodation were removed. The numbers of articles shown refer to those remaining after de-duplication and screening for relevance was carried out.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 1. Search terms and strings for short-term, temporary, and transitional accommodation. (**Each search was done separately, the results combined and duplicates removed.) |
| **Search strings**  | **Number of results**  |
| Search 1 (where the terms are separated by AND operators) short term AND confinement AND animal short term AND accommodation AND animalshort term AND housing AND animaltemporary AND confinement AND animaltransient AND confinement AND animal | 23 initial relevant results. |
| Search 2 (where terms in quotation marks are exact matches. AND operators are shown for clarity). "short term" AND "minimum enclosure size""short term confinement" AND animal AND "size of enclosure" "short term confinement" AND "cage size" "short term confinement" AND "minimum enclosure size" OR "minimum cage size" "pet shop" AND "enclosure size""temporary housing" AND animal AND "minimum cage size""short term holding area" AND animal AND “minimum size”"temporary housing" AND animal AND "minimum enclosure size"size AND "temporary holding area" AND "animal welfare""holding cage size" | 129 initial relevant results. |
| Search 3. Specific search on exact matches "minimum temporary enclosure size" "minimum temporary cage size" "minimum short-term cage size" "minimum short-term enclosure size" "minimum cage size for temporary use" "minimum cage size for temporary housing" "minimum enclosure size for temporary housing" "minimum enclosure size for temporary use" "minimum size for temporary housing" AND animal "short term accommodation" AND animal AND "minimum size" "interim enclosure" AND "minimum size" "transient enclosure" "transitory enclosure" AND size | 0 results.  |

The provisional Google search identified 14 government publications that contained husbandry guidance recommendations for animals, of which five included information specific to short term accommodation. From the Google Scholar searches, following analysis of all initial relevant publications and exclusion of non-relevant items, 29 reports were identified for their inclusion of specific references to ‘short-term’, ‘temporary’, or ‘transitional’ animal housing. References to short-term, temporary, or transitional animal housing were usually contained as recommendations within governmental guidance, and as incidental descriptions within independent peer-reviewed scientific articles.

We analysed all reports with regard to their status as government guidance or independent scientific projects, and recorded stipulations of short-term, temporary, or transitional determining references, according to animals of relevance, context of situation, and periods interpreted to be short-term housing (Tables 1 & 2). In particular, we have used materials published by English and Welsh Governments to illustrate current formal guidance and associated issues concerning standards stipulated for short-term, temporary, or transitional accommodation of animals in a variety of situations. In this respect, most of the Government regulations cited relate to the English Government’s Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra).

**3. Results**

Table 1 provides summary information concerning animals, contexts, and stipulations regarding short-term confinement contained within governmental legislation or guidance, and Table 2 provides summary information contained within scientific peer-reviewed articles containing criteria or guidance regarding short-term accommodation and husbandry.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 1. Short-term (including ‘temporary’ or ‘transitional’) confinement for animals: UK Government legislation or guidance.** |
| *Animal(s)* | *Context* | *Short-term stipulation*  | *Source* |
| All animals | Pet shops | 3 months | English Government [18] |
| All animals | Pet shops | 7 days | Welsh Government [19] |
| All animals | Wildlife | 72 hrs | UK Government [20] |
| All animals | Mobile exhibitions | 24 hrs | English Government [21] |
| All animals | Laboratory research situations | <24 hrs | UK Government [22] |
| Cats | Boarding situations | 12 hrs | English Government [23] |

|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2. Short-term (including ‘temporary’ or ‘transitional’) confinement for animals: scientific criteria or guidance from peer reviewed academic literature.**  |
| *Animal(s)* | *Context* | *Short-term stipulation* | *Source* |
| All animals | All captive situations | Short-term captives to have all same benefits as long-term captives | [24] |
| All animals | Exhibition situations | <24 hrs | [25] |
| Companion animals | Clinical care situation | 11 days | [26] |
| Fishes | Physiological research situationPhysiological research situation | <24 hrs<3 hrs | [27][28] |
| Amphibians | Physiological research situation | 24 hrs | [29] |
| Reptiles general | All captive situations | 24 hrs | [30,31] |
| Tuatara | Physiological research situation | 3 hrs | [32] |
| Lizards | Translocation research situation | 1 - 5 days | [33] |
| Snakes | Physiological research situation | 1 night | [34] |
| Birds | Capture & confinement translocation or reintroduction research situationEnclosure research situationPhysiological research situation | 22 days (in aviaries) = long-term conditions applied to short-term housing6 hrs<90 min | [35][36][37] |
| Horses | Social research situation | 48 hrs | [38] |
| Pigs | Health research situationPhysiological research situation | 2 weeks1 – 15 days | [39][40] |
| Cats | Hospitalisation behavioural research situationShelter husbandry research situationShelter behavioural research situation | 3 - 5 days<2 weeks6 days | [41][42][43] |
| Primates | Zoo research situation | 1 day | [44] |
|  |  |  |  |

Figures 1 & 2 provide a comparative context for information contained in Tables 1 & 2.

Figure 1. Comparative context for information contained in Table 1.

Figure 2. Comparative context for information contained in Table 2.

