



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

Premises Name Sattlery Labradors

Officer Name

Date 28th February 2023

Premises Address

Operator: -
Telephone:

Person seen (If different from Operator): -
Email

1. Total number of Breeding Bitches on the premises __3__ Total number of stud dogs on premises __0__
 2. Number of Dogs living at premises not associated with breeding __2__
 3. Number of litters bred in the last 12 months _____ 1 _____
 4. Number of suitable whelping facilities on site _____ 1 whelping bitch at the time _____
 5. Member of the Kennel Club Assured Breeders Scheme _____ No _____ Date of last ABS Visit _____
- NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS TO WHICH THE LICENCE WILL RELATE _____ 5 dogs 1 whelping bitch at the time.

STAR RATING TO GO ON LICENCE	5star
LENGTH OF LICENCE	3year

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



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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.	☐ The address of the licensed premises must be displayed on the licence. ☐ 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.	Y	In the front room
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.		Y	Aware
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 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. 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.	☐ Electronic records must be backed up	Y	Hardcopy



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3.0 Use, number and type of animal 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.	☐ 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.	Y	No other pets
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.	☐ The licence must clearly state the total number of dogs on the premises that are kept for licensable breeding. ☐ The total must include the number of: • 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 ☐ 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. ☐ You should consider: • 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	Y	5 dogs and 1 whelping bitch at the time.



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	☐ Details of individual dogs should not be placed on the licence.		
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.	☐ If there's evidence that dogs' welfare is at risk, you should consider if the staffing levels are appropriate. ☐ You should take into account: • 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 ☐ Each member of staff should have 20 dogs or less to care for.	Y	No staff, [REDACTED]
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.	☐ Businesses must train their staff, so they're able to carry out the following tasks: • Animal welfare (including recognising poor welfare) • Animal handling • Animal behaviour • Cleanliness and hygiene • Feeding and food preparation • Disease prevention and control	Y	Manual available



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☐ Training must be a minimum of an OFQUAL regulated level 2 qualification in a relevant subject, or clear evidence of knowledge and experience.	• Recognition and first aid treatment of sick or injured animals ☐ The licence holder must keep a record of their staff's training. ☐ Animals must be cared for by staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence. ☐ Staff must either: • 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 ☐ If there is not an accredited training course for an activity, businesses must provide other evidence of training (such as industry generated courses). ☐ 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.		
4.3 The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff.	☐ Businesses must review and update their training policy every year.	Y	is enrolled in the level 3 canine care, behaviour and welfare.



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	☐ The review should include: • An annual appraisal • Planned continued professional development • Recognition of any knowledge gaps ☐ This applies to all staff including the licence holder. ☐ Staff participation can be shown by: • 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 ☐ Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided.		
Required higher standard for staffing	☐ One staff member should not be responsible for more than 10 adult dogs.	Y	
Optional higher standards for staffing	☐ Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification. ☐ Businesses must appoint a qualified behaviour expert and record all discussions that are had.	N N	
5.0 Suitable Environment	☐ They must be constructed in materials that are: • Robust	Y	Dogs live in house, no external kennel. Outside



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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.	• Safe and durable • In a good state of repair • Well maintained ☐ All outdoor fencing must be: • 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 ☐ If businesses use wire mesh around the dogs, they must make sure: • 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		there is an isolation area in the back area of the garage. House well maintained
Home Environment Guidance	☐ 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.	Y	No sharp, rough edges or projection seen on the day of the inspection.



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	☐ They must also make sure there are no: • Sharp edges • Projections • Rough edges • Other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog ☐ If businesses use wood, they need to: • Check it is good quality and continue maintaining it • Seal or over clad any damaged areas • 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 ☐ Standing water from cleaning or urine is unacceptable. Drains must remain unblocked, so liquids can run into them immediately. ☐ 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. ☐ They must check that electrical sockets and appliances in the areas that the dogs can access		Garden fence secure, each room has a full high door. Window have latches and provide good airflow. No trailing cables and socket are secure.
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	are secure and are not damaged, so dogs do not catch their toes or claws on them. ☐ Businesses must make sure all inside surfaces that the dogs can access are: • Cleaned regularly • Kept in good order • Smooth (wherever possible) • Water and dirt proof (where possible) ☐ They must have safe floors for dogs to walk on that are not slippery. ☐ Doors and windows leading outside must be: • Secure and prevent dogs from escaping • Strong enough to resist impact and scratching • Prevent injury (for example, from broken glass) • Lockable (staff must also be able to lock all gates) ☐ Staff who provide care for the dogs must have easy access to keys and any key codes in case of an emergency. ☐ Businesses must make sure there are at least 2 secure physical barriers between a dog and any entrance or exit to avoid dogs escaping. ☐ Each room used must have a securable, full height door for access and security. Internal doors		
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	must open inwards, so staff and dogs remain safe and reduce the risk of dogs escaping. ☐ 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.		
Kennel Environment Guidance	☐ 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. ☐ Door openings must allow water and waste to pass through freely. ☐ Staff must not leave access doors open. ☐ 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, 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). ☐ 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.	N/A	



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	☐ 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. ☐ New kennels must be built on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane.		
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— (a) their behavioural needs, (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature (c) the water quality (where relevant), (d) noise levels (e) light levels (f) ventilation.	☐ 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. ☐ Businesses must provide additional local heating within the whelping enclosure for the first 10 days after birth. ☐ 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. ☐ Inside areas must be well ventilated to avoid excess humidity, but without creating excessive localised draughts. ☐ 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	Y Y Y Y Y	House central heating and fans available. Heat matt, and extra oil radiator.



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	fires and wood burners must have protection or fire guards in place. ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs must have exposure to natural light for at least some parts of the day.	Y Y	
5.3 Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable	☐ Each occupied kennel must be cleaned at least daily. ☐ Dogs must be removed from the area while the kennels are cleaned. ☐ 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.	Y Y	Cleaning procedures
5.4 Where appropriate for the species, a toileting area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.	☐ Dogs must have regular opportunities during the day for toileting. Each dog's individual needs should be taken into account. ☐ Kennelled dogs must either: • Have direct and continuous access to a run for toileting	Y	Access to the garden for toileting.



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	stand, lie down and turn around freely. Crates must be well ventilated and firmly secured. ☐ Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection or delivery of any new dogs. ☐ 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. ☐ Sufficient breaks must be offered for water, food and the chance to go to the toilet. ☐ 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.	Y Y Y Y	
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.	☐ This must be natural light where practical, but artificial light must be available. ☐ Artificial lighting should only be used for between 10 and 12 hours per day. ☐ Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight.	Y	Natural and artificial light throughout the house.
5.8 All resources must be provided in a way (for example as regards. frequency, location and access points) that minimises competitive	☐ Resources include, but are not limited to: • Food	Y	All dogs are fed in the same room, each dog has its own bowls.



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	☐ 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.	Y	
Optional Higher Standards for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	☐ 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: • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down • Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness	Y N	Fan available. Air conditioning in the car.
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.	☐ Adult dogs must be fed at least once per day and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. ☐ Dogs must have a diet that's appropriate to their: • Age • Breed • Activity level	Y	Feeding done on the base of the weight and stage of life. Millies wolfheart is the dry food used.



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	• Stage in the breeding cycle		
	☐ The licence holder must keep a record of the type, quantity, frequency of food each dog receives.	Y	If there are any concern regarding feeding [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will contact the expert and records are kept of the conversation and records of the quantity for each dog. Specific food for pregnancy and lactation and puppy when transition from milk to feed.
	☐ During pregnancy and lactation, each bitch must have sufficient appropriate food to satisfy the demands being made upon her.		
	☐ 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.		
	☐ 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.	Y	
	☐ Where a proprietary food source is used, the manufacturer's guide must be followed. Veterinary advice must be sought if in doubt.	Y	
	☐ If there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, veterinary advice must be sought.		
	☐ All breeders must have a plan for weaning puppies.	Y	
	☐ They must make sure that:		
	• Each puppy starts weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own		



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	• 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 ☐ 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.		Programme available and records too.
6.2 Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.	☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Weight and BCS of adult dogs must be monitored to ensure they are healthy and any issues tracked.	Y	Dog file is used to record events in the dog life. Diary.



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	☐ 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.	☐ Food bowls should be emptied and cleaned following feeding so that food, particularly wet food, is not left out until the next feeding time. ☐ Refrigeration facilities for food storage must be provided. ☐ Food must be stored away from risk of vermin and in cool, dry places.	Y	Bowls cleaned after each use
6.4 Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.	☐ Receptacles must be non-porous. ☐ Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. If damaged they must be disposed of or fixed.	Y	Stainless steel, ceramic and heavy plastic (melamine) slow feeder.
6.5 Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.	☐ Fresh clean drinking water must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. ☐ There must be multiple water bowls provided, so that all dogs have access to water.	Y	
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.	☐ Staff must have access to a separate hand wash basin that has an adequate supply of hot and cold water, so they can wash their hands. The basin must be connected to a suitable drainage system. ☐ Soap and hygienic hand drying facilities must be available.	Y	Mixing commercial complete food.



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	☐ The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free at all times. ☐ Receptacles for a dog's food and drink must not be used for any other purposes.		
Required Higher Standards for Diet	☐ 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.	Y Y	
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.	☐ A facility must create a written programme that shows how they provide an enriching environment both inside and outside. ☐ The enrichment programme must include: • Grooming • Socialisation • Play ☐ All dogs must receive appropriate toys and feeding enrichment unless a vet advises otherwise. ☐ Items must be checked daily to ensure they stay safe and must not be left with dogs when staff are not on the premises.	Y	Enrichment is logged with other activities.



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	☐ 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.	☐ Opportunities to exercise must involve at least one walk per day or access to a secure open space. ☐ Consideration must be given when planning daily exercise to: • Life stage • Physical and mental health • Breed when planning daily exercise ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs that cannot be exercised must be given other forms of mental stimulation. ☐ Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas. ☐ The outdoor area must be cleared of all hazards after each use. Faeces must be picked up between dogs using an area. ☐ Where artificial turf is used, it must be kept in good repair and a dog must not be able to eat it. ☐ Dogs must not be able to get to the bins. The outdoor or garden area of the facility and any other	Y	Walks and training for the adults.



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	areas that the dogs can access must be secure and safe. ☐ Dogs must not have unsupervised access to ponds, pools, wells and any other features that might pose a risk. ☐ 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.	☐ All staff must be able to spot unusual behaviour, and in particular dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. ☐ 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: • Suffering • Stress • Fear • Aggression • Anxiety ☐ Records of these assessments must be kept. ☐ Advice must be available from a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist when it's necessary.	Y	



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	☐ If a dog is showing signs of nerves, stress or fear, or is likely to, they should be taken somewhere suitable within the facility. ☐ The staff should pay particular attention to dogs that are: • Elderly • Nervous • On medication ☐ 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.	☐ Training must be reward based – rewarding good behaviour and ignoring unwanted behaviour.	Y	Reward based training
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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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.	Y	Available.



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Required Higher Standard for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Anyone caring for the dogs must be competent to handle dogs correctly. They must be able to recognise and act upon undesirable behaviours. ☐ 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. ☐ There must be a range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device kept on site at all times.	Y	
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.	☐ 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.	Y	The 5 dogs live happily together.



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	☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ 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.	☐ 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. ☐ Animals should be encouraged, but never be forced to interact with people.	Y	The dogs do interact with people during their walks and training.
9.0 Protection from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease 9.1 Written procedures must— (a) be in place and implemented covering—	☐ The procedures must show how the licence holder will meet these conditions.	Y	Procedures available.



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(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.			
9.2 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.		Y	Disclaimer will be provided
9.3 Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.	☐ There must be facilities to isolate of animals that are: • Sick • Injured • Infectious • Reasonably expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases ☐ In a kennel environment, there must be isolation facilities for dogs with infectious diseases. ☐ 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. ☐ If the isolation facility is at another location, such as a local veterinary practice, the licence holder	Y	White Mill Sandwich Vets and Beacon View Vets Eastry.



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	must be able to show evidence that the location is prepared to provide such facilities (for example, a letter from the practice). ☐ All staff must understand the procedures to prevent the spread of infectious disease between any infected animals and the other dogs. ☐ If infectious disease is present on the whole premises: • 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 ☐ Dogs showing signs of infectious disease must not be allowed in any shared outside exercise area. ☐ 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. ☐ Staff must check on dogs in isolation at least as often as other dogs. Unless a separate person is		
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	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.	☐ An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to show that dogs have current vaccinations against: • Canine parvovirus • Canine distemper • Canine adenovirus • Infectious canine hepatitis • Leptospirosis • Other relevant diseases ☐ Vaccination against other diseases such as kennel cough (bordetella bronchiseptica or canine parainfluenza virus) may be required. ☐ 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. ☐ Vaccines used must be licensed for use in the UK. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable. ☐ 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.	Y	All dogs are vaccinated and up to date.



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	☐ These parasites could be: • Fleas • Ticks • Lice ☐ 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.	☐ 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. ☐ All dog waste must be stored away from areas where animals or food are kept.	Y	Double bagged in dogs poo bins and collected by Veolia.
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.	☐ 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.	Y	First aid kit in the whelping room.
9.7 Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.	☐ Only a vet or registered veterinary nurse under the direction of a vet can administer vaccinations. ☐ Routine and documented treatment must be in place for internal and external parasites (adult dogs and puppies must be wormed and given flea and tick treatment as appropriate). ☐ All animals must receive appropriate vaccination, in accordance with their preventative	Y	



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	health care plan as advised by the appointed vet. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever necessary. Vaccination courses must begin at the correct age.		
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.	☐ 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. ☐ This must include: • Name • Address • Telephone number • Out of hours telephone number	Y	White Mill Sandwich and Beacon View Eastry.
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.	☐ All courses must be completed as per the advice given by the vet. ☐ A fridge must be available to store veterinary medicines which need to be kept at low temperatures.	Y	Cupboard in the whelping room or the fridge if need to be kept cold.
9.10 Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinarian.		Y	
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	☐ 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	Y	Zooflora.



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manufacturer's instructions and used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.	in the safe use of detergents and fluids. Cleaning products must be kept entirely out of the reach of animals. ☐ Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use or disposed of. ☐ Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate. This is to avoid pathogens that live in moist environments. ☐ Grooming equipment must be kept clean and in a good state of repair.		
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 —(a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose; (b) in the case of horses, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate, for such purpose.	☐ Only a vet may euthanise a dog. ☐ 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.	Y	
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.		Y	



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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.	☐ Businesses must record all observations. Records and any checklists must be made available to inspectors. ☐ Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be monitored daily. Anything unusual must be recorded and acted upon.	Y	
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.	☐ Entrances and fire exits must be clear of obstructions at all times. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ A first aid kit suitable for treatment of dogs must be kept on site. ☐ There must be a plan to house the dogs should the premises become uninhabitable.	Y	4 smoke alarm and 2 carbon monoxide in the kitchen.



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	☐ There must be a written policy in place for dealing with emergencies, including extremes of hot and cold temperatures and abnormal weather conditions. ☐ 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. ☐ All equipment must be maintained, kept in good repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines. ☐ There must be an effective contingency plan for: • 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.		Y	
10.3 External doors and gates must be lockable.		Y	



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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.	☐ A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be no more than 30 minutes travelling time. ☐ In a non-domestic setting, an emergency contact must be displayed on the outside of the premises.	Y	2 emergency key holders
Optional Higher Standard for Emergencies	☐ A competent person must be on site at all times.	N	

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	☐ 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.	Y	Aware
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(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 (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.	☐ 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 details of the matings and both parents, including where this may have occurred on other premises. ☐ 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. ☐ There must not be more litters than the number of breeding bitches referenced in the licence for that premises at any one time.		
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.		Y	Aware
1.3 The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with a dog are suitable for it.		Y	



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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.		Y	On the contract
1.5 No puppy aged under 8 weeks may be sold or permanently separated from its biological mother	☐ 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.	Y	aware
1.6 A puppy may only be shown to a prospective purchaser if it is together with its biological mother.	☐ Puppies must be seen interacting with the mother and any siblings.	Y	Aware
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Buyers must be able to access the environment in which the mother and her puppies are kept.	Y	Aware
Required Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	☐ 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.	Y	KC registered
Optional Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	☐ The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including:	Y	



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	• 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.	☐ Dogs kept in domestic premises must have free access to more than one room. ☐ Dogs must have access to an outside exercise area. ☐ Dogs kept in a kennel environment will have an adjoining run or secure outside space.	Y	
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	☐ 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.	Y	The studio room is the whelping room, it has separate access to the back garden.



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		Min area	Additional area per additional dog		
	Dogs less than 5kg	4m2	0.5m2		
	Dogs between 5 to 10Kg	4m2	1m2		
	Dogs between 10 to 15Kg	4m2	1.5m2		
	Dogs between 15 to 20Kg	4m2	2m2		
	Dogs over 20Kg	8m2	4m2		
	Dogs over 30Kg	These sizes must be scaled up accordingly and must be proportionate			
	☐ Bitches with litters must be provided with double this space allowance. ☐ Puppies must be housed in litter groups but must be able to move away from litter mates if they wish to.				
2.3 The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area.				Y	
2.4 Part or all of the exercise area must be outdoors.	☐ Dogs must have constant access to shade and shelter so they can avoid extremes of weather.			Y	



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2.5 There must be a separate whelping area for each breeding bitch to whelp in which contains a suitable bed for whelping.	☐ 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. ☐ Bitches must be moved to their whelping housing 60 days after mating or sooner if signs of imminent whelping are shown. ☐ There must be access to the whelping area without disturbing other dogs. ☐ Where a bitch is whelped in a domestic environment it is acceptable for a temporary disposable covering to be used.	Y	
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.	☐ The temperature must be carefully monitored.	Y	Thermometer available.
2.7 Each dog must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.		Y	
2.8 A separate bed must be provided for each adult dog.	☐ Each dog must have a clean dry bed and bedding material. ☐ Any bedding material used must be:	Y	



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	• Non toxic • Absorbent • Non allergenic • Padded so as not to cause injury ☐ Bedding material must be cleaned or disposed of in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. ☐ The bed must be: • Easy to clean and disinfect • Away from draughts • Free from hazards ☐ 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. ☐ 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		Y	Aware



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(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.	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	Aware
2.11 No breeding bitch may be transported earlier than 48 hours after whelping except to a veterinarian where it is not otherwise practicable or appropriate for that person to attend to the bitch.	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	Aware
2.12 Each dog's sleeping area must be clean, comfortable, warm and free from draughts.		Y	
2.13 In this paragraph, "exercise area" means a secure area where dogs may exercise and play.		Y	
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.		Y Y Y Y	Feeding procedures available for each stage of life of the dogs.



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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.	☐ 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. ☐ If bitches are anxious or aggressive when their puppies are approached, this programme must be gradual. ☐ Puppies must be handled regularly from shortly after birth for short periods (for example, gently picking up and examining) to make sure they: • Get used to human contact • Can be examined for signs of disease • Are feeding properly ☐ Toilet training of puppies must be started before sale. ☐ Harsh handling or potentially painful or frightening equipment must not be used.	Y	Record of behaviours for each litter and what each puppy has been exposed to.
4.2 Each dog must be provided with toys or feeding enrichment (or both) unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.	☐ 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. ☐ Where dogs are kept in pairs or larger groups, more devices must be available than the number of dogs.	Y	Enrichment plan available.



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	Their use must be supervised carefully to identify where any undesirable behaviour occurs. ☐ 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.	☐ There needs to be various options for exercise (such as, a secure exercise space or on-lead walk). ☐ 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.	Y	
4.4 Where a veterinarian has advised against exercising a dog, the dog must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation.	☐ Walks must be replaced with 2 extra periods of human interaction during the day using grooming or toys or play. ☐ Toys will ideally be on a rotation so that: • Their preferences for different toys can be established • Stress is minimised	Y	Enrichment feeding toys are available.
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.	☐ All toys must be inspected and cleaned in between each usage. Damaged toys must be disposed of. ☐ Any equipment used to walk a dog must protect its welfare and must be correctly fitted and used.	Y	



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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.	☐ 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. ☐ Facilities must be available to securely separate male dogs from bitches in season to avoid frustration.	Y	Living in a group of 5 dogs and meeting other dogs during walks and training.
5.2 Each adult dog must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.		Y	During walks, training and when visitor and friends come to the house.
5.3 Procedures must be in place for dealing with dogs that show abnormal behaviour.	☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ There must be a place where a dog can hide to avoid seeing other dogs (and being seen by other dogs). ☐ Dogs can hide in: • Blankets • Crates • Beds with high sides or screens	Y	



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6.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease		Y	
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.		Y	Aware
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.	☐ Mating must not begin until the appropriate time after the previous mating. ☐ Breeders must not permit mating of any bitch beyond her sixth litter	Y Y Y Y	
6.4 The licence holder must ensure that each puppy is microchipped and registered to the licence holder before it is sold.	☐ The animal must be microchipped in accordance with the current legislation. The breeder must be registered as the first keeper.	Y	



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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 its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.	☐ Licence holders must take all reasonable steps to check that the dogs: • Have good physical health • Have good genetic health • Have a good temperament • Can see • Breathe normally • Are physically fit • Can exercise freely ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs that have required surgery to rectify an exaggerated conformation that has caused adverse welfare, or requires lifelong medication, must not be bred from. ☐ Bitches that have had 2 litters delivered by caesarean section must not be bred from. ☐ 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. ☐ Temperament can be an inherited trait and must be taken into consideration when selecting breeding stock.	Y	Yearly eye test, hip and elbow dysplasia certificate, Prcd PRA, CNM, SD2, HNPK, EIC DNA test available for all the breeding bitches and the used stud male.
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	Licence holders must not breed from stock which shows fear or aggression.		
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.	☐ All dogs must be observed regularly throughout the day. The licence holder or responsible person must visitY 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.	Y	
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.	☐ Puppies must be checked for birth defects and medical conditions. The buyer must be aