



BROWN HARES

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR BROWN HARE
MANAGEMENT AND WELFARE IN ENGLAND**

INTRODUCTION

- 1.** This code sets out the law and best practice for ensuring an appropriate and workable balance between the welfare and conservation of brown hares *Lepus europaeus*, their status as game, and their ability to cause serious damage to crops.
 - 2.** The code has been drawn up by representatives of farming, game and wildlife, and shooting interests. It sets out both statutory and voluntary measures to address a wide range of circumstances and needs.
 - 3.** Hares are an important and much-valued component of our natural heritage and biodiversity. In some parts of their range they are scarce, but in others they can be extremely abundant and need control. The law allows them to be killed both as game and to prevent serious damage to farm crops. Voluntary measures supplement the law to cover the differing and changing needs that arise.
 - 4.** This code specifies that any killing or control must be undertaken by competent people who are aware of their responsibilities as game shooters or as pest controllers. Any killing or control must always be carried out in strict accordance with the law.
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THE LAW

- 5.** Brown hares are defined as 'ground game' by the Ground Game Act 1880. This Act gives a statutory right to every occupier of land to take or kill ground game; this right may be shared with other persons, such as the holder of the sporting rights. Subject to certain conditions the occupier may also authorise others to control hares, but only he and one other authorised person may use a firearm.
- 6.** This means that every occupier (farming tenant) retains the right to kill hares whether or not they hold shooting rights and therefore obviates claims for compensation for damage caused by hares.
- 7.** Brown hares are defined as 'game' by the Game Act 1831. This Act prohibits the shooting of game on Sundays and Christmas Day.
- 8.** The Hares Preservation Act 1892 makes it an offence to sell, or expose for sale, any hare or leveret between the months of March and July inclusive. This prohibition removes any commercial incentive to kill hares during the main breeding season but does not apply to imported hares.

INCREASING THE NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HARES

9. Like so much farmland wildlife, hares have suffered from agricultural intensification and have declined in Britain and the rest of Europe during the 20th century. The brown hare is subject to a species conservation plan; further advice is available from the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT).

10. From game bag records and other surveys, we believe the number of hares has generally remained stable since the 1990s, probably thanks to agri-environment schemes.

11. The major determinants of hare numbers have been shown to be the prevailing farming practices, cropping and predation. Where habitat is good and foxes are well controlled, hares can multiply very quickly and become locally abundant to the point of being a pest.

12. In some regions (the pastoral landscapes of western England, Wales and southern Scotland) the prevailing habitats are not suited to maintaining hare populations, so some areas have few or no hares.

13. Land managers and shoots can make important contributions to improving the habitats for hares. The Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) and the Mammal Society have produced practical advice for farmers and landowners for improving habitats to increase hare numbers where they are low. This advice is available from the GWCT.

PRINCIPAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR SHOOTING

14. Control to prevent damage to crops should be carried out in the winter months of January and February when crops and vegetation are low and hares are easily visible. These months avoid the main breeding season and thereby reduce any risk to dependent young. Control later in the spring should be avoided if possible.

15. Consideration should be given to the most effective and selective method of control. This may involve the use of a rifle at dawn or dusk, and even during the night using bright lamps. For further guidance see the BASC Lamping Code of Practice.

16. Those shooting hares must be competent shots and able to judge the circumstances in which a shot may be safely and humanely taken, as well as the range appropriate to their skill with the gun and ammunition employed.

17. Those shooting hares must always use an appropriate gun/ammunition combination capable of achieving an instant kill. Advice on suitable guns and ammunition is available from BASC.

18. Provision for retrieving shot hares, such as using properly handled retrieving dogs, is essential.

19. Those controlling hares with a rifle must ensure that their firearm certificate is appropriately conditioned for such use.

20. So far as is reasonable those who shoot should always seek to avoid or minimise disturbance to local residents as well as other countryside users.

HARE SHOOTS

21. Hare shoots are often organised in areas where hare numbers are high and crop damage is a serious risk. These are normally carried out in February avoiding the main breeding season and following the close of the game bird shooting season. Some organised hare shoots cover a large area of surrounding farmland.

22. Only holders of the sporting rights can reasonably expect to organise hare drives. Occupiers (tenant farmer) due to the limitations of their rights to authorise others to use firearms could only do this with consent from the landowner or sporting tenant who has the right to take hares.

23. Those who organise a hare shoot should comply with the Code of Good Shooting Practice. The organiser should fully brief all those

present on the plans for the day; this should include a briefing on strict safety measures that must be observed at all times. If a shoot has five or more employees at any one time it is a legal requirement to have a written health and safety





policy. The Code of Good Shooting Practice and advice on completing a health and safety policy are available on the BASC website.

24. A hare shoot may involve beaters, or shooters carrying guns, that drive the hares towards a strategically placed line of Guns i.e. shooters with shotguns.

25. Hare shoots should not take place after the end of February other than in exceptional circumstances.

26. Hares are a valuable source of high-quality food for the table and should be handled and processed to ensure they can be enjoyed as such. Organisers of hare shoots must not sell dead hares from 1 March to 31 July (Hares Preservation Act 1892). Standards for game meat handling are covered by training, and advice on this can be found on the BASC website.

27. For those operating on their own, outside of organised hare shoots, a rifle is often the preferred method for control of hares. Only stationary hares should be shot to minimise the risk of wounding.

CONTROL OF HARES AT OTHER TIMES

28. From 1 March to 31 July hares should only be killed if they are actually causing serious crop damage (as opposed to them being a potential source of risk). Not shooting at this time prevents the orphaning of dependent young during the hare's main breeding season. ■

IN ASSOCIATION WITH



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION VISIT:

www.basc.org.uk

www.cla.org.uk

www.countryside-alliance.org

www.gwct.org.uk

www.moorlandassociation.org

www.nationalgamekeepers.org.uk

www.tfa.org.uk

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