



The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018
Inspection proforma providing Breeding dogs

Premises Name

Officer Name

Date

Premises Address

**Operator: -
Telephone:**

**Person seen (If different from Operator): -
Email**

1. Total number of Breeding Bitches on the premises _____ Total number of stud dogs on premises _____
2. Number of Dogs living at premises not associated with breeding _____
3. Number of litters bred in the last 12 months _____
4. Number of suitable whelping facilities on site _____
5. Member of the Kennel Club Assured Breeders Scheme _____ Date of last ABS Visit _____

NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS TO WHICH THE LICENCE WILL RELATE _____

Dog Name	Breed	Microchip number	Sex	Date of Birth	Number of litters	Number caesarean	Address where the dog reside	Health testing

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Part A – General Conditions (Schedule 2 of the Regulations)

Condition	Guidance	Compliant YES / NO	Officer Notes
1.0 Licence Display 1.1 A copy of the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any premises used for the licensable activity.	<input type="checkbox"/> The address of the licensed premises must be displayed on the licence. <input type="checkbox"/> The licence must be displayed in a public-facing area of the premises such as the entrance or animal introduction area. In a home environment, the licence should be shown to any potential purchasers.		
1.2 The name of the licence holder followed by the number of the licence holder's licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any website used in respect of the licensable activity.			
2.0 Records 2.1 The licence holder must ensure that at any time all the records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are available for inspection by	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic records must be backed up		

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<p>an inspector in a visible and legible form or, where any such records are stored in electronic form, in a form from which they can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.</p> <p>2.2 The licence holder must keep all such records for at least three years beginning with the date on which the record was created.</p>			
<p>3.0 Use, number and type of animal</p> <p>3.1 No animals or types of animal other than those animals and types of animal specified in the licence may be used in relation to the relevant licensable activity.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> This licence only applies to breeding dogs. However, if there are welfare concerns relating to any other animals then the inspector should inform either the relevant person in the local authority, the police or suitable animal welfare organisation.</p>		
<p>3.2 The number of animals kept for the activity at any time must not exceed the maximum that is reasonable taking into account the facilities and staffing on any premises used for the licensable activity.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The licence must clearly state the total number of dogs on the premises that are kept for licensable breeding.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The total must include the number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding bitches • Stud dogs • Litters on site • Other dogs that are not in scope including pets, retired dogs and those that are under breeding age <p><input type="checkbox"/> If businesses keep more dogs for licensable breeding than the total number stated on the licence, they'd be in breach of the licence especially if they have not increased the number of staff that can care for the dogs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You should consider:</p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a licenced premises keeps other dogs that are not used for breeding • How many staff care for both dogs used and not used for breeding (for example, pets and retired dogs) that may impact facilities and staffing <p><input type="checkbox"/> Details of individual dogs should not be placed on the licence.</p>		
4.0 Staffing 4.1 Sufficient numbers of people who are competent for the purpose must be available to provide a level of care that ensures that the welfare needs of all the animals are met.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> If there's evidence that dogs' welfare is at risk, you should consider if the staffing levels are appropriate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the premises • The layout of the premises (including how many dogs are allowed in each separate area) • The type of dog (for example, breed, age, health status and needs) • Staff qualifications and experience • Advice from the local authority's vet • Use of part time or voluntary staff <p><input type="checkbox"/> Each member of staff should have 20 dogs or less to care for.</p>		
4.2 The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must have competence to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they are caring and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must train their staff, so they're able to carry out the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal welfare (including recognising poor welfare) • Animal handling • Animal behaviour • Cleanliness and hygiene 		

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<p><input type="checkbox"/> Training must be a minimum of an OFQUAL regulated level 2 qualification in a relevant subject, or clear evidence of knowledge and experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding and food preparation • Disease prevention and control • Recognition and first aid treatment of sick or injured animals <p><input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must keep a record of their staff's training.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Animals must be cared for by staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a formal qualification that's appropriate for the role they take, such as a Level 2 Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) regulated qualification • Show they have relevant experience which is sufficient for the role they take in the licensable activity <p><input type="checkbox"/> If there is not an accredited training course for an activity, businesses must provide other evidence of training (such as industry generated courses).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff who have taken an Ofqual regulated qualification must show that they have progressed with their study in a 12-month period. They must complete the qualification within 2 years.</p>		
<p>4.3 The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must review and update their training policy every year.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The review should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual appraisal 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned continued professional development • Recognition of any knowledge gaps <p><input type="checkbox"/> This applies to all staff including the licence holder.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff participation can be shown by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of the courses they are taking • Records of written or online learning • Keeping up to date with any research or developments for specific breeds • Annual appraisal documents <p><input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided.</p>		
Required higher standard for staffing	<p><input type="checkbox"/> One staff member should not be responsible for more than 10 adult dogs.</p>		
Optional higher standards for staffing	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must appoint a qualified behaviour expert and record all discussions that are had.</p>		
5.0 Suitable Environment 5.1 All areas, equipment and appliances to which the animals have access must present minimal risks of injury, illness and escape. They must be constructed in materials that are robust, safe and durable, in a good state of repair and well maintained.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> They must be constructed in materials that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust • Safe and durable • In a good state of repair • Well maintained <p><input type="checkbox"/> All outdoor fencing must be:</p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and rigid • Of a sufficient height to stop a dog jumping over • Kept in good repair • Designed in a way that prevents dogs from digging and escaping underneath it <p><input type="checkbox"/> If businesses use wire mesh around the dogs, they must make sure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diameter of the wire is not thinner than 2 millimetres (British Standard 14 gauge welded mesh) • The square mesh size is not bigger than 50 millimetres by 50 millimetres • The chain link is not bigger than 75 millimetres by 50 millimetres • Any holes, gaps or openings are small enough that a dog's head will not pass through or trap their limbs or body parts 		
Home Environment Guidance	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must maintain the inside and outside of their buildings to make sure they're in good condition. They must keep outside paths, gardens, exercise areas and general surroundings clean and presentable.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> They must also make sure there are no:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp edges • Projections • Rough edges • Other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog <p><input type="checkbox"/> If businesses use wood, they need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check it is good quality and continue maintaining it • Seal or over clad any damaged areas 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure exposed wood is smooth, treated and properly maintained to seal it from dirt and moisture • Treat all structural wood that's outside (such as fence posts) against wood rot – businesses should only use non toxic products <p><input type="checkbox"/> Standing water from cleaning or urine is unacceptable. Drains must remain unblocked, so liquids can run into them immediately.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drain covers in areas where dogs can go must remain safe and secure. They must be designed and located so that dogs do not get their toes or claws trapped.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> They must check that electrical sockets and appliances in the areas that the dogs can access are secure and are not damaged, so dogs do not catch their toes or claws on them.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must make sure all inside surfaces that the dogs can access are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaned regularly • Kept in good order • Smooth (wherever possible) • Water and dirt proof (where possible) <p><input type="checkbox"/> They must have safe floors for dogs to walk on that are not slippery.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Doors and windows leading outside must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure and prevent dogs from escaping • Strong enough to resist impact and scratching 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent injury (for example, from broken glass) • Lockable (staff must also be able to lock all gates) <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff who provide care for the dogs must have easy access to keys and any key codes in case of an emergency.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must make sure there are at least 2 secure physical barriers between a dog and any entrance or exit to avoid dogs escaping.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Each room used must have a securable, full height door for access and security. Internal doors must open inwards, so staff and dogs remain safe and reduce the risk of dogs escaping.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If this is not feasible, businesses must have a written procedure in place to keep staff safe. Doors to rooms must remain closed at night where appropriate. Each dog room must have a secure latch or other secure closing device.</p>		
Kennel Environment Guidance	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dog unit doors must open inwards to protect the health and safety of staff who are looking after the dogs. If this is not feasible, businesses must have a written procedure in place that demonstrates how they make sure staff stay safe.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Door openings must allow water and waste to pass through freely.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff must not leave access doors open.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The corridor must be at least 1.2 metres wide for kennels where there are facing dog units that staff access by an indoor corridor. If this is not feasible,</p>		

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	<p>businesses must show how they make sure staff stay safe (for example, the routes staff can follow to remove dogs from kennel units and where they can put dogs in the premises).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kennels and runs must open on to secure areas so dogs cannot escape from the premises. Businesses must not use these spaces as exercise areas.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Each unit must have a minimum headroom height of 2 metres. They must allow staff to access dogs and clean all parts of the unit safely. If this is not feasible, businesses must have a written procedure in place to keep staff safe.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New kennels must be built on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane.</p>		
<p>5.2 Animals must be kept at all times in an environment suitable to their species and condition (including health status and age) with respect to—</p> <p>(a) their behavioural needs,</p> <p>(b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature</p> <p>(c) the water quality (where relevant),</p> <p>(d) noise levels</p> <p>(e) light levels</p> <p>(f) ventilation.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be kept in areas where the temperature may cause them distress. The area where dogs sleep should be above an absolute minimum of 10°C and below a maximum of 26°C.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must provide additional local heating within the whelping enclosure for the first 10 days after birth.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be checked to see if they are too hot or too cold. If an individual dog is showing signs of heat or cold intolerance steps must be taken for its welfare. A dog must be able to move away from a direct source of heat or light.</p>		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Inside areas must be well ventilated to avoid excess humidity, but without creating excessive localised draughts. <input type="checkbox"/> Heaters and electrical equipment must not be placed where they could burn, electrocute or give an electric shock to a dog or human. They must not be placed where they can start a fire. Open fires and wood burners must have protection or fire guards in place. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be exposed to excessive noise. Dogs that may be affected by other dogs barking should stay in the quietest part of the premises. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must have exposure to natural light for at least some parts of the day.		
5.3 Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable	<input type="checkbox"/> Each occupied kennel must be cleaned at least daily. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be removed from the area while the kennels are cleaned. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs should be adequately groomed and have other routine care as needed, such as being dried after being outside in wet conditions and inspected for parasites.		
5.4 Where appropriate for the species, a toileting area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must have regular opportunities during the day for toileting. Each dog's individual needs should be taken into account. <input type="checkbox"/> Kennelled dogs must either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have direct and continuous access to a run for toileting • Be taken out of the kennel unit to toilet (for example during exercise) 		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> In a home environment, dogs will have access to a secure outside area for toileting. <input type="checkbox"/> Bitches must be allowed regular opportunities for toileting and exercise away from their puppies.		
5.5 Procedures must be in place to ensure accommodation and any equipment within it is cleaned as often as necessary and good hygiene standards are maintained. The accommodation must be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kennels (including outside runs) must be inspected daily and kept in a clean condition. Staff must follow the documented cleaning and disinfection procedures that are in place. <input type="checkbox"/> Kennels must be disinfected at least once a week and when occupancy changes. <input type="checkbox"/> Faeces must be removed from all areas at least twice a day (or more frequently if necessary). <input type="checkbox"/> Where a pest problem is identified, a pest control programme must be implemented.		
5.6 The animals must be transported and handled in a manner (including for example in relation to housing, temperature, ventilation and frequency) that protects them from pain, suffering, injury and disease.	<input type="checkbox"/> All animals must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. <input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must demonstrate that a suitable vehicle is available to transport the dogs. It does not have to be owned by the licence holder. <input type="checkbox"/> During transport, dogs must be suitably restrained to prevent injury using a dog crate, transport harness or dog guard. Dog crates need to be of adequate size to ensure that the dog can stand, lie down and turn around freely. Crates must be well ventilated and firmly secured. <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection or delivery of any new dogs.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be left in vehicles for unreasonable periods. They must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle where the temperature may risk the comfort and safety of the animal. The driver must think about whether it's necessary to transport animals when the temperature poses a risk. <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient breaks must be offered for water, food and the chance to go to the toilet. <input type="checkbox"/> If a dog needs to be transported for veterinary care, it must be transported in a way that does not cause further suffering. A vet should advise on whether a dog can be transported.		
5.7 All the animals must be easily accessible to staff and for inspection. There must be sufficient light for the staff to work effectively and observe the animals.	<input type="checkbox"/> This must be natural light where practical, but artificial light must be available. <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial lighting should only be used for between 10 and 12 hours per day. <input type="checkbox"/> Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight.		
5.8 All resources must be provided in a way (for example as regards. frequency, location and access points) that minimises competitive behaviour or the dominance of individual animals.	<input type="checkbox"/> Resources include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Water • Enrichment items • Resting and sleeping areas including dog beds <input type="checkbox"/> These items should number equal or greater than the number of dogs in any communal area. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be carefully monitored especially at feeding times.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Each weaned dog must have constant access to a non-slip water bowl. <input type="checkbox"/> Each bitch must have access to food that is not accessible to the puppies.		
5.9 The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.	<input type="checkbox"/> All dogs must be observed regularly throughout the day. The licence holder or responsible person must visit the dogs at regular intervals that are either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 hours or less during the working day (for example, 8am to 6pm) • As necessary for the individual health, safety and welfare of each dog 		
Required Higher Standards for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	<input type="checkbox"/> All individual dogs must be checked at least once at an appropriate interval during the out of hours period (6pm to 8am) by CCTV or in person. When there are litters, they must be checked in person. <input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must keep a record of all checks made during both normal hours and out of hours, including the date and time of each check. <input type="checkbox"/> The design and layout of the facility must give the dogs a choice of areas.		
Optional Higher Standards for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation must be a managed fixed or portable air system to maintain temperatures in all weathers. This can be an air conditioning unit or removable fans installed safely away from animals. <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must have a noise management plan in place that's proven to reduce noise for the dogs. Measures can include:		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down • Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness 		
6.0 Suitable Diet 6.1 The animals must be provided with a suitable diet in terms of quality, quantity and frequency. Any new feeds must be introduced gradually to allow the animals to adjust to them.	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult dogs must be fed at least once per day and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must have a diet that's appropriate to their: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Breed • Activity level • Stage in the breeding cycle <input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must keep a record of the type, quantity, frequency of food each dog receives. <input type="checkbox"/> During pregnancy and lactation, each bitch must have sufficient appropriate food to satisfy the demands being made upon her. <input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must be able to show how they manage the diet of pregnant bitches and have an appropriate procedure in place for doing so. <input type="checkbox"/> During lactation, the bitch must be closely monitored for signs of complications (such as eclampsia, mastitis). The feeding level required for the bitch after weaning will depend upon her body condition.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Where a proprietary food source is used, the manufacturer's guide must be followed. Veterinary advice must be sought if in doubt. <input type="checkbox"/> If there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, veterinary advice must be sought. <input type="checkbox"/> All breeders must have a plan for weaning puppies. <input type="checkbox"/> They must make sure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each puppy starts weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own • They provide each puppy with feed appropriate for its stage of development • Each puppy ingests the correct share of the feed provided • Initially offer food to puppies at weaning to 5 times a day <input type="checkbox"/> The initial diet may be liquid progressing to solid food over the ensuing period. Dog breeders must provide the transitional feeding schedule showing the day by day ratio if weaning puppies on to a different food.		
6.2 Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.	<input type="checkbox"/> If a dog does not eat through choice for longer than 24 hours, staff must seek veterinary advice. If there are specific concerns, veterinary advice must be sought earlier. <input type="checkbox"/> The general condition of the dogs must be observed. A vet must assess any dog that's displaying significant weight loss or gain and treat them as necessary.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly records of weight and Body Condition Scoring (BCS) must be kept to ensure the health of puppies and to allow any issues to be tracked. <input type="checkbox"/> Weight and BCS of adult dogs must be monitored to ensure they are healthy and any issues tracked. <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary advice must be sought if abnormal drinking patterns are observed.		
6.3 Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from contamination.	<input type="checkbox"/> Food bowls should be emptied and cleaned following feeding so that food, particularly wet food, is not left out until the next feeding time. <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration facilities for food storage must be provided. <input type="checkbox"/> Food must be stored away from risk of vermin and in cool, dry places.		
6.4 Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.	<input type="checkbox"/> Receptacles must be non-porous. <input type="checkbox"/> Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. If damaged they must be disposed of or fixed.		
6.5 Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh clean drinking water must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be multiple water bowls provided, so that all dogs have access to water.		
6.6 Where feed is prepared on the premises, there must be hygienic facilities for its preparation, including a working surface, hot and cold running water and storage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff must have access to a separate hand wash basin that has an adequate supply of hot and cold		

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	<p>water, so they can wash their hands. The basin must be connected to a suitable drainage system.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Soap and hygienic hand drying facilities must be available.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free at all times.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Receptacles for a dog's food and drink must not be used for any other purposes.</p>		
Required Higher Standards for Diet	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be fed twice a day. Each dog must have a feeding plan that balances feeding with food enrichment such as use of scatter feeders. Inspector must see the enrichment tools and plan for each dog.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A minimum of a week's supply of the puppies' current diet must be included when they go to their new home.</p>		
7.0 Monitoring of behaviour and training of animals 7.1 Active and effective environmental enrichment must be provided to the animals in inside and any outside environments.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A facility must create a written programme that shows how they provide an enriching environment both inside and outside.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The enrichment programme must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grooming • Socialisation • Play <p><input type="checkbox"/> All dogs must receive appropriate toys and feeding enrichment unless a vet advises otherwise.</p>		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Items must be checked daily to ensure they stay safe and must not be left with dogs when staff are not on the premises. <input type="checkbox"/> Competition between dogs must be avoided.		
7.2 For species whose welfare depends partly on exercise, opportunities to exercise which benefit the animals' physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities to exercise must involve at least one walk per day or access to a secure open space. <input type="checkbox"/> Consideration must be given when planning daily exercise to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life stage • Physical and mental health • Breed when planning daily exercise <input type="checkbox"/> A dog walker may walk no more than 6 dogs at the same time. The owner must consent to their dog being walked with others. Dogs must be familiarised with each other beforehand. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs that cannot be exercised must be given other forms of mental stimulation. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas. <input type="checkbox"/> The outdoor area must be cleared of all hazards after each use. Faeces must be picked up between dogs using an area. <input type="checkbox"/> Where artificial turf is used, it must be kept in good repair and a dog must not be able to eat it.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be able to get to the bins. The outdoor or garden area of the facility and any other areas that the dogs can access must be secure and safe. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not have unsupervised access to ponds, pools, wells and any other features that might pose a risk. <input type="checkbox"/> Puppies cannot be walked so will require at least 4 opportunities to engage in play and human interaction during the day.		
7.3 The animals' behaviour and any changes of behaviour must be monitored. Advice must be sought, as appropriate and without delay, from a veterinarian or, in the case of fish, any person competent to give such advice if adverse or abnormal behaviour is detected.	<input type="checkbox"/> All staff must be able to spot unusual behaviour, and in particular dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. <input type="checkbox"/> The behaviour of each dog must be monitored every day. Changes of behaviour must be recorded and the owner must be told if there are signs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffering • Stress • Fear • Aggression • Anxiety <input type="checkbox"/> Records of these assessments must be kept. <input type="checkbox"/> Advice must be available from a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist when it's necessary. <input type="checkbox"/> If a dog is showing signs of nerves, stress or fear, or is likely to, they should be taken somewhere suitable within the facility.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> The staff should pay particular attention to dogs that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Nervous • On medication <input type="checkbox"/> Where a dog shows signs of being nervous, stressed or fearful, steps must be taken to address this.		
7.4 Where used, training methods or equipment must not cause pain, suffering or injury.	<input type="checkbox"/> Training must be reward based – rewarding good behaviour and ignoring unwanted behaviour.		
7.5 All immature animals must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to— (a) learn how to interact with people, their own species and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and (b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities in their environment.	<input type="checkbox"/> From 3 weeks old, puppies must be habituated to events they are likely to encounter throughout their adult lives. This must include the sights and sounds in households (such as appliances) and differing surfaces to walk on. Introduction to novel sights and sounds must be gradual, so that puppies do not show a fearful response such as startling or withdrawal. <input type="checkbox"/> Puppies must also be introduced to a variety of people. Beneficial and positive contact can include grooming, exercise, play, petting and training as appropriate for the individual.		
Required Higher Standard for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	<input type="checkbox"/> There must be a clear plan setting out 2 forms of exercise per dog each working day for a minimum of 20 minutes each. There must be an alternative form of enrichment planned for dogs which cannot be exercised for veterinary reasons.		

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<p>8.0 Animal Handling and Interactions 8.1 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be competent in the appropriate handling of each animal to protect it from pain, suffering, injury or disease.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must always be handled humanely and in a way that is suitable for their individual needs. This is to minimise fear, stress, pain or distress. Dogs must never be punished so that they are frightened or behave badly.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anyone caring for the dogs must be competent to handle dogs correctly. They must be able to recognise and act upon undesirable behaviours.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A protocol must be in place for dealing with difficult dogs. This needs to include members of staff trained in dog handling and the use of appropriate equipment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There must be a range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device kept on site at all times.</p>		
<p>8.2 The animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals. No animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must be held in socially harmonious groups with a minimum of 2 (a pair) after pre-screening has been carried out to ensure no aggressive behaviour is shown.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs that show significant signs of fear, anxiety or aggression associated with contact with other dogs may be better housed and exercised separately, as long as they are provided with sufficient human contact. They must not be used for breeding. When dogs are kept separately, the reasons must be recorded in writing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A policy must be in place for monitoring the introduction of new dogs to other dogs in either domestic or kennel environments. This is to avoid stress to either the new or resident animals.</p>		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be muzzled to facilitate group or pair housing.		
8.3 The animals must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must interact with humans every day in a way that's of benefit to the individual dog. Puppies must be visited at frequent intervals as they need to be socialised. This must be a minimum of 4 times per day with 20 minutes of interaction per litter. <input type="checkbox"/> Animals should be encouraged, but never be forced to interact with people.		
9.0 Protection from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease 9.1 Written procedures must— (a) be in place and implemented covering— (i) feeding regimes, (ii) cleaning regimes, (iii) transportation(iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease, (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals, vi) the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of dead animals); (b) be in place covering the care of the animals following the suspension or revocation of the licence or during and following an emergency.	<input type="checkbox"/> The procedures must show how the licence holder will meet these conditions.		
9.2 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.			
9.3 Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.	<input type="checkbox"/> There must be facilities to isolate of animals that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sick • Injured • Infectious 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonably expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases <input type="checkbox"/> In a kennel environment, there must be isolation facilities for dogs with infectious diseases. <input type="checkbox"/> In a domestic environment, it must be demonstrated as to how a dog can be kept an appropriate distance from any litters of puppies or places where the litters go for 14 days. <input type="checkbox"/> If the isolation facility is at another location, such as a local veterinary practice, the licence holder must be able to show evidence that the location is prepared to provide such facilities (for example, a letter from the practice). <input type="checkbox"/> All staff must understand the procedures to prevent the spread of infectious disease between any infected animals and the other dogs. <input type="checkbox"/> If infectious disease is present on the whole premises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility must use barrier nursing procedures, and people trained in these • Staff should wear protective clothing and footwear (where applicable) and change these between enclosures • Equipment must be stored separately • Waste must be segregated <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs showing signs of infectious disease must not be allowed in any shared outside exercise area. 		
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Protective clothing and footwear must be worn when handling dogs in the isolation facility, and sanitation protocols adhered to. Separate feeding and water bowls, bedding and cleaning utensils must be stored in the isolation unit ready for immediate use. <input type="checkbox"/> Staff must check on dogs in isolation at least as often as other dogs. Unless a separate person is looking after them, dogs in isolation must be checked after all other dogs.		
9.4 All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread among the animals and people of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites.	<input type="checkbox"/> An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to show that dogs have current vaccinations against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canine parvovirus • Canine distemper • Canine adenovirus • Infectious canine hepatitis • Leptospirosis • Other relevant diseases <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination against other diseases such as kennel cough (bordetella bronchiseptica or canine parainfluenza virus) may be required. <input type="checkbox"/> A vet certificate of a recent protective titre test may be accepted instead of a booster vaccination. The certificate must state that it is valid for the current period. It is up to the licence holder to decide whether to have dogs vaccinated or titre tested. <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccines used must be licensed for use in the UK. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable.		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> If there's evidence of external parasites, the dog must be treated with a product authorised by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) and licensed to be used in the UK. <input type="checkbox"/> These parasites could be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleas • Ticks • Lice <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment must be discussed with a vet before administration.		
9.5 All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be stored and disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with any relevant legislation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog waste and soiled bedding must be put in a clearly marked bin. This must be emptied either daily or when full, whichever is sooner. Dog waste must be removed in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. <input type="checkbox"/> All dog waste must be stored away from areas where animals or food are kept.		
9.6 Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinarian or, in the case of fish, an appropriately competent person and the advice of that veterinarian or, in the case of fish, that competent person must be followed.	<input type="checkbox"/> If the facility's trained first aider suspects that a dog is ill or injured, a vet must be contacted immediately. Any instructions for treatment must be recorded. If there is an ongoing concern, the facility must seek veterinary advice.		
9.7 Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Only a vet or registered veterinary nurse under the direction of a vet can administer vaccinations. <input type="checkbox"/> Routine and documented treatment must be in place for internal and external parasites (adult dogs and		

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	<p>puppies must be wormed and given flea and tick treatment as appropriate).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All animals must receive appropriate vaccination, in accordance with their preventative health care plan as advised by the appointed vet. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever necessary. Vaccination courses must begin at the correct age.</p>		
9.8 The licence holder must register with a veterinarian with an appropriate level of experience in the health and welfare requirements of any animals specified in the licence and the contact details of that veterinarian must be readily available to all staff on the premises used for the licensable activity.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The vet must be in a reasonable travel distance from the premises. The vet's details must be displayed where they can be easily seen by all staff members.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Address • Telephone number • Out of hours telephone number 		
9.9 Prescribed medicines must be stored safely and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access, at the correct temperature, and used in accordance with the instructions of the veterinarian.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> All courses must be completed as per the advice given by the vet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A fridge must be available to store veterinary medicines which need to be kept at low temperatures.</p>		
9.10 Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinarian.			
9.11 Cleaning products must be suitable, safe and effective against pathogens that pose a risk to the animals. They must be used, stored and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning and disinfection products must be used as per the manufacturer's instructions. Disinfectant products must kill viruses as well as bacteria. Those using cleaning products must be competent in the safe</p>		

