

## MEMO covered run Broilers Better Life Label 1 star version 2 dated 01-10-2022

This memo aims to clarify a number of [criteria for \(prospective\) 1 star Better Life Label \(BLL\) broiler farms](#) with regard to providing a covered run. The memo is not a set of tightened criteria. It contains information about certain aspects, such as the dimensions of the covered run. This communication replaces the memo that was sent and published on 16 April 2021.

**If you have any questions about specific farm situations, we advise you to contact your certifying body or chain manager. Any questions about the interpretation of Better Life Label criteria or any aspects that are unclear can be sent to [info@sblk.nl](mailto:info@sblk.nl).**

In addition to information on the currently applicable BLL criteria and supplementary decisions, this memo also contains (optional) recommendations. These recommendations are given in a separate box in this document marked as **RECOMMENDATION**. This memo contains two RECOMMENDATIONS. The standards/preferences stated as recommendations are not mandatory, but are purely for the purpose of information. These recommendations are in line with the current and future vision of the Society for the Protection of Animals for the poultry sector. If a farmer intends to apply for BBL certification at the present time but chooses not to, or cannot yet, comply with the recommendations, this will not affect the (initial) inspection.

*A conventional broiler farm wants to become a Better Life Label 1 star farm. There are some uncertainties about how to interpret of a number of [criteria in Broilers 1 star](#) and there are [various supplementary decisions that have to be taken into account](#)<sup>\*</sup>. Which criteria must be currently complied with (September 2022) and can some explanatory examples be given?*

<sup>\*\*</sup>: As the list of supplementary decisions is updated regularly, the hyperlink that directs users to the web page listing the published supplementary decisions may not work in the long term. In that case, access the list of supplementary decisions as follows:

1. Go to: <https://beterleven.dierenbescherming.nl/zakelijk/deelnemen/bedrijfstypen/veehouderijen/vleeskuikens/>
2. Scroll down.
3. Under the 'Supplementary decisions and interpretations' heading is a link to the list of supplementary decisions. These are indicated as 'Supplementary decisions and interpretations BLL broilers 1 star, 2 stars and 3 stars'.
4. Click 'Supplementary decisions and interpretations BLL broilers 1 star, 2 stars and 3 stars'. The web page containing the list of supplementary decisions will open in a separate tab.

This also applies to the hyperlinks to certain supplementary decisions mentioned later in this memo.

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## Definitions of terms

- **Night quarters:** This is the part of the broiler housing that is normally enclosed and protected from outside (weather) influences. It is the house/structure in which the broilers are kept, excluding the covered run. The interior of the night quarters includes equipment such as feed and water lines, a climate control system, etc. The night quarters are also referred to as the *barn*.
- **Covered run:** The covered run is a cold, covered roaming area, which is directly connected to the barn via openings to which all the broilers have easy and unrestricted access. The covered run has, among other things, a waterproof floor with a hard surface. The climate in the covered run is not influenced by the climate control installation, it is clearly lighter than the interior of the barn, the climate is the natural, outdoor climate and the run is protected against weather influences in a way that permits use even during bad weather. The covered run is also called the *winter garden, cold barn, range or veranda*.
- **Usable surface area:** This is a litter-covered floor surface area which is accessible at all times to the broilers (in accordance with [the Animal Holders Decree \(Besluit Houders van Dieren\)](#)). According to the Better Life label, this surface area must comply with further requirements, such as: This surface area must, in any case, be at least 30 cm wide, have a slope not exceeding 8 degrees and there must be unobstructed space of at least 45 cm above the floor. ([Supplementary decision 'KBLH01-03 Stocking kg/ kg/m<sup>2</sup>' published on 23-05-22](#) states the precise requirements). The usable surface area is also called the *usable floor area, available floor surface/ floor surface area or a combination of usable/available/floor surface area*.
- **Ground surface area:** The ground surface area is the surface of the floor of (usually only) the night quarters. The space considered to be a ground surface area is also called *barn surface area, barn surface or floor surface area*. This space is not (necessarily) equal to the (total) usable surface area.

In some of the Better Life Label criteria for broilers and supplementary decisions on criteria, the terms 'existing construction' and/or 'from date of new construction or renovation' are used. The definitions of 'Existing construction', 'Renovation', 'New construction' and 'Date of renovation/new construction' are listed with other definitions in the 'BLLF Glossary' on the following web page: <https://beterleven.dierenbescherming.nl/zakelijk/over-het-keurmerk/wat-is-het-beter-leven-keurmerk/begrippenlijst-sblk/>

## Size of the covered run

1. The size of the covered run is only specified in BLL Broilers 1 star (criterion KBLO03), because a covered run is only mandatory in that scope (see *Table 1*). Under the conditions of BLL 1 star, the area of the covered run must be at least 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters.

*Table 1. Covered run depending on scope*

| <b>BROILERS</b>    | <b>1 star</b>   | <b>2 star</b>  | <b>3 star</b>  |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Covered run</b> | Mandatory covered run (at least 20% of the ground surface area of the barn).<br>Outdoor access not mandatory. | Covered run not mandatory.<br><br>Outdoor access mandatory<br>(1 broiler per 1 m <sup>2</sup> ). | Covered run not mandatory.<br><br>Outdoor access mandatory<br>(1 broiler per 2 m <sup>2</sup> ). |

Calculation example for point 1:

A broiler farmer who intends to switch to the Better Life Label has a barn (night quarters) with a ground surface area of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> (this is the floor surface area excluding a covered run). If the farmer intends to construct a covered run attached to the barn:

- I. Calculate the ground surface area of the night quarters. In this example, 1000 m<sup>2</sup>.
  - II. Calculate 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters. In this example,  $1000 \times 0.20 = 200 \text{ m}^2$ .
  - III. The covered run must cover an area of at least 200 m<sup>2</sup>.
  - IV. In this example, the total floor surface area (night quarters + covered run) is 1200 m<sup>2</sup>.
2. There is no currently applicable BLL criterion that prescribes a maximum size for a covered run (criterion KBLH04 expired in [supplementary decision 'KBLH04 Size of the barn' published on 9-12-16](#)). There are currently no valid criteria that limit the size of the covered run. The Society for the Protection of Animals does, however, provide a recommendation for farmers considering building a covered run larger than the prescribed minimum dimensions. This recommendation is described on the next page.
  3. Criterion KBLO03 currently states that the size of the covered run does not depend on the usable surface area available, but only on the floor surface area of the night quarters.

**RECOMMENDATION with point 2:** To prevent the stocking density in the night quarters becoming too high as a result of a large covered run, on 25-10-2021 the Society for the Protection of Animals decided to permit a maximum of 16 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> of usable surface area in the night quarters in the future. (This will avoid too many broilers in the night quarters when access to the covered run is prevented at night.)

Consequently, the next revision of the Broiler 1-star criteria will probably specify that a maximum of 16 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> may be housed in the night quarters. A revision is not planned in the short term. The criteria will not specify a direct limit to the size of the covered run. In addition, in this way, the size of the covered run is not only dependent on the ground surface area of the night quarters, but also on the total usable surface area available for the broilers in the night quarters.

Calculation example for the recommendation with point 2:

*Assuming night quarters of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> and 16 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> (16 broilers x 1000) = a maximum of 16,000 broilers may be housed. During the day, when access to the covered run is open, the stocking density in all cases may be a maximum of 12 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> of available ground surface area.*

*If the farmer decides to set up the maximum flock size of broilers, the following applies:*

*There must be  $16,000 / 12 =$  at least 1333 m<sup>2</sup> of space available, of which 1000 m<sup>2</sup> barn surface area and 333 m<sup>2</sup> covered run. This equals a maximum size of the covered run of 33% of the ground surface area of the barn. If a larger surface area is available in the covered run (the covered run is larger than 33% of the ground surface area of the barn), these additional square metres may not be included in the calculation of the stocking density (i.e., a maximum number of 16 broilers / m<sup>2</sup> in the night quarters still applies).*

*(With a covered run with a minimum size of 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters, the standard of a maximum of 16 broilers/m<sup>2</sup> in the night quarters is not exceeded. In this example, there are only  $1200 \text{ m}^2 \times 12 \text{ broilers per m}^2 = 14,400$  broilers. This is less than the maximum number of 16,000 broilers)\*

## Width and height of the covered run

4. In situations with a mandatory covered run (depending on the scope), after renovation/new construction of a covered run, each covered run should preferably be at least 3 metres wide (measured at the narrowest point). If this is not possible, a covered run (measured at the narrowest point) should be at least:
- No narrower than 2 metres wide at any point. And:
  - At least 20% of the ground surface area of the covered run is at least 3 metres wide.

With barns longer than 25 metres, and in the case of barns where, due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run consists of more than one part, the following applies. For these covered runs, after renovation/new construction:

- The covered run must not be narrower than 2 metres wide at any point. And:
- Only at least one of the covered runs over at least 20% of the total length of the covered run must be 3 metres wide (measured at the narrowest point).

(For all situations, the surface area specified in criterion KBLO03 (the total number of square metres of the covered run must be at least 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters) must still be complied with).

Since 27-07-22, the following [supplementary decision](#) applies: [KBLO03 Covered run size](#). On farms that do not currently comply with the criteria for width, compliance will only apply after a new covered run has been built, or an existing run renovated after the date the supplementary decision came into force.

### Calculation example for point 4:

*A barn (night quarters) has a ground surface area of 1000 m<sup>2</sup>. Based on this size, a covered run of at least 20% of this surface area must be provided, i.e. at least 200 m<sup>2</sup> of covered run. At least 20% of the surface area of the covered run must be 3 metres wide. In other words, 40 m<sup>2</sup> of this covered run must be at least 3 metres wide. There are various ways to comply. For example, the run is 3 metres wide over a length of 13.5 metres (total 40.5 m<sup>2</sup>). Or the run is 5 metres wide over a length of 8 metres (total 40 m<sup>2</sup>). The remaining part of the covered run is at least 2 metres wide.*

5. The covered run is at least 2 metres high wherever possible (measured from the floor to the lowest point of the covered run (e.g. part of the roof construction), so that all parts of the covered run are easy for people to access. The covered run should be at least 2 metres high where it adjoins the wall of the barn. At the edge of the covered run (the side of the long side/outside wall of the covered run that is daylight and air permeable) a height of 1.5 metres is sufficient. This is specified in criterion KBLH20.

## Position of and/or covered run consisting of more than one section

6. The BLL does not limit the length/width of a barn (this permits very long /wide barns). However, the following applies to barns longer or wider than 25 metres:
- A.** That either a covered run is provided on both long sides of the barn. This is specified in criterion KBLO05.
  - B.** Or, if it is impossible to provide a covered run on both long sides of the barn, a covered run is provided on one long and one short side of the barn ( i.e. these two runs are not interconnected, or taken together they create one, L-shaped run divided over one long and one short side of the barn).
  - C.** Or, that a covered run is provided on only one long side of the barn provided the additional m<sup>2</sup> of barn surface area (part wider or longer than 25 metres) are not included in the calculation of the maximum stocking density. In other words, the broilers can use this extra surface area in a long barn, but the extra area may not be used when calculating the stocking density. In barns that are wider than 25 metres and have one covered run, the stocking density should therefore be calculated based on a maximum width of 25 metres. [Supplementary decision to BLO05 published on 15-01-2020](#) specifies this.

And in addition, the following applies in all the above cases: the maximum distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the covered run is no more than 25 metres. [Supplementary decision to BLO05 published on 15-01-2020](#) specifies this.

7. With existing buildings, where, due to reasons specific to the construction or location (e.g. boundaries of the building or the presence of silos or outbuildings) the covered run cannot be provided over the entire length of the long side of the barn, the covered run may be shortened or split into more than one section, provided the maximum distance (from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line) to the closest opening to the covered run is no more than 25 metres (see *Figure 1* and *Figure 2* on the next page). This is specified in criterion KBLO01B.

**APPENDIX I 'Examples of positions of covered runs in certain situations' illustrates the positions of covered runs in situations permitted by the Better Life label criteria.**

Note When referring to the maximum length and/or width of a barn, this is not necessarily in a straight line. Criterion KBLO05 states '*the maximum distance in the barn to the closest opening to the run*'. The distance can therefore be a diagonal distance or around a corner. The supplementary decision to this criterion only states this as 'wider/longer than'; this is a simplified representation. In other words, this the actual furthest point a broiler can be removed from an opening to the covered run, e.g.:

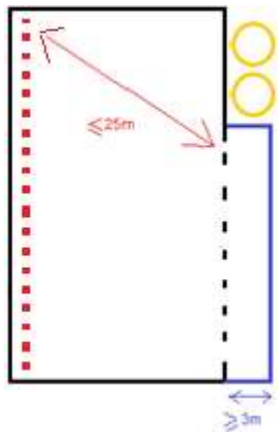


Figure 1. The maximum distance from the opening to the covered run to the last feed pan of the furthest feed line should be no more than 25 metres.

And not (only):

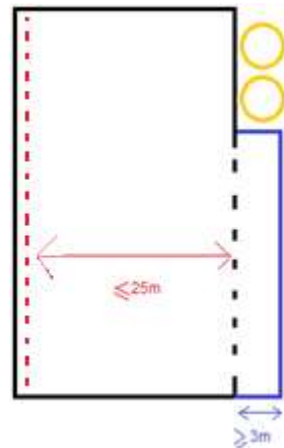


Figure 2. Measuring only a straight side is not sufficient if this measuring point is not the maximum distance in the barn to the closest opening to the run.

Black = barn, Dotted black = opening to the run, Dotted red = furthest feed line Blue = covered run, Yellow = silos/outbuildings.

## Daylight and air permeability of the covered run

8. Criterion KBLO09D describes that in any case the (at least the entire) long side of the covered run, which separates the covered run from the outside air, must comprise daylight and air permeable material, e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh, with a degree of perforation that safeguards access to daylight and air. This (100% of the wall is daylight and air permeable) is the situation preferred by the Society for the Protection of Animals. However, a smaller daylight and air permeable surface is sufficient to safeguard access to daylight and air (outdoor climate in the run).

For this reason, [supplementary decision 'KBLO09D Daylight and air permeability', published on 4-07-2022](#) relaxes criterion KBLO09D from 'in any case the long wall' to 'at least 70% of the long wall' must be permeable by daylight and air. In other words, the surface area of the daylight and air permeable material in the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must be at least 70% of the total surface area of this long wall.

At the next revision, the criterion (KBLO09D) will be amended. On farms that do not currently comply with the criterion of at least 70%, the surface area of the daylight and air permeable material in the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must be increased with new construction or renovation of the covered run that takes place after the date this supplementary decision came into force. With new construction, and after the supplementary decision came into force, this condition must be complied with immediately (at least 70% of the outer wall must comprise daylight and air permeable material).



**Note 1** The short sides of a covered run do not necessarily have to (partially or completely) comprise daylight and air permeable material, provided the covered run has a sufficient outdoor climate.

**Note 2** Perforated corrugated sheets may be used as a windbreak provided they break a maximum of 80% of the wind and have a maximum 80% shading effect (20% daylight and air permeable).

**Calculation example for point 8:**

*When daylight and air permeable material is applied over the entire width of the long side of the covered run, with a total height of 2 metres, the height of this material should be at least 1.40 metres (70%). Or, with a total height of 1.5 metres, the height of this material should be at least 1.05 metres. When daylight and air permeable material is not applied over the entire width of the outer wall, the daylight and air permeable material must be higher to achieve 70% of the total surface area. See the examples (blue permeable, orange not permeable):*

Or, e.g.



9. The BBL criteria for broilers do not explicitly state a minimum distance between the covered run and adjacent buildings or (sight) obstructing obstacles. However, a covered run should preferably not be built too close to other buildings and/or obstacles. There should be an open area between the covered run and an adjacent building/obstacle of at least 5 metres. This makes it easier to create sufficient outdoor climate conditions in the covered run. Criterion KBLO02C '*Covered run between two buildings*' states that a covered run sandwiched between two buildings is only permitted under certain conditions. It may be unclear which situation(s) considered a covered run to be sandwiched between two buildings.

The Society for the Protection of Animals, in cooperation with various supply chain parties, performed research into what constitutes a sufficient and applicable minimum distance for covered runs between buildings/obstacles. As a result, the decision was made to apply an absolute minimum distance between buildings/obstacles equal to the distance stated in the BLL criteria for laying hens.

[Supplementary decision 'KBLO02C Covered run between two buildings', published on 27-07-2022](#) provides the following clarification/interpretation of the term 'sandwiched between' stated in criterion KBLO02C:

- A. The covered run is not considered to be sandwiched between two buildings if, in the case of existing buildings, there is an open area (i.e. an open area that is freely connected to the outside air and unobstructed by any obstacles) between the covered run and adjacent building/obstacle of at least 5 metres (>500 cm, see also the recommendation under *point 11* of this memo). This covered run only needs to comply with the applicable criteria for a covered run that is not sandwiched between buildings.

- B.** If, in the case of an existing building, there is only an open area between the covered run and an adjacent building/obstacle of between 1 and 5 metres (exactly 100– 500 cm):
- a daylight permeable area of at least 3% of the floor surface area of the covered run must be installed in the roof of the covered run to ensure sufficient daylight permeability;
  - the wall of the covered run must comply with all the applicable criteria, including criterion KBLO09D '*Daylight and air permeability*'.
- C.** The covered run is considered to be sandwiched between two buildings if there is less than 1 metre of open area (0 < 100 cm) between the covered run and an adjacent building/obstacle. See *point 12* of this memo for more information about a '*Covered run sandwiched between two buildings*'. For example, in this case, the roof of the covered run should be raised as specified in criterion KBLO02C.

Note Ideally, a covered run should not be built between, or sandwiched between, buildings, but preferably against an external wall of a barn. This configuration allows a free-range run attached to the covered run to be provided in the long term.

## Visibility into/from the covered run

- 10.** If there is an opaque, raised edge between compartments in the covered run, the maximum permitted height is 40 cm. Criterion KBLO10B states that the broilers must be able to look over the raised edge in the covered run and see other animal quarters.

Note The maximum height of 40 cm is not considered a hard requirement for (an edge in) the outer wall (long side) of the covered run. From 4-07-2022, in any case, at least 70% of the total surface area of the outer wall/long wall of the covered run must comprise daylight and air permeable material (see *point 8* of this memo). Farms that have taken into account a raised edge with a maximum height of 40 cm in the outer wall will probably already comply with the 70% standard.

- 11.** There are currently no criteria that state that broilers must have an unobstructed view of the outside from the covered run. The Society for the Protection of Animals does, however, provide a recommendation for farmers considering building a covered run. This recommendation is described on the next page. In other words, if creating an unobstructed view of the outside from the covered run is chosen, the recommendation describes how to achieve this.

**RECOMMENDATION with point 11:** Broilers should preferably have an unobstructed view of the outside.

For this reason, the Society for the Protection of Animals recommends the following guidelines if creating an unobstructed view of the outside from the covered run is chosen:

- *Distance:* For a sufficiently unobstructed view, the distance from the outside of the covered run to any buildings or obstacles that could obstruct vision should be at least 5 metres. This reduces the risk of fire spread and makes it easier to create sufficient outdoor climate conditions in the covered run.
- *Viewing pane:* The Society for the Protection of Animals does not consider corrugated sheets in the outer wall of the covered run to be sufficiently transparent/open to permit the broilers an unobstructed view of the outside. Perforated corrugated sheets are not suitable to create a viewing pane. Transparent plexiglass is suitable for use as a viewing pane.

The inclusion of an unobstructed view of the outside as an explicit requirement in the Better Life Label criteria for broilers is **not** expected. The provision of at least 5 metres of unobstructed view of the outside and/or installing a viewing pane will not be a mandatory requirement. However, as specified in point 9 of this memo, minimum distances between the covered run and adjacent buildings/obstacles and/or requirements for the materials used in outer walls are stated in the criteria,

## A covered outdoor run sandwiched between two buildings

12. Criterion KBLO02C states that creating a covered run sandwiched between two buildings is not permitted with completely new constructions. A covered run that is sandwiched between two buildings is only permitted for existing barns provided it permits sufficient daylight and fresh air to enter (see also *point 9* of this memo). (An illustration of a covered run sandwiched between two buildings can be found on the [BLL website](#).)

Four additional requirements apply to a covered run sandwiched between two buildings:

1. The roof must be raised. In other words, between the wall of the adjacent building and the roof of the covered run, there should be across the full length:
  - an area of at least 1 metre high on both long sides of the covered run, or;
  - an area of at least 2 metres high on one long side of the covered run.
2. The area specified in point 1 should comprise daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).
3. In addition, a daylight permeable roof surface of at least 3% of the floor space of the covered run should be provided. This daylight permeable surface can be installed in the roof, for example in the form of skylights. The daylight permeable surface can also be installed in the side wall (in the raised area). In this case, the roof is raised by 1 or 2 metres (on one or both sides of the run, respectively) + 3% of the floor surface area. When the daylight permeable surface is installed in the side wall, a daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh) may be used instead of separate windows. [Supplementary decision 'KBLO02C Covered run between two buildings', published on 4-07-2022](#) clarifies this.
4. The raised roof should not have a large overhang (see *Figure 3*), as this may block daylight and fresh air. According to information based on practical experience, an overhang with a maximum of 30 centimetres, possibly with a gutter of up to 20 centimetres wide, will effectively prevent rain entering the building and maintain sufficient fresh air and light levels.

Note A (roll up) curtain may be installed along the (raised) open, long sides of a covered run, or covered run sandwiched between two buildings, provided that it is only used in poor weather conditions (cold, damp, draughts), for example to prevent rain entering the covered run. [Supplementary decision 'KBL09D 'Daylight and air permeability', published on 26-10-18](#) clarifies this.



*Figure 3. A raised roof of a covered run sandwiched between two buildings must not have a large overhang.*

13. Under the conditions of the Better Life label, using one central covered run of sufficient size for two adjacent barns is not permitted unless there is a physical separation. It must be possible to clearly

differentiate between the broilers and the spaces. A (winchable) partition or wall are examples of permissible physical separation. This enables two separate covered runs to be created under the same roof. The requirements for a covered run stated in *point 12* of this memo apply to both runs.

## Calculating the usable surface area and stocking density

- 14.** Criteria KBLH01-03 state that the barn surface area (area of the night quarters) and the ground surface area of the covered run may be taken into account when determining the usable surface area and calculating the stocking density.

### Calculation example for point 14:

*A farm has a barn with an area of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> (floor area of the night quarters) and a covered run that is 20% of this area, i.e. 200 m<sup>2</sup>. In total, 1200 m<sup>2</sup> of ground surface area is available.*

- *During the first 21 days a maximum of 12.5 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> may be set up, with a weight not exceeding 25 kg per m<sup>2</sup>. The maximum stocking density is 1200 m<sup>2</sup> x 12.5 broilers = 15,000 animals and a maximum of 1200 m<sup>2</sup> x 25 kg = 30,000 kg.*
- *From day 22 onwards, a maximum of 12 broilers per m<sup>2</sup> may be present with a weight not exceeding 25 kg per m<sup>2</sup>. The maximum stocking density on this farm is now 1200 m<sup>2</sup> x 12 broilers = 14,400 broilers and a maximum of 1200 m<sup>2</sup> x 25 kg = 30,000 kg.*

Note Criterion KBLA05 states that, in addition to the BLL criteria, the farm must also comply with the marketing standards for poultry meat. These marketing standards must also be taken into account in the calculation of the stocking density.

- 15.** In [supplementary decision 'KBLH01-03 Stocking density kg/m<sup>2</sup>' published on 23-05-22](#), the Society for the Protection of Animals clarifies when surface areas in the barn or covered run may be included when determining the usable surface area and calculating the stocking density. For example, the space under a heat exchanger or a surface other than the floor surface, such as a concrete edge in the covered run.

## ANNEX I - Examples of the position of the covered run per situation

**Situation 1:** There is preferably one covered run positioned on one long side. It is not sandwiched between buildings. A covered run should preferably be at least 3 metres wide.

**Situation 2:** When the barn is longer/wider than 25 metres:

- A.** The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres and the entire floor area of the barn is to be used in the calculation of the stocking density. There are covered run on both long sides which together comprise at least 20% of the ground surface of the night quarters.
- B.** The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres. A covered run can be provided on one long side, but the additional surface area in the barn (which is more than 25 metres away from the closest openings to the run) may not be used when calculating the stocking density.
- C.** The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres. As much as possible of the floor area of the barn is to be used when calculating the stocking density. A covered run cannot be provided both long sides. In this case, a covered run can be provided on both the long side and the short side of the barn (i.e. two runs that are not interconnected or taken together they create one, L-shaped run divided over one long and one short side of the barn).

**Situation 3:** When, due to reasons specific to the construction or location a covered run (of equal size) cannot be provided over the entire length of the long side of the barn:

- A.** The covered run may be interrupted or may consist of several unevenly sized sections.
- B.** The covered run may be shortened (no second covered run needed) provided the maximum distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the covered run is no more than 25 metres (and the 20% surface area condition can be complied with).
- C.** In addition to a covered run on one long side, a covered run on one short side can also be provided.

**Situation 4:** When, due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run must be provided sandwiched between two existing buildings, between the wall of the adjacent building and the roof of the covered run, there must be over the entire length:

- I.** an area of at least 1 metre high on both long sides of the covered run, or;
- II.** an area of at least 2 metres high on one long side of the covered run,  
with daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh), and

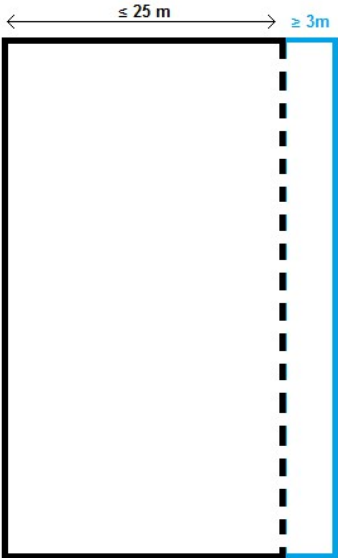
In addition, (in both cases) a daylight permeable roof surface of at least 3% of the floor space of the covered run should be provided.

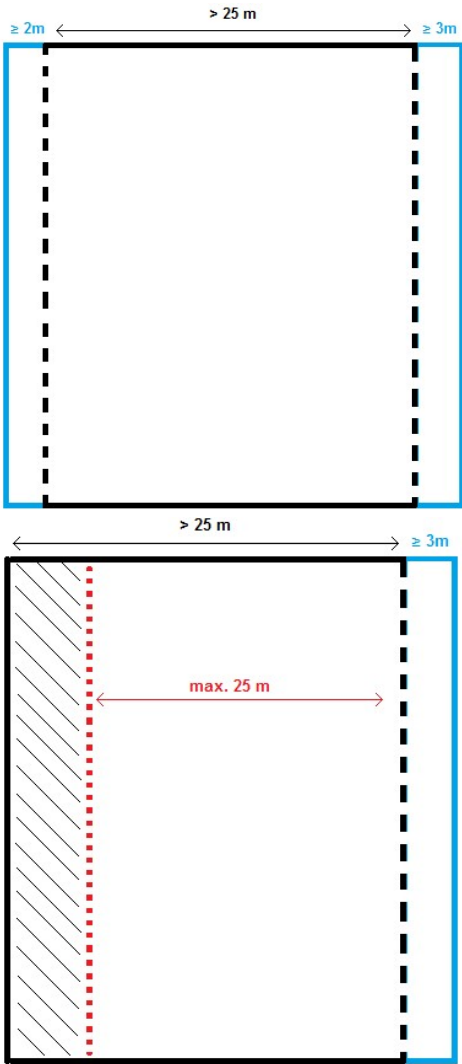
**Note** In all the above situations, each covered run should be at least 2 metres wide and at least 20% of the total surface area of at least one of the covered runs is at least 3 metres wide.

**Note** In all of the above situations, the total surface area of the covered run, or covered runs together (BLL 1 star), must be at least 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters.

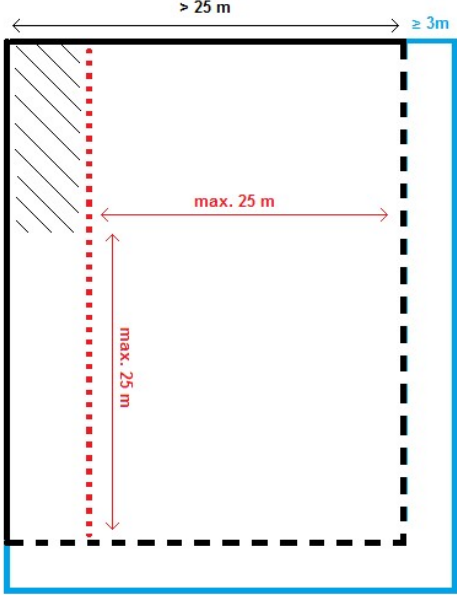
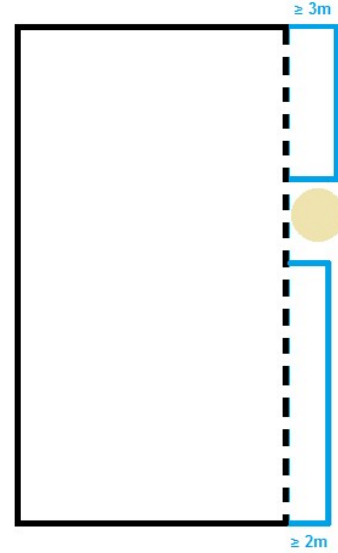
**This results in the diagrams on the following pages.**

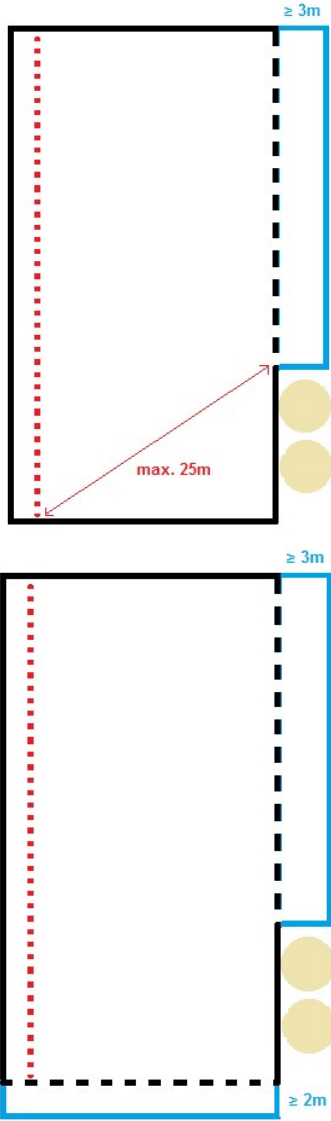
Black = barn, Dotted = openings to run, Blue = covered run, Yellow = silos/outbuildings, Red = feed line.

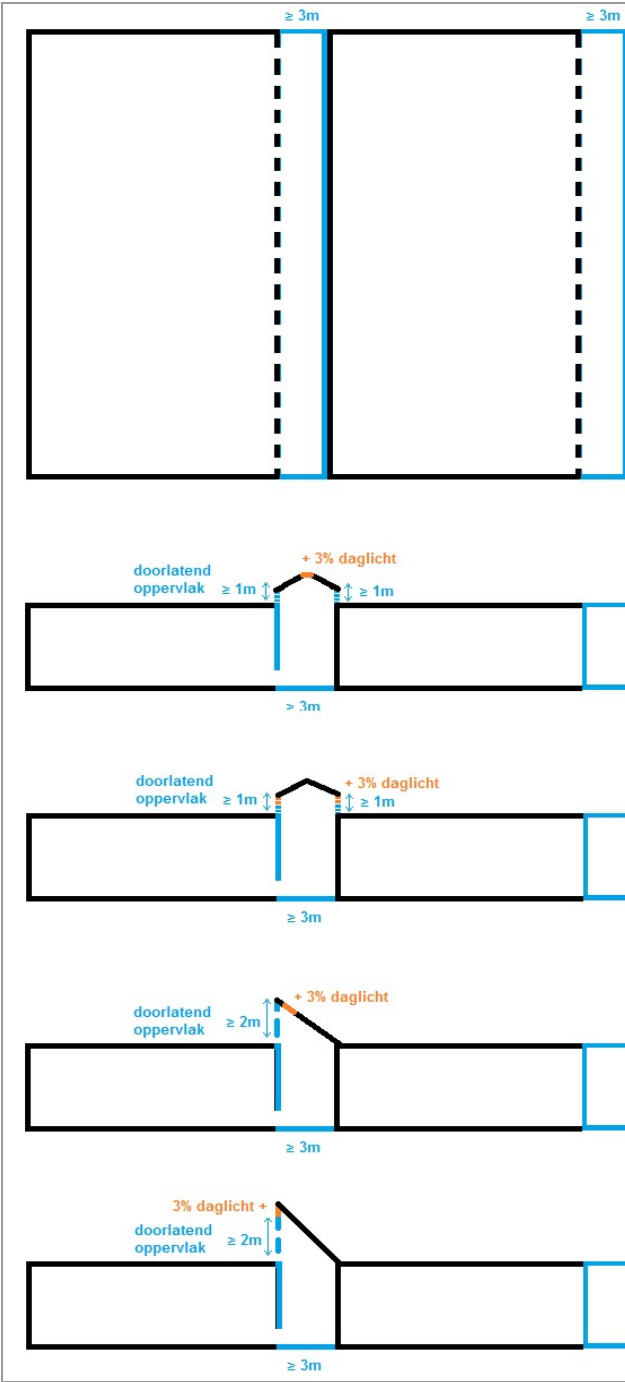
| Diagram of covered run   | Situation   | Position   |
|--|---|--|
|  <p>Diagram illustrating a covered run. The barn (black) has a length of <math>\leq 25</math> m. The covered run (blue) has a width of <math>\geq 3</math> m. The dotted line indicates the opening to the run.</p> | <p><u>Situation 1:</u><br/>Preferred situation. There are no restrictions to provide a covered run.</p> | <p><u>Position 1:</u><br/>There is preferably one covered run (preferably 3 metres wide at all points) on one long side.</p> |

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|---|--|--|
|  <p>The diagram consists of two rectangular representations of a barn. The top rectangle, labeled Situation 2A, has a width dimensioned as <math>&gt; 25\text{ m}</math> and a distance from the left wall to a dashed vertical line (representing a run) dimensioned as <math>\geq 2\text{ m}</math>. The bottom rectangle, labeled Situation 2B, also has a width dimensioned as <math>&gt; 25\text{ m}</math>. It features a dashed vertical line on the right and a red dotted vertical line on the left. A red double-headed arrow between these two lines is labeled <math>\text{max. } 25\text{ m}</math>. The area between the red dotted line and the left wall is shaded with diagonal lines.</p> | <p><u>Situation 2A:</u></p> <p>The barn is wider than 25 metres. The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres. The entire floor area of the barn is to be used in the calculation of the stocking density.</p> <p><u>Situation 2B:</u></p> <p>The barn is wider than 25 metres. The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres. And/or due to reasons specific to the construction or location a covered run cannot be provided both long sides.</p> <p><u>Situation 2C:</u></p> | <p><u>Position 2A:</u></p> <p>There is a covered run on both long sides of the barn. Together, they comprise at least 20% of the ground surface area of the night quarters. The covered run is at least 2 metres wide at all points. And at least 20% of the total surface area of at least one of the covered runs is at least 3 metres wide.</p> <p><u>Position 2B:</u></p> <p>A covered run can be provided on one long side, but the additional surface area in the barn (which is more than 25 metres away from the closest openings to the run) may not be used when calculating the stocking density.</p> |
|---|--|--|



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|   | <p>The barn is wider than 25 metres. The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run is equal to or less than 25 metres. As much as possible of the floor area of the barn is to be used for the stocking density. And/or due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run cannot be provided both long sides.</p> | <p><u>Position 2C:</u><br/>A covered run can be provided on both the long side and the short side of the barn (i.e. two runs that are not interconnected or taken together they create one, L-shaped run divided over one long and one short side of the barn). Any additional surface area in the barn further than 25 metres from the openings to the run may not be used when calculating the stocking density.</p> |
|  | <p><u>Situation 3A:</u><br/>Due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run (of equal size) cannot be provided over the entire length of the long side of the barn.</p>   | <p><u>Position 3A:</u><br/>The covered run may be interrupted or may consist of several unevenly sized sections. The covered run is at least 2 metres wide at all points. And at least 20% of the total surface area of at least one of the covered runs is at least 3 metres wide.</p> <p><u>Position 3B:</u></p>   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p><u>Situation 3B:</u><br/>Due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run (of equal size) cannot be provided over the entire length of the long side of the barn.</p> <p><u>Situation 3C:</u><br/>Due to reasons specific to the construction or location, a covered run (of equal size) cannot be provided over the entire length of the long side of the barn.</p> | <p>The covered run may be shortened (no second covered run needed) provided the maximum distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the covered run is no more than 25 metres (and the 20% surface area condition can be complied with). And at least 20% of the total surface of the covered run is at least 3 metres wide.</p> <p><u>Position 3C:</u><br/>In addition to a covered run on one long side, a covered run on one short side can also be provided. The distance from the last feed pan in the furthest feed line to the closest opening to the run may not be more than 25 metres. The covered run is at least 2 metres wide at all points. And at least 20% of the total surface area of at least one of the covered runs is at least 3 metres wide.</p> |
|--|---|---|



**Situation 4:**  
Due to reasons specific to the construction or location the covered run, in the case of an existing building, can only be provided between two buildings.

**Position 4:**  
Over the entire length of the roof of the covered run:  
**I.** on both long sides of the covered run, there is an area of at least 1 metre high, or  
**II.** on one long side of the covered run, there is an area of at least 2 metres high, that comprises daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh).  
In addition, a daylight permeable area of at least 3% of the floor area of the covered run should be provided in both situations (I or II). This daylight permeable surface can be installed in the roof, for example in the form of skylights. The daylight permeable surface can also be installed in the side wall (in the raised area). In this case, the roof is raised by 1 or 2 metres (on one or both sides of the run, respectively) + 3% of the floor surface area. When the daylight permeable surface is installed in the side wall, a daylight and air permeable material that breaks a maximum of 80% of the wind and has a maximum 80% shading effect (e.g. windbreak/ventilation mesh) may be used instead of separate windows.

SEPTEMBER 2022

END OF MEMO.

Stichting  
Beter Leven  
keurmerk