**4. Discussion**

Government guidance information for short-term housing of animals (Table 1) was highly inconsistent, despite largely being produced by the same government department (Defra) in the same year. For example, the two formal guidance documents published by the English Government [18,19] essentially address the same groups of animals under comparable temporary husbandry conditions, yet provide widely differing recommendations (short-term = 1 day maximum for holding mobile exhibition animals versus three months for holding animals at retail pet shops). It is worth emphasising that whilst the Welsh Government’s 2021 guidelines [20] adopted most of the English Government’s 2018 guidelines [18], the Welsh Government reduced the short-term stipulation from 3 months to 7 days. A further inconsistency in guidance is that under current English provisions, there are no stipulations at all for animals held at wholesale breeding or supply operations, and again there appears to be no scientific rationale or evidential support bases for this omission.

As a case study, snakes provide a pertinent example of inconsistency in English Government guidance. Under current English Government guidance for pet shops, snakes are the only vertebrate animals that can be kept or sold in conditions where they cannot fully stretch their bodies in accommodation for any defined time period [18]. In comparison, English Government guidance states that all animals (which includes snakes) kept for mobile exhibitions must be able to fully stretch their bodies even under temporary conditions (defined as 1 day) [19]. In contrast, in the Welsh Government’s 2021 [20] reinterpretation of the English Government’s 2018 [18] guidelines, snakes are expected to have the ability to fully stretch under any time related accommodation. Notably, the English Government has acknowledged that it holds no supporting scientific evidence for this exception affecting snakes, and a formal Government agency scientific review of the evidence concluded that snakes should be allowed to fully stretch their bodies [46], which is part of normal health maintenance and good welfare [47,48].

The exceptionally long (three-months) definition of temporary or transitional issued by the English Government, solely in respect of animals held at pet shops, was queried with the responsible department (Defra), and formal rationale and supporting scientific evidence requested. However, no formal response or scientific evidence was provided by the English Government to support its stipulation of three-months to constitute temporary or transitional conditions. In comparison, to reiterate, the very similar Welsh Government guidance regulations was amended from stipulating three months to 7 days [20]. Manifestly, the English Government guidance for short-term accommodation is highly incongruous with normal scientific practices. The English Government has acknowledged prioritising input from vested interests such as the pet and agricultural industries over independent scientific information, which could in part explain emergence of arbitrary recommendations that aid some commercial practices rather than reflect scientific validity [49-51].

The stipulations for short-term contained within Table 1 represent specific guidance recommendations. However, certain periods and contexts for short-term animal housing contained within Table 2 are less defined and warrant further clarification. Accordingly, reference to ‘short-term captives to have all same benefits as long-term captives’ [24] is included because the original publication indicated that there should be no difference between short- and long-term animal accommodation (i.e., the better environment should be applied); and reference to ‘long-term conditions applied to short-term housing’ [35] indicated that the study involved default use of long-tern accommodation as part of a short-term project.

*4.1 The acute stress-to-chronic stress transition paradigm and its relevance to short-term housing*

Stress, defined as a physiological response to potential or actual threats to the organism’s survival [52], is known to affect animals immediately on impact of a stressor, and may have acute or chronic effects [53-55]. Acute stress episodes (e.g., social competition, low-level predator-prey interactions, and minor injuries) are usually of short duration, i.e., <30 minutes [52], and typically fall within the normal coping limits of the individual [56-60], although some severe fearful stress events may produce life-long negative consequences [61]. There are many examples demonstrating how even single short-term stress episodes can have enduring negative consequences. For example, social stress among lizards has been found to impact animals for up to one week [62]. A review of stress (raised corticosterone) in reptiles found the following associations and duration of effects from acute stressors: exposure to salt water 1 - 4 weeks; social stress (hierarchy with dominating males) = 10 - 30 days; overcrowding = 10 - 14 days; and low relative humidity = 3 weeks [63].

Essentially, whilst some acute stress episodes may persist for several days or weeks, other stress-related disturbances to homeostasis caused by acute events can be holistically managed when followed by adequate periods of quiescence and normality. Thus, in practical terms, For example, handling an animal may cause it to experience acute stress, but if the animal is then allowed freedom from such interference and able to reside in appropriate shelter conditions, the individual may regain stability within hours or minutes [52,64]. However, at least two overarching considerations are important to this recovery scenario, namely the duration of stressors, and the quality of the recovery conditions.

Continuous stressors (such as invasive light or noise) [65], or multiple acute stress - ‘microstress’ - episodes [58,59], can result in serious negative health effects, because one episode may effectively rollover to another, resulting in cumulative stress impacts without adequate recovery. Such cumulative impacts from microstressors can facilitate the acute stress-to-chronic stress transition paradigm, resulting in dramatic disturbance of homeostasis and increased morbidity and mortality [55-60,66-71].

Essentially, all animals are biologically geared within the circadian cycle (a normal 24-hour day) [72,73]. In nature, multiple microstressors are conceivable within each circadian cycle. The mechanisms (including physiological and temporal) regarding transition from acute to chronic stress are not fully understood [73,74]. However, within each circadian cycle, animals naturally experience a normal rest and recovery period within familiar and evolutionarily relevant conditions (e.g., natural habitat, climate, social order), and thus such normality aids to facilitate and regain homeostasis [31,73,75]. Acute stressors and their effects that persist beyond a circadian cycle may exceed homeostatic coping limits and can thus be considered to constitute potential chronic stress events by rolling over into the next day, where an animal commences under a pre-existing stress burden [31,64]. Relatedly, disruption of circadian cycles is itself implicated in impaired biological functioning, increased morbidity, and decreased life spans [72,76,77].

An additional issue may be species-specific speed of life, a factor that considers how a particular length of time may involve disproportionate effects on difference species. For example, a circadian cycle may be proportionately (temporally) long for species (or individuals) that are small, short-lived, and have relatively fast metabolic rates compared with the same period applied to species that are large, long-lived, and have relatively slow metabolic rates (Healy et al 2013). Thus, a period of 24 hrs may pass more slowly for some animals, and this potential perceptual duration may be regarded as disproportionately important in a welfare context. Accordingly, and considering all issues thusfar mentioned, a precautionary approach that may help to avoid the acute-to-chronic stress transition would be to minimise captivity-associated stressors from persisting beyond 24 hrs.

Moreover, unlike the natural environment, captive enclosures and associated husbandry methods probably involve numerous inherent environmental stressors (e.g., spatial restrictions, understimulation, poor social structures, and lack of habitat diversity, as well as abnormal dietary, thermal, lighting, humidity, sound, vibration, and other conditions) that are recognised stressors and could further elicit change-over tipping point from acute-to-chronic stress situations. Accordingly, where single or multiple stressors impact animals in captive environments, the norms that promote homeostasis may be few or absent., or be exacerbated by such conditions.

*4.2 Managing stressors and stress*

The nervous system of vertebrates detects, processes, integrates, and responds to a variety of external and internal stimuli [78] (Tort et al. 2020). Processing takes place in the central nervous system and is modulated by a variety of factors, such as age, hormones, and developmental history [78]. After processing, a variety of emergent responses occur that enhance biological fitness. Despite the diversity of species on earth, the foundations of neurobiology (‘afferent – processing – efferent’) are similar across species, as are the ultimate functions of maximising survival and reproduction [[78]p. 928]. In addition to this broadly similar basic neurobiology, it must also be recognised that evolution will have selected for particular ‘subcortical neurocircuits’ [[78]p. 928] that produce species-specific physiological and behavioural responses. Learned behaviours will also impact on the type, nature, and duration of responses, and indeed can be modified through classical and operant conditioning. Negative emotional states are evolutionarily adaptive, in that they protect the animal from situations that may threaten survival and / or survival of offspring [79]. On receipt of a painful or fear-eliciting stimulus animals will either freeze, fight or flee from the perceived danger. The response to stressors such as fear, arise in two ways.

First, there is a short-term response often called ‘fight or flight’, where catecholamine hormones (dopamine, adrenaline and noradrenaline) are released from the adrenal glands. These hormones prepare an organism for immediate action by increasing heart rate, widening air passages in the lungs, increasing blood pressure and glucose mobilisation, and numerous other physiological and behavioural effects, to allow the organism to overcome or flee from the dangerous situation [79,80]. The effects of adrenaline / noradrenaline are short lived, lasting typically minutes to hours, after which the hormones are broken down, and the organism’s arousal state returns to baseline and homeostasis is restored [79]. In the wild, acute stressors can actually improve welfare by inducing appropriate adaptive responses, such as moving away from an aversive stimulus. However, a characteristic of long-term captive situations is the lack of behavioural choice; leading to chronic stress.

Second, there is a longer-term response mediated through glucocorticoid hormones, which take more time to exert their effects, and may have physiological consequences only 20-30 minutes after the stressful event [80]. If there is no further stressor, through a process of negative feedback, glucocorticoid levels start to drop within an hour; but the effects may last considerably longer [80]. This situation means that animals can recover from acute stressors more readily than chronic stressors. For example, in shelter dogs, cortisol levels were higher after 6 weeks in the shelter than on intake, where intake is likely to have been an acutely stressful event; the long-term kennel environment was clearly a chronic stressor [81]. There is also evidence (e.g., among fishes) that chronic long-term stress reduces the animals’ abilities to cope with subsequent short-term stressors [82]. Therefore, it is important to reduce chronic stress on animals so that they are more resilient to the acute stressors involved in the captive situation, for example, transport, handling, or medical treatments.

Animals occurring within particular sectors, for example, the commercial pet industry, are frequently subject to multifactorial acute and chronic stressors, including wild-capture, intensive captive-breeding, repeated handling, repeated overly-restrictive confinement and deprivation, local transportation, local transient storage, regional or international transportation, further transient local storage, and other situations [e.g., [83-87]]. Accordingly, animals arriving at holding sites may already harbour significant cumulative stress burdens; thus, all efforts should be made to minimise additional negative pressures and effects that would likely derive from subnormal husbandry conditions. Studies show that animals transferred from outdoor to indoor facilities lose condition, with reduced cage sizes probably being related likely partly due to increased stressors such as reduced cage sizes [84]. Implicitly Clearly, animals ought to be provided as soon as possible with environments and protocols that offer the greatest opportunities for rest, recovery, and homeostatic stabilisation, which are implied in relation to environments of long-term best practice husbandry. Failure to provide such opportunities is arguably tantamount to imposed deprivation and potential harm.

Whilst acute stress should not be an accepted consequence of short term conditions, short-term housing situations should not cause chronic stress. Any situation that causes chronic (rather than acute) stress should not fall within the definition of short-term or temporary conditions. Short-term conditions should be interpreted as an absolute unavoidable minimum period during which, for overriding practical reasons, environments may not be fully consistent with the Five Freedoms [88], Five Domains [16,17], and other modern principles of husbandry welfare. For example, animals presenting at veterinary clinics or rescue facilities, or arriving at formal animal import centres, or wholesale or retail pet businesses, may for essentially brief periods rationally be held in subnormal environments for specific purposes. Such purposes may include confinement in transportation enclosures, and movement between enclosures, or being held in facilities as part of initial processing. Clearly, all such protocols should be pre-planned wherever possible, and carried out rapidly in order to ensure than all animals are quickly transferred to higher standard conditions that are fully consistent with long-term husbandry.

**5. Conclusions**

Current terms and practices, relevant to the short-term (or ‘temporary’, ‘transitional’) housing of animals, whether for pets, display, or agriculture, involve highly inconsistent and largely arbitrary criteria. Such inconsistencies occur even when produced by a single responsible government entity, such as the United Kingdom’s Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (e.g., ~~temporary~~ stipulations ranging from 12 hours in catteries to 3 months in pet shops). Most examples of independent scientific criteria regarding short-term conditions included herein were derived primarily from rationalised research protocols resulting in incidental time-scales for confinement, rather than constitute particular recommendations. These timescales do not in themselves signify specific attempts to determine temporal specifications. However, these independent scientific criteria manifestly and consistently adopted typical time periods of hours to several days as scientifically rational stipulations for short-term or temporary conditions of confinement.

Future guidance regarding the definition and use of short-term or temporary conditions requires two essential elements: first, a robust objective scientific rationale; and second, consistent application. Both these elements were lacking in the reviewed English Government and Welsh Government guidance; although in particular regarding information produced by the English Government. We recommend that the definition and use of the term ‘short-term’ for both formal and other guidance should be limited to periods expressing time-frames within the circadian cycle, thus limiting all stipulations in respect of short-term housing to infer periods of 24 hours or less. A definition of <24 hours for short-term accommodation is practically rational, already in use across governmental guidance, research protocols, and other applied situations, and is entirely generalisable. Also, importantly, periods of weeks, or months as stipulated by the English Government for short-term accommodation of animals ~~at~~ in pet shops, are at risk of being unenforceable because it may not be possible for regulators to ascertain or validate the actual length of time animals are held within a facility (e.g., due to misplaced paperwork, record-keeping inadequacies, or the absence of individual identification measures). Three months’ accommodation in inferior conditions is also clearly inconsistent with good welfare because animals may be subject to greatly prolonged lower standards of care throughout their entire occupation.

**6. Recommendations**

1. The stipulation for short-term, temporary, transitional or other similarly intended conditions should infer periods of less than a single circadian cycle (typically <24 hrs).
2. All animals at all facilities should be subject to the single circadian cycle as a principle for determining maximum short-term, temporary, or other transitional conditions.
3. All animals at all facilities must be accommodated in higher or other similarly recognised conditions consistent with long-term husbandry and best practice wherever confinement persists beyond the single circadian principle.
4. Best practice examples of short-term, temporary, or other transitional conditions should include higher standards of husbandry within situations including below 24 hrs.
5. Exposure of Keeping of animals to in short-term, lower standard, conditions should be minimised and only for recorded and essential reasons.
6. All animals at all facilities should be subject to government mandatory identification and registration on arrival and departure in order to accurately record their period of stay.

**Author contributions:** Concept and design: CW, RG; Literature research: RG, CW, CS, MJ; Analysis and writing: CW, RG, MJ, CS.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** Not applicable.

**Conflicts of interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**References**

1. French, F.; Williams, L.; Coe, J.C.; Single, L.; Fernandez, E.; Martin, C.F. ReptileJam 2021: Designing Enrichment for Reptiles in Captivity: This is a proposal for a ZooJam workshop around the theme of designing tech-enabled enrichment opportunities for zoo-housed and domestic reptiles. In Proceedings of the Eight International Conference on Animal-Computer Interaction (ACI'21), New York, USA, 2021.

2. Gygax, L.; Hillmann, E. “Naturalness” and its relation to animal welfare from an ethological perspective. *Agriculture* **2018**, *8*, 136, doi:10.3390/agriculture8090136.

3. Marliani, G.; Sprocatti, I.; Schiavoni, G.; Bellodi, A.; Accorsi, P.A. Evaluation of Horses’ Daytime Activity Budget in a Model of Ethological Stable: A Case Study in Italy. *J Appl Anim Welf Sci* **2021**, *24*, 200-213, doi:10.1080/10888705.2020.1857252.

4. Ryan, M.; Waters, R.; Wolfensohn, S. Assessment of the Welfare of Experimental Cattle and Pigs Using the Animal Welfare Assessment Grid. *Animals* **2021**, *11*, 999, doi:10.3390/ani11040999.

5. Sánchez-Casanova, R.; Sarmiento-Franco, L.; Phillips, C.; Zulkifli, I. Do free-range systems have potential to improve broiler welfare in the tropics? *World's Poultry Science Journal* **2020**, *76*, 34-48, doi:10.1080/00439339.2020.1707389.

6. Zhuchaev, K.; Orlov, D.; Borisenko, E.; Kochneva, M.; Hart, V. Ethological evaluation of pig welfare under different keeping technologies in Siberian conditions. In Proceedings of the BIO Web of Conferences, 2021.

7. Burghardt, G.M. Environmental enrichment and cognitive complexity in reptiles and amphibians: concepts, review, and implications for captive populations. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* **2013**, *147*, 286-298, doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2013.04.013.

8. King, L.A. Behavioral evaluation of the psychological welfare and environmental requirements of agricultural research animals: theory, measurement, ethics, and practical implications. *ILAR journal* **2003**, *44*, 211-221, doi:10.1093/ilar.44.3.211.

9. Baumans, V. Science-based assessment of animal welfare: laboratory animals. *Rev Sci Tech* **2005**, *24*, 503.

10. Duncan, I.J. Science-based assessment of animal welfare: farm animals. *Rev Sci Tech* **2005**, *24*, 483-492.

11. Whitham, J.C.; Wielebnowski, N. Animal‐based welfare monitoring: using keeper ratings as an assessment tool. *Zoo Biology: Published in affiliation with the American Zoo and Aquarium Association* **2009**, *28*, 545-560, doi:10.1002/zoo.20281.

12. Alligood, C.A.; Dorey, N.R.; Mehrkam, L.R.; Leighty, K.A. Applying behavior‐analytic methodology to the science and practice of environmental enrichment in zoos and aquariums. *Zoo biology* **2017**, *36*, 175-185, doi:10.1002/zoo.21368.

13. Alligood, C.; Leighty, K. Putting the “E” in SPIDER: Evolving trends in the evaluation of environmental enrichment efficacy in zoological settings. *Animal Behavior and Cognition* **2015**, *2*, 200-217, doi:10.12966/abc.08.01.2015.

14. Mendl, M.; Mason, G.; Paul, E.S. Animal welfare science. In *APA Handbook of Comparative Psychology*, J. Call, G.M.B., I. M. Pepperberg, C. T. Snowdon, & T. Zentall, Ed.; American Psychological Association,: Washington, DC, 2017; Volume 2, pp. 793-811.

15. Mendyk, R.W. Challenging folklore reptile husbandry in zoological parks. In *Zoo Animals: Husbandry, Welfare and Public Interactions*, Berger, M., Corbett, S., Eds.; CABI: 2018; pp. 265-292.

16. Mellor, D.J.; Beausoleil, N. Extending the ‘Five Domains’ model for animal welfare assessment to incorporate positive welfare states. *Anim. Welf* **2015**, *24*, 241, doi:10.7120/09627286.24.3.241.

17. Mellor, D.J. Updating animal welfare thinking: Moving beyond the “Five Freedoms” towards “a Life Worth Living”. *Animals* **2016**, *6*, 21, doi:10.3390/ani6030021.

18. DEFRA. Selling animals as pets licensing: statutory guidance for local authorities (updated 2022). 2018. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities/selling-animals-as-pets-licensing-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities--2 (accessed on 15 October 2022).

19. DEFRA. Keeping or training animals for exhibition licensing: statutory guidance for local authorities. 2022. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities/keeping-or-training-animals-for-exhibition-licensing-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities (accessed on 15 October 2022).

20. Welsh Government. The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulation 2021. Guidance notes for conditions for Selling Animals as Pets. 2021. Available online: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-10/the-animal-welfare-licensing-of-activities-involving-animals-wales-regulation-2021-guidance.pdf (accessed on 15 October 2022).

21. UK Government. Wildlife and Countryside Act. 1981. Available online: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69 (accessed on 11th December 2020).

22. UK Government. Guidance on the Operation of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. 2014. Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/662364/Guidance\_on\_the\_Operation\_of\_ASPA.pdf (accessed on 15 October 2022).

23. DEFRA. Cat boarding licensing: statutory guidance for local authorities. 2022. Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities/cat-boarding-licensing-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities (accessed on 15 October 2022).

24. Broom, D.M. Indicators of poor welfare. *British veterinary journal* **1986**, *142*, 524-526, doi:10.1016/0007-1935(86)90109-0.

25. Hashizume, C.; Buote, P. Emergent Planning for the Veterinary Care and Short-Term Housing of Companion Animals Evacuated due to a Wildfire in Alberta, Canada. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine* **2017**, *32*, S242-S242, doi:10.1017/S1049023X17006197

26. Crane, M. Without the wisdom of Solomon or his ring: Setting standards for exhibited animals in New South Wales. *J Vet Behav* **2007**, *2*, 223-229, doi:10.1016/j.jveb.2007.10.007.

27. Hobby, A.; Pankhurst, N.; Haddy, J. The effect of short term confinement stress on binding characteristics of sex steroid binding protein (SBP) in female black bream (Acanthopagrus butcheri) and rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss). *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology* **2000**, *125*, 85-94, doi:10.1016/S1095-6433(99)00156-7.

28. McGarigal, C.R.; Galima, M.M.; Topping, D.; Goldman, K.; Cartamil, D.; Kelley, K.M.; Lowe, C.G. Physiological and behavioral effects of angling on California sheephead (semicossychus pulcher): response, recovery, and captivity stress of an important gamefish in Southern California. *J Fish Res,* **2020**, *4*, doi:10.;35841/fisheries-research.4.3.1-19;.

29. Narayan, E.J.; Molinia, F.C.; Cockrem, J.F.; Hero, J.-M. Changes in urinary testosterone and corticosterone metabolites during short-term confinement with repeated handling in wild male cane toads (Rhinella marina). *Australian Journal of Zoology* **2012**, *59*, 264-269, doi:10.1071/ZO11070.

30. Arena, P.C.; Warwick, C. Miscellaneous factors affecting health and welfare. In *Health and welfare of captive reptiles*, Warwick, C., Frye, F.L., Murphy, J.B., Eds.; Chapman & Hall/Kluwer: London and New York, 1995; pp. 263-283.

31. Arena, P.C.; Bashaw, M.J.; Grant, R.; Howell, T.; Martínez-Silvestre, A.; Warwick, C. Miscellaneous factors for health and welfare. In *Health and Welfare of Captive Reptiles*, 2nd ed.; Warwick, C., Arena, P.C., Burghardt, G.M., Eds.; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2022 2023; pp. 583-617, doi:10.1007/978-3-030-86012-7.

32. Tyrrell, C.; Cree, A. Relationships between corticosterone concentration and season, time of day and confinement in a wild reptile (tuatara, Sphenodon punctatus). *General and comparative endocrinology* **1998**, *110*, 97-108, doi:10.1006/gcen.1997.7051.

33. Ebrahimi, M.; Bull, C.M. Determining the success of varying short-term confinement time during simulated translocations of the endangered pygmy bluetongue lizard (Tiliqua adelaidensis). *Amphibia-Reptilia* **2013**, *34*, 31-39, doi:10.1163/15685381-00002863.

34. Mathies, T.; Felix, T.A.; Lance, V.A. Effects of trapping and subsequent short-term confinement stress on plasma corticosterone in the brown treesnake (Boiga irregularis) on Guam. *General and Comparative Endocrinology* **2001**, *124*, 106-114, doi:10.1006/gcen.2001.7694.

35. Adams, N.J.; Farnworth, M.J.; Rickett, J.; Parker, K.A.; Cockrem, J.F. Behavioural and corticosterone responses to capture and confinement of wild blackbirds (Turdus merula). *Appl Anim Behav Sci* **2011**, *134*, 246-255, doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2011.07.001.

36. Wichman, A.; Norring, M.; Pastell, M.; Algers, B.; Pösö, R.; Valros, A.; Saloniemi, H.; Hänninen, L. Effect of crate height during short-term confinement on the welfare and behaviour of turkeys. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* **2010**, *126*, 134-139, doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2010.06.003.

37. Lombardo, M.P.; Thorpe, P.A. Captivity affects sperm production, testes size and beak color in house sparrows (Passer domesticus). *InternatIonal studIes on sparrows* **2009**, *33*, 5-16.

38. Mal, M.; Friend, T.; Lay, D.; Vogelsang, S.; Jenkins, O. Behavioral responses of mares to short-term confinement and social isolation. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* **1991**, *31*, 13-24, doi:10.1016/0168-1591(91)90149-R.

39. Weiler, U.; Salloum, B.A.; Claus, R. Influence of short‐term confinement and exercise on tibia development in growing pigs. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine Series A* **2006**, *53*, 450-455, doi:10.1111/j.1439-0442.2006.00885.x.

40. Zhang, M.-y.; Li, X.; Zhang, X.-h.; Liu, H.-g.; Li, J.-h.; Bao, J. Effects of confinement duration and parity on stereotypic behavioral and physiological responses of pregnant sows. *Physiology & behavior* **2017**, *179*, 369-376, doi:10.1016/j.physbeh.2017.07.015

41. Zeiler, G.E.; Fosgate, G.T.; Van Vollenhoven, E.; Rioja, E. Assessment of behavioural changes in domestic cats during short-term hospitalisation. *Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery* **2014**, *16*, 499-503, doi:10.1177/1098612X13509081

42. Griffin, B. Population wellness: keeping cats physically and behaviorally healthy. *The Cat* **2012**, 1312-1356, doi:10.1016/B978-1-4377-0660-4.00046-6.

43. Uetake, K.; Goto, A.; Koyama, R.; Kikuchi, R.; Tanaka, T. Effects of single caging and cage size on behavior and stress level of domestic neutered cats housed in an animal shelter. *Animal Science Journal* **2013**, *84*, 272-274, doi:10.1111/j.1740-0929.2012.01055.x.

~~44. Council of Europe.~~ *~~Working party for the preparation of the fourth multilateral consultation of parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and Other Scientific Purposes (ETS 123)~~*~~; Strasbourg, 2005; p. 11.~~

45. Judge, P.G.; de Waal, F.B. Conflict avoidance among rhesus monkeys: coping with short-term crowding. *Animal Behaviour* **1993**, *46*, 221-232, doi:10.1006/anbe.1993.1184.

46. AWC. *Establishing minimum length size for snake vivariums in pet selling establishments (working title)*; Animal Welfare Commission: in press.

47. Warwick, C.; Grant, R.; Steedman, C.; Howell, T.J.; Arena, P.C.; Lambiris, A.J.; Nash, A.-E.; Jessop, M.; Pilny, A.; Amarello, M. Getting It Straight: Accommodating rectilinear behavior in captive snakes—A review of recommendations and their evidence base. *Animals* **2021**, *11*, 1459, doi:10.3390/ani11051459.