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<p>used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.</p>	<p>use of detergents and fluids. Cleaning products must be kept entirely out of the reach of animals.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use or disposed of.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate. This is to avoid pathogens that live in moist environments.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grooming equipment must be kept clean and in a good state of repair.</p>		
<p>9.12 No person may euthanise an animal except a veterinarian or a person who has been authorised by a veterinarian as competent for such purpose or</p> <p>—(a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose;</p> <p>(b) in the case of horses, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate, for such purpose.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Only a vet may euthanise a dog.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must be able to demonstrate which veterinary practice is to be called. They must keep a record of all euthanasia and the identity of the qualified vet that carried it out.</p>		
<p>9.13 All animals must be checked at least once daily or more regularly as necessary to check for any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour. Vulnerable animals must be checked more frequently.</p>			
<p>9.14 Any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour must be recorded and the advice and further advice (if necessary) of a veterinarian (or in the case of fish, of an appropriately competent person) must be sought and followed.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must record all observations. Records and any checklists must be made available to inspectors.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be monitored daily. Anything unusual must be recorded and acted upon.</p>		

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<p>10.0 Emergencies 10.1 A written emergency plan, acceptable to the local authority, must be in place, known and available to all the people on the premises used for the licensable activity, and followed where necessary to ensure appropriate steps are taken to protect all the people and animals on the premises in case of fire or in case of breakdowns for essential heating, ventilation and aeration or filtration systems or other emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Entrances and fire exits must be clear of obstructions at all times. <input type="checkbox"/> Suitable firefighting, prevention and detection equipment must be provided and maintained in good working order. Any buildings must have at least one working smoke detector (or other suitable fire detection system) installed in a suitable location on each separate level or floor of the property. There must be at least one carbon monoxide detector. <input type="checkbox"/> An emergency drill programme must be in place with annual testing, or as determined by fire risk assessments. All new members of staff must have an emergency drill as part of their induction program. <input type="checkbox"/> A first aid kit suitable for treatment of dogs must be kept on site. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be a plan to house the dogs should the premises become uninhabitable. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be a written policy in place for dealing with emergencies, including extremes of hot and cold temperatures and abnormal weather conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> All electrical installations must be installed by a qualified person and maintained in a safe condition. They should be placed where they do not present a risk. <input type="checkbox"/> All equipment must be maintained, kept in good repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be an effective contingency plan for: 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential heating • Ventilation • Aeration and filtration systems 		
10.2 The plan must include details of the emergency measures to be taken for the extrication of the animals should the premises become uninhabitable and an emergency telephone list that includes the fire service and police.			
10.3 External doors and gates must be lockable.			
10.4 A designated key holder with access to all animal areas must at all times be within reasonable travel distance of the premises and available to attend in an emergency.	<input type="checkbox"/> A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be no more than 30 minutes travelling time. <input type="checkbox"/> In a non-domestic setting, an emergency contact must be displayed on the outside of the premises.		
Optional Higher Standard for Emergencies	<input type="checkbox"/> A competent person must be on site at all times.		

Part B – Specific conditions: (Schedule 6, of the Regulations)

1.0 Advertisements and sales 1.1 The licence holder must not advertise or offer for sale a dog (a) that was not bred by the licence holder (b) anywhere other than from the premises where it was born and reared under the licence (c) otherwise than to (i) a person who holds a licence for the activity described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1	<input type="checkbox"/> The complete sales route from birth to sale must be clear. The inspector must see how and where puppies are bred, born, reared and kept until sale. The inspector must also see what potential buyers are shown including the details of mating. <input type="checkbox"/> To demonstrate breeding, the licence holder's involvement in the complete reproductive route from conception and gestation to birth must be evident. The inspector must see		
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<p>(ii) a keeper of a pet shop in Wales who is licensed under the Pet Animals Act 1951 to keep the shop, knowing or believing that the person who buys it intends to sell it or intends it to be sold by any other person.</p>	<p>details of the matings and both parents, including where this may have occurred on other premises.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Licence holders may provide other supporting evidence such as, photographs, microchip and veterinary records to show that they housed and cared for the animal and its mother for the first 8 weeks of its life.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There must not be more litters than the number of breeding bitches referenced in the licence for that premises at any one time.</p>		
<p>1.2 Any advertisement for the sale of a dog must (a) include the number of the licence holder's licence (b) specify the local authority that issued the licence (c) include a recognisable photograph of the dog being advertised (d) display the age of the dog being advertised.</p>			
<p>1.3 The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with a dog are suitable for it.</p>			
<p>1.4 The licence holder and all staff must ensure that the purchaser is informed of the age, sex and veterinary record of the dog being sold.</p>			
<p>1.5 No puppy aged under 8 weeks may be sold or permanently separated from its biological mother</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must remain with their mother for the first 8 weeks of life unless the mother dies or there is a health risk to the puppy or its littermates or the mother from remaining with her. Where necessary, a vet may certify that it is in the best interests of the animal to be removed earlier.</p>		

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1.6 A puppy may only be shown to a prospective purchaser if it is together with its biological mother.	<input type="checkbox"/> Puppies must be seen interacting with the mother and any siblings.		
1.7 Sub-paragraphs (5) and (6) do not apply if separation of the puppy from its biological mother is necessary for the health or welfare of the puppy, other puppies from the same litter or its biological mother.	<input type="checkbox"/> In the event of the mother's death before the puppy is sold, or if her health or that of the puppy would be compromised by interacting with each other, this must be documented in the records and explained to the buyer. <input type="checkbox"/> Buyers must be able to access the environment in which the mother and her puppies are kept.		
Required Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	<input type="checkbox"/> The breeder will ensure all breeding stock or puppies are recorded in the UK with a registration organisation which must make available record of parent or lineage including coefficient of inbreeding and record of health screening test results.		
Optional Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	<input type="checkbox"/> The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Microchip number • Registration body (if applicable) • Details of any inherited diseases that the breed is prone to • Any screening tests 		
2.0 Suitable Environment 2.1 Each dog must have access to a sleeping area which is free from draughts and an exercise area.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs kept in domestic premises must have free access to more than one room. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must have access to an outside exercise area. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs kept in a kennel environment will have an adjoining run or secure outside space.		

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<p>2.2 Each dog must be provided with sufficient space to (a) stand on its hind legs, (b) lie down fully stretched out, (c) wag its tail, (d) walk, and (e) turn around without touching another dog or the walls of the sleeping area</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Minimum kennel sizes must be increased depending on the size and number of dogs. The minimum area is per non-whelping adult dog with each additional dog requiring additional space per animal.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Min area</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Additional area per additional dog</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dogs less than 5kg</td> <td>4m²</td> <td>0.5m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs between 5 to 10Kg</td> <td>4m²</td> <td>1m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs between 10 to 15Kg</td> <td>4m²</td> <td>1.5m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs between 15 to 20Kg</td> <td>4m²</td> <td>2m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs over 20Kg</td> <td>8m²</td> <td>4m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs over 30Kg</td> <td colspan="2">These sizes must be scaled up accordingly and must be proportionate</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bitches with litters must be provided with double this space allowance.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Puppies must be housed in litter groups but must be able to move away from litter mates if they wish to.</p>		Min area	Additional area per additional dog	Dogs less than 5kg	4m ²	0.5m ²	Dogs between 5 to 10Kg	4m ²	1m ²	Dogs between 10 to 15Kg	4m ²	1.5m ²	Dogs between 15 to 20Kg	4m ²	2m ²	Dogs over 20Kg	8m ²	4m ²	Dogs over 30Kg	These sizes must be scaled up accordingly and must be proportionate			
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<p>2.3 The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area.</p>																								

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2.4 Part or all of the exercise area must be outdoors.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must have constant access to shade and shelter so they can avoid extremes of weather.		
2.5 There must be a separate whelping area for each breeding bitch to whelp in which contains a suitable bed for whelping.	<input type="checkbox"/> In a kennel environment, the whelping bed must be raised off the floor and with sides high enough to prevent newborn puppies from falling out. The bed must contain sufficient bedding, so the bitch has a soft surface that absorbs any liquids from whelping. The bed must be constructed of easily cleanable and waterproof material. It must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between litters. <input type="checkbox"/> Bitches must be moved to their whelping housing 60 days after mating or sooner if signs of imminent whelping are shown. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be access to the whelping area without disturbing other dogs. <input type="checkbox"/> Where a bitch is whelped in a domestic environment it is acceptable for a temporary disposable covering to be used.		
2.6 Each whelping area must be maintained at an appropriate temperature (between and including 26 and 28 degrees centigrade) and include an area which allows the breeding bitch to move away from heat spots.	<input type="checkbox"/> The temperature must be carefully monitored.		
2.7 Each dog must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.			
2.8 A separate bed must be provided for each adult dog.	<input type="checkbox"/> Each dog must have a clean dry bed and bedding material. <input type="checkbox"/> Any bedding material used must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non toxic • Absorbent • Non allergenic 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Padded so as not to cause injury <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding material must be cleaned or disposed of in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. <input type="checkbox"/> The bed must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to clean and disinfect • Away from draughts • Free from hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding material must be non-irritant and dry, and used in sufficient amounts to provide the necessary comfort and warmth. Examples of suitable bedding material include blankets or quilted dog bedding. <input type="checkbox"/> A dog must not be left without bedding. Soft bedding materials must be provided and adapted if necessary for old, young or infirm dogs to help regulate their body temperature. 		
2.9 No puppy aged under eight weeks may be transported without its biological mother except— (a) if a veterinarian agrees for health or welfare reasons that it may be so transported (b) in an emergency.			
2.10 No breeding bitch may be transported later than 54 days after the date of successful mating except to a veterinarian.	<input type="checkbox"/> Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.		
2.11 No breeding bitch may be transported earlier than 48 hours after whelping except to a	<input type="checkbox"/> Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.		

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veterinarian where it is not otherwise practicable or appropriate for that person to attend to the bitch.			
2.12 Each dog's sleeping area must be clean, comfortable, warm and free from draughts.			
2.13 In this paragraph, "exercise area" means a secure area where dogs may exercise and play.			
3.0 Suitable Diet 3.1 Staff must (a) ensure that each puppy starts weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own (b) provide each breeding bitch with feed appropriate to its needs (c) provide each puppy with feed appropriate for its stage of development (d) ensure that each puppy ingests the correct share of the feed provided.			
4.0 Monitoring of behaviour and training 4.1 The licence holder must implement and be able to demonstrate use of a documented socialisation and habituation programme for the puppies.	<input type="checkbox"/> The facility must have in place an adequate programme to socialise puppies and prepare them for life in the environment they will live in. Procedures must be available so that all staff know how to appropriately socialise puppies. <input type="checkbox"/> If bitches are anxious or aggressive when their puppies are approached, this programme must be gradual. <input type="checkbox"/> Puppies must be handled regularly from shortly after birth for short periods (for example, gently picking up and examining) to make sure they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get used to human contact • Can be examined for signs of disease 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are feeding properly <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet training of puppies must be started before sale. <input type="checkbox"/> Harsh handling or potentially painful or frightening equipment must not be used. 		
4.2 Each dog must be provided with toys or feeding enrichment (or both) unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Food provision can be used to enhance enrichment (for example, through the use of devices that increase the time and effort taken to access food). These could be puzzle feeders, activity balls or stuffed rubber toys as examples. <input type="checkbox"/> Where dogs are kept in pairs or larger groups, more devices must be available than the number of dogs. Their use must be supervised carefully to identify where any undesirable behaviour occurs. <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs that show undesirable behaviour when feeding (or when provided with food based enrichment) must be separated from other dogs prior to the next feed. 		
4.3 Except in the circumstances mentioned in sub-paragraph (4), all adult dogs must be exercised at least twice daily away from their sleeping area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There needs to be various options for exercise (such as, a secure exercise space or on-lead walk). <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant and lactating bitches will require frequent opportunities to toilet with short gentle exercise. Consideration must be given to bitches who have given birth in the last 48 hours, so they can have access to short toilet breaks. 		
4.4 Where a veterinarian has advised against exercising a dog, the dog must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Walks must be replaced with 2 extra periods of human interaction during the day using grooming or toys or play. <input type="checkbox"/> Toys will ideally be on a rotation so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their preferences for different toys can be established 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress is minimised 		
4.5 Any equipment that a dog is likely to be in contact with and any toy provided must not pose a risk of pain, suffering, disease or distress to the dog and must be correctly used.	<input type="checkbox"/> All toys must be inspected and cleaned in between each usage. Damaged toys must be disposed of. <input type="checkbox"/> Any equipment used to walk a dog must protect its welfare and must be correctly fitted and used.		
5.0 Housing with or apart from other dogs 5.1 Each adult dog must be provided with opportunities for social contact with other dogs where such contact benefits the dogs' welfare.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dogs must not be kept separate from other dogs where possible. Mothers and puppies must be kept together in a kennel area of sufficient size for their sole occupancy, with a divider that allows the mother space away from the puppies. <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities must be available to securely separate male dogs from bitches in season to avoid frustration.		
5.2 Each adult dog must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.			
5.3 Procedures must be in place for dealing with dogs that show abnormal behaviour.	<input type="checkbox"/> These procedures will include people competent in understanding and handling difficult dogs and the use of appropriate equipment. Professional advice must be sought as necessary and any advice applied.		
5.4 There must be an area within each sleeping area in which dogs can avoid seeing people and other dogs outside the sleeping area if they so choose.	<input type="checkbox"/> The design and layout of kennels must allow dogs to control how often they can see their surroundings and dogs in other kennels (and be seen). It must also minimise the number of dogs that staff disturb when removing any individual dog and make sure staff remain safe when passing other dogs. <input type="checkbox"/> There must be a place where a dog can hide to avoid seeing other dogs (and being seen by other dogs). <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs can hide in:		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blankets • Crates • Beds with high sides or screens 		
6.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease			
6.1 All dogs for sale must be in good health.			
6.2 Any dog with a condition which is likely to affect materially its quality of life must not be moved, transferred or offered for sale but may be moved to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility if required until it has recovered.			
6.3 The licence holder must ensure that no bitch (a) is mated if aged less than 12 months (b) gives birth to more than one litter of puppies in a 12 month period; (c) gives birth to more than six litters of puppies in total (d) is mated if she has had two litters delivered by caesarean section.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mating must not begin until the appropriate time after the previous mating. <input type="checkbox"/> Breeders must not permit mating of any bitch beyond her sixth litter		
6.4 The licence holder must ensure that each puppy is microchipped and registered to the licence holder before it is sold.	<input type="checkbox"/> The animal must be microchipped in accordance with the current legislation. The breeder must be registered as the first keeper.		
6.5 No dog may be kept for breeding if it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of its genotype, phenotype or state of health that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on	<input type="checkbox"/> Licence holders must take all reasonable steps to check that the dogs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have good physical health 		

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<p>its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have good genetic health • Have a good temperament • Can see • Breathe normally • Are physically fit • Can exercise freely <p><input type="checkbox"/> Licence holders must be aware of any health risks that may be specific to that type or breed. Where appropriate, veterinary advice on the suitability of an animal for breeding must be sought.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dogs that have required surgery to rectify an exaggerated conformation that has caused adverse welfare, or requires lifelong medication, must not be bred from.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bitches that have had 2 litters delivered by caesarean section must not be bred from.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The prospective purchaser must be provided with written guidance on any relevant conformation issues, including how to manage them in the relevant literature handed over with each sale.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Temperament can be an inherited trait and must be taken into consideration when selecting breeding stock. Licence holders must not breed from stock which shows fear or aggression.</p>		
<p>6.6 The health, safety and welfare of each dog must be checked at the start and end of every day and at least every four hours during the daytime.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> All dogs must be observed regularly throughout the day. The licence holder or responsible person must visit the dogs at regular intervals of no more than 4 hours apart during the day (for example, starting at 8am until 6pm), or as necessary for the individual health, safety and welfare of each dog.</p>		

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6.7 Breeding bitches must be adequately supervised during whelping and the licence holder must keep a record of (a) the date and time of birth of each puppy (b) each puppy's sex, colour and weight (c) placentae passed, (d) the number of puppies in the litter (e) any other significant events.	<input type="checkbox"/> Puppies must be checked for birth defects and medical conditions. The buyer must be aware of any defects and conditions.		
6.8 The licence holder must keep a record of each puppy sale including (a) the microchip number of the puppy, (b) the date of the sale (c) the age of the puppy on that date.			
6.9 The licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding dog (a) its name (b) its sex (c) its microchip and database details (d) its date of birth (e) the postal address where it normally resides (f) its breed or type (g) its description (h) date or dates of any matings, whether or not successful (i) details of its biological mother and biological father (j) details of any veterinary treatment it has received (k) the date and cause of its death (where applicable).			
6.10 In addition to the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (7), the licence holder must keep a			

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<p>record of the following in relation to each breeding bitch</p> <p>(a) the number of matings,</p> <p>(b) its age at the time of each mating</p> <p>(c) the number of its litters</p> <p>(d) the date or dates on which it has given birth</p> <p>(e) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any</p>			
<p>6.11 Unless the licence holder keeps the dog as a pet, the licence holder must make arrangements for any dog no longer required for breeding to be appropriately rehomed.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Breeders have a responsibility to care for their animals and must be able to document how puppies that do not sell, or bitches and dogs that are no longer able to breed, are cared for or rehomed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If any animal is deemed unsuitable for breeding, and the owner of the animal is unwilling or unable to keep it as a domestic pet, then they must be rehomed to an appropriate environment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The decision to proceed with euthanasia must only be taken for health or behaviour reasons. Only someone suitably medically and behaviourally qualified (such as, their vet) can make that decision.</p>		
<p>6.12 A preventative healthcare plan agreed with the veterinarian with whom the licence holder has registered under paragraph 9(8) of Schedule 2 must be implemented.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The facility's appointed vet must be consulted and a written health plan provided.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Internal and external parasite control • Monitoring of weight • Body condition score 		

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6.13 The licence holder must keep a record of any preventative or curative healthcare (or both) given to each dog.			
6.14 Where any other activity involving animals is undertaken on the premises, it must be kept entirely separate from the area where the activity of breeding dogs takes place.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other activities involving animals must be undertaken in a separate building.		
Required Higher Standards for Protecting Dogs from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease	<input type="checkbox"/> All bitches must be at least 18 months old before they are used for mating. <input type="checkbox"/> A bitch must not be mated if she is 8 years of age or older. <input type="checkbox"/> A bitch must not give birth to more than four litters of puppies in total. <input type="checkbox"/> A bitch must not be bred from if they have had one caesarean. <input type="checkbox"/> Licence holders must test all breeding stock for hereditary disease using the accepted and scientifically validated health screening schemes relevant to their breed or type. They must carefully evaluate all test results and follow any breeding advice issued under each scheme prior to breeding. <input type="checkbox"/> No mating must take place if the test results indicate that it is likely to produce health or welfare problems in the offspring or affect negatively the relevant breeding strategy (or both). <input type="checkbox"/> Surgery to correct exaggerated conformation must be reported to the registration organisation. <input type="checkbox"/> A vet must check each puppy before sale. Proof of the check must be held and available to the puppy buyer. <input type="checkbox"/> A puppy contract must be used, which must include undertakings and warranties around health, vaccinations and		

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	socialisation carried out by the seller prior to sale, and also make clear the responsibilities of the buyer relative to the dog. This must then give both parties confidence that a transaction has taken place in good faith.		
Optional Higher Standards for Protecting Dogs from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease	<input type="checkbox"/> The licence holder must make sure that the microchipping database is amended with the puppy buyer's details. <input type="checkbox"/> No bitch must be intentionally mated when the Coefficient of Inbreeding (Col) of the puppies would exceed the breed average or 12.5% (if no breed average exists as measured from a minimum 5 generation pedigree).		

<u>Higher standards (Required)</u>	<u>Standards Met Yes/No</u>
One staff member should not be responsible for more than 10 adult dogs.	
All individual dogs must be checked at least once at an appropriate interval during the out of hours period (6pm to 8am) by CCTV or in person. When there are litters, they must be checked in person.	
The licence holder must keep a record of all checks made during both normal hours and out of hours, including the date and time of each check.	
The design and layout of the facility must give the dogs a choice of areas.	
Dogs must be fed twice a day. Each dog must have a feeding plan that balances feeding with food enrichment such as use of scatter feeders. Inspector must see the enrichment tools and plan for each dog.	
A minimum of a week's supply of the puppies' current diet must be included when they go to their new home.	
There must be a clear plan setting out 2 forms of exercise per dog each working day for a minimum of 20 minutes each. There must be an alternative form of enrichment planned for dogs which cannot be exercised for veterinary reasons.	

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The breeder will ensure all breeding stock or puppies are recorded in the UK with a registration organisation which must make available record of parent or lineage including coefficient of inbreeding and record of health screening test results.	
All bitches must be at least 18 months old before they are used for mating. (NOTE KENNEL CLUB ABS IS 1 YEAR UNLESS THERE IS A BREED SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT)	
A bitch must not be mated if she is 8 years of age or older.	
A bitch must not give birth to more than four litters of puppies in total.	
A bitch must not be bred from if they have had one caesarean. (NOTE KENNEL CLUB ABS IS 2 CAESAREANS)	
Licence holders must test all breeding stock for hereditary disease using the accepted and scientifically validated health screening schemes relevant to their breed or type. They must carefully evaluate all test results and follow any breeding advice issued under each scheme prior to breeding.	
No mating must take place if the test results indicate that it is likely to produce health or welfare problems in the offspring or affect negatively the relevant breeding strategy (or both).	
Surgery to correct exaggerated conformation must be reported to the registration organisation.	
A vet must check each puppy before sale. Proof of the check must be held and available to the puppy buyer.	
A puppy contract must be used, which must include undertakings and warranties around health, vaccinations and socialisation carried out by the seller prior to sale, and also make clear the responsibilities of the buyer relative to the dog. This must then give both parties confidence that a transaction has taken place in good faith.	
Higher Standards (Optional) 50% required	Standards met Yes / No
A competent person must be on site at all times.	
Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification.	
Ventilation must be a managed fixed or portable air system to maintain temperatures in all weathers. This can be an air conditioning unit or removable fans installed safely away from animals.	
Businesses must have a noise management plan in place that's proven to reduce noise for the dogs. Measures can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down 	



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• Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness	
The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Microchip number • Registration body (if applicable) • Details of any inherited diseases that the breed is prone to • Any screening tests 	
The licence holder must make sure that the microchipping database is amended with the puppy buyer's details.	
No bitch must be intentionally mated when the Coefficient of Inbreeding (Col) of the puppies would exceed the breed average or 12.5% (if no breed average exists as measured from a minimum 5 generation pedigree).	

Does the Business meet minimum standards Yes / No	Minimum Standards that have not been met - (These are minor failings for renewals) New applicants must meet ALL the minimum standards

		Low (Score1)	High (Score 2)	Score	Officer Comments
Compliance History - inspections		Documented evidence from formal inspections over the previous three years reveal consistent	Formal inspections over the previous three years reveal some degree of non-compliance that has required the intervention of the inspector for the		

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		and high levels of compliance in terms of welfare standards and risk management.	business to ultimately recognise and address these. More serious breaches would attract other enforcement action: suspension, revocation, prosecution.		
Compliance History – follow up action		No evidence of follow-up action by local authority in the last year apart from providing the licence holder with a copy of the inspection report, or sending them a letter identifying some minor, administrative areas for improvement (e.g. minor record keeping issues).	Follow up action by the local authority, such as sending them letters, triggered by low level non-compliance that is not addressed, or the business does not recognise the significance of the need to address the non-compliance.		
Compliance History – re-inspection		No re-inspection necessary (apart from standard unannounced inspection) before next planned licence inspection / renewal	Re-inspection necessary to ensure compliance.		
Complaint History – complaints to the LA		No complaints received direct to the LA that are justified in relation to welfare standards or procedural issues during the previous three years.	Low level substantiated complaints identifying concerns over the business / licence holder have been received within the previous three years.		

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Complaint History – complaints to the business		Licence holder records and documents any feedback received directly, in order to demonstrate compliance and willingness to address issues, and can provide evidence of this.	Licence holder does not record feedback received directly or show willingness to address any issues identified.		
Appreciation of welfare standards - enrichment		Sound understanding by the licence holder of relevant environmental enrichment applicable to the activity (guided by expert advice), with demonstrated implementation.	Little environmental enrichment present, inconsistently used and its importance not understood or really valued.		
Appreciation of hazards / risks		Licence holder clearly understands their role and responsibilities under the legislation. Hazards to both staff and animals clearly understood, properly controlled and reviewed with supporting evidence where applicable.	Licence holder not fully engaged with their role/responsibilities, lacks time to fulfil role, no system for review and reassessment of hazards to both animals and staff.		

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Appreciation of hazards / risks - maintenance		A suitably planned maintenance, repair and replacement program for infrastructure and equipment is in place.	No planned maintenance program. Building, installations and equipment allowed to deteriorate before action is implemented.		
Appreciation of hazards / risks – knowledge and experience		Staff have specialist and appropriate knowledge of the taxa / species that are kept. There is sufficient staff, time and resource for daily, adequate routine monitoring, evidenced through records and staff rotas.	Key staff lack experience / knowledge of the species. Staff appear overburdened and / or unsupported by management, corners being cut.		
Appreciation of hazards / risks – dealing with issues		Clear defined roles / responsibilities of staff, with clear processes for reporting and addressing any identified issues.	Lack of any process, or ownership and responsibility within the business to identify and deal with issues.		
Welfare management procedures – written procedures		Written procedures / policies clearly documented, implemented and reviewed appropriately.	Limited written procedures / policies. No overall strategic control or direction.		

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Welfare management procedures – supervision of staff		Appropriate supervision of staff evident where applicable.	Inadequate supervision of staff evident on inspection or from the training records.		
Welfare management procedures – record keeping		All required records maintained and made available.	Poor standard of record keeping, records out of date or appear to be being manufactured – relevance of records not appreciated.		
Welfare management procedures - training		Planned training programme for staff to review and assess competency, with documented training records.	Little or no evidence of relevant training or system for review and reassessment.		
TOTAL SCORE					

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Scoring Matrix		Welfare Standards		
		Minor Failings (existing business that are failing to meet minimum standards)	Minimum Standards (as laid down in the schedules and guidance)	Higher Standards (as laid down in the guidance)
Risk	Low Risk	1 Star 1yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 12 month period	3 Star 2yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 24 month period	5 Star 3yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 36 month period
	Higher Risk	1 Star 1yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 12 month period	2 Star 1yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 12 month period	4 Star 2yr licence Min 1 unannounced visit within 24 month period

Score of 17 or less = Low risk.
Score of 18 or more = Higher risk.

STAR RATING TO GO ON LICENCE	
LENGTH OF LICENCE	

(Note – No new business can be allocated a 1star / 1 year licence as they must meet all the minimum standards)