

Relevant sections

Unnecessary Suffering of Animals (Animal Welfare Act 2006)

4.- Unnecessary suffering

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) an act of his, or a failure of his to act, causes an animal to suffer,
 - (b) he knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that the act, or failure to act, would have that effect or be likely to do so,
 - (c) the animal is a protected animal, and
 - (d) the suffering is unnecessary.

2 “Protected animal”

- An animal is a “protected animal” for the purposes of this Act if—
- (a) it is of a kind which is commonly domesticated in the British Islands,

Criminal Damage (Criminal Damage Act 1971)

1.— Destroying or damaging property.

- (1) A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged shall be guilty of an offence.

10.— Interpretation.

- (1) In this Act “property” means of a tangible nature, whether real or personal, including money and—
- (a) including wild creatures which have been tamed or are ordinarily kept in captivity, and any other wild creatures or their carcasses if, but only if, they have been reduced into possession which has not been lost or abandoned or are in the course of being reduced into possession; but
- (2) Property shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as belonging to any person—
- (a) having the custody or control of it;

Harassment (Protection from Harassment Act 1997)

1.— Prohibition of harassment.

- (1) A person must not pursue a course of conduct—
- (a) which amounts to harassment of another, and
 - (b) which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the person whose course of conduct is in question ought to know that it amounts to or involves harassment of another if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct amounted to or involved harassment of the other.

7.— Interpretation of this group of sections.

- (2) References to harassing a person include alarming the person or causing the person distress.
- (3) A “course of conduct” must involve—
- (a) in the case of conduct in relation to a single person (see [section 1\(1\)](#)), conduct on at least two occasions in relation to that person