48. Cargill, B.; Benato, L.; Rooney, N.J. A survey exploring the impact of housing and husbandry on pet snake welfare. *Animal Welfare* **2022**, *31*, 193-208, doi:10.7120/09627286.31.2.004.

49. McCullock, S.P. A wolf in sheep’s clothing. 2020. Available online: https://theecologist.org/2020/feb/11/wolf-sheeps-clothing (accessed on).

50. Warwick, C.; Steedman, C. Exotic pet trading and keeping: Proposing a model government consultation and advisory protocol. *J Vet Behav* **2021**, *43*, 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jveb.2021.03.002.

51. DEFRA. Correspondence: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs to D. Amess, 6th September. **2019**.

52. Bayazit, V. Evaluation of cortisol and stress in captive animals. *Aust. J. Basic Appl. Sci* **2009**, *3*, 1022-1031.

53. Morgan, K.N.; Tromborg, C.T. Sources of stress in captivity. *Appl Anim Behav Sci* **2007**, *102*, 262-302, doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2006.05.032.

54. Gelling, M.; Montes, I.; Moorhouse, T.P.; Macdonald, D.W. Captive housing during water vole (Arvicola terrestris) reintroduction: does short-term social stress impact on animal welfare? *PLoS One* **2010**, *5*, e9791, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0009791.

55. Zhang, K. Environmental stressor, stress response, and disease. *Environmental Disease* **2018**, *3*, 1, doi:10.4103/ed.ed\_6\_18.

56. Garner, J.P. Stereotypies and other abnormal repetitive behaviors: potential impact on validity, reliability, and replicability of scientific outcomes. *ILAR journal* **2005**, *46*, 106-117, doi:10.1093/ilar.46.2.106.

57. Moberg, G.P. Biological response to stress: implications for animal welfare. In *The biology of animal stress: basic principles and implications for animal welfare*, Moberg, G.P., Mench, J.A., Eds.; CABI: Oxon, UK, 2000; pp. 1-21.

58. Willner, P. The chronic mild stress (CMS) model of depression: History, evaluation and usage. *Neurobiology of Stress* **2017**, *6*, 78-93, doi:10.1016/j.ynstr.2016.08.002.

59. Chmitorz, A.; Kurth, K.; Mey, L.K.; Wenzel, M.; Lieb, K.; Tüscher, O.; Kubiak, T.; Kalisch, R. Assessment of microstressors in adults: questionnaire development and ecological validation of the Mainz inventory of microstressors. *JMIR mental health* **2020**, *7*, e14566, doi:10.2196/14566.

60. Greenberg, N. The saurian psyche revisited: lizards in research. In *The care and use of amphibians, reptiles, and fish in research*, Schaeffer, D.O., Kleinow, K.M., Krulisch, L., Eds.; Scientists Center Animal Welfare: 1992; pp. 75-91.

61. Zanette, L.Y.; Clinchy, M. Predator–prey interactions: Integrating fear effects. In *APA handbook of comparative psychology: Basic concepts, methods, neural substrate, and behavior, Vol. 1*; American Psychological Association: 2017; pp. 815-831.

62. Korzan, W.J.; Summers, T.R.; Ronan, P.J.; Summers, C.H. Visible sympathetic activity as a social signal in Anolis carolinensis: changes in aggression and plasma catecholamines. *Hormones and Behavior* **2000**, *38*, 193-199, doi:10.1006/hbeh.2000.1619.

63. Martínez-Silvestre, A. How to assess stress in reptiles. *Journal of Exotic Pet Medicine* **2014**, *23*, 240-243, doi:10.1053/j.jepm.2014.06.004.

64. Gangloff, E.; Greenberg, N.B. Biology of stress. In *Health and Welfare of Captive Reptiles*, 2nd ed.; Warwick, C., Arena, P.C., Burghardt, G.M., Eds.; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 20222023; pp. 93-142, doi:10.1007/978-3-030-86012-7.

65. Mancera, K.F.; Phillips, C.J.C. Effects of captivity-imposed noise and light disturbance on welfare. In *Health and Welfare of Captive Reptiles*, 2nd ed.; Warwick, C., Arena, P.C., Burghardt, G.M., Eds.; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 20222023; pp. 357-378, doi:10.1007/978-3-030-86012-7.

66. Breuning, L.G. Stimulating dopamine, serotonin, oxytocin and endorphin by learning how they’re stimulated in animals. *Journal of Medical-Clinical Research & Reviews* **2018**, *2*, 1-3.

67. Cowan, D.R. Adaptation, maladaptation and disease of captive reptiles. In *Contributions to Herpetology*, Murphy, J.B., Collins, J.T., Eds.; 1980; pp. 191-196.

68. Nelson, R.J.; Demas, G.E.; Klein, S.L.; Kriegsfeld, L.J. *Seasonal patterns of stress, immune function, and disease*; Cambridge University Press: 2002.

69. Schneiderman, N.; Ironson, G.; Siegel, S.D. Stress and health: psychological, behavioral, and biological determinants. *Annu. Rev. Clin. Psychol.* **2005**, *1*, 607-628, doi:10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.1.102803.144141.

70. Hoshaw, B.A.; Evans, J.C.; Mueller, B.; Valentino, R.J.; Lucki, I. Social competition in rats: cell proliferation and behavior. *Behavioural brain research* **2006**, *175*, 343-351, doi:10.1016/j.bbr.2006.09.004.

71. Del Giudice, M.; Ellis, B.J.; Shirtcliff, E.A. Making sense of stress: an evolutionary—developmental framework. In *Adaptive and maladaptive aspects of developmental stress*; Springer: 2013; pp. 23-43.

72. Koch, C.; Leinweber, B.; Drengberg, B.; Blaum, C.; Oster, H. Interaction between circadian rhythms and stress. *Neurobiology of stress* **2017**, *6*, 57-67, doi:10.1016/j.ynstr.2016.09.001.

73. Oster, H. The interplay between stress, circadian clocks, and energy metabolism. *Journal of Endocrinology* **2020**, *247*, R13-R25, doi:10.1530/JOE-20-0124

74. Douma, E.H.; de Kloet, E.R. Stress-induced plasticity and functioning of ventral tegmental dopamine neurons. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews* **2020**, *108*, 48-77, doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2019.10.015.

75. Russell, G.; Lightman, S. The human stress response. *Nature reviews endocrinology* **2019**, *15*, 525-534, doi:10.1038/s41574- 019-0228-0.

76. Martino, T.A.; Oudit, G.Y.; Herzenberg, A.M.; Tata, N.; Koletar, M.M.; Kabir, G.M.; Belsham, D.D.; Backx, P.H.; Ralph, M.R.; Sole, M.J. Circadian rhythm disorganization produces profound cardiovascular and renal disease in hamsters. *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology* **2008**, *294*, R1675-R1683, doi:10.1152/ajpregu.00829.2007.

77. Evans, J.A.; Davidson, A.J. Health consequences of circadian disruption in humans and animal models. *Progress in molecular biology and translational science* **2013**, *119*, 283-323, doi:10.1016/b978-0-12-396971-2.00010-5

78. Coria-Avila, G.A.; Pfaus, J.G.; Orihuela, A.; Domínguez-Oliva, A.; José-Pérez, N.; Hernández, L.A.; Mota-Rojas, D. The Neurobiology of Behavior and Its Applicability for Animal Welfare: A Review. *Animals* **2022**, *12*, 928, doi:10.3390/ani12070928.

79. Ralph, C.; Tilbrook, A. Invited review: The usefulness of measuring glucocorticoids for assessing animal welfare. *J Anim Sci* **2016**, *94*, 457-470, doi:10.2527/jas.2015-9645.

80. Romero, M.L.; Butler, L.K. Endocrinology of stress. *International Journal of Comparative Psychology* **2007**, *20*.

81. van der Laan, J.E.; Vinke, C.M.; Arndt, S.S. Evaluation of hair cortisol as an indicator of long-term stress responses in dogs in an animal shelter and after subsequent adoption. *Scientific reports* **2022**, *12*, 1-10, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-09140-w.

82. Wunderink, Y.S.; Engels, S.; Halm, S.; Yúfera, M.; Martínez-Rodríguez, G.; Flik, G.; Klaren, P.H.; Mancera, J.M. Chronic and acute stress responses in Senegalese sole (Solea senegalensis): the involvement of cortisol, CRH and CRH-BP. *General and comparative endocrinology* **2011**, *171*, 203-210, doi:10.1016/j.ygcen.2011.01.010.

83. Ashley, S.; Brown, S.; Ledford, J.; Martin, J.; Nash, A.E.; Terry, A.; Tristan, T.; Warwick, C. Morbidity and mortality of invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals at a major exotic companion animal wholesaler. *J Appl Anim Welf Sci* **2014**, *17*, 308-321, doi:10.1080/10888705.2014.918511.

84. Fischer, C.P.; Romero, L.M. Chronic captivity stress in wild animals is highly species-specific. *Conservation physiology* **2019**, *7*, coz093, doi:10.1093/conphys/coz093.

85. Peng, S.; Broom, D.M. The Sustainability of Keeping Birds as Pets: Should Any Be Kept? *Animals* **2021**, *11*, 582, doi:10.3390/ani11020582

86. Sinclair, J.S.; Stringham, O.C.; Udell, B.; Mandrak, N.E.; Leung, B.; Romagosa, C.M.; Lockwood, J.L. The International Vertebrate Pet Trade Network and insights from US imports of exotic pets. *BioScience* **2021**, *71*, 977-990, doi:10.1093/biosci/biab056.

87. Grant, R.A.; Montrose, V.T.; Wills, A.P. ExNOTic: Should We Be Keeping Exotic Pets? *Animals* **2017**, *7*, doi:10.3390/ani7060047.

88. Farm Animal Welfare Council. Farm Animal Welfare Council Press Statement. 1979. Available online: https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121010012428/http://www.fawc.org.uk/pdf/fivefreedoms1979.pdf (accessed on 23 February 2020).

Healy, K., McNally, L., Ruxton, G. D., Cooper, N., & Jackson, A. L. (2013). Metabolic rate and body size are linked with perception of temporal information. *Animal behaviour*, *86*(4), 685-696.

Tort, L., Cockrem, J. F., & Narayan, E. J. (2020). Editorial: comparative endocrine stress responses in vertebrates. *Comparative Endocrine Stress Responses in Vertebrates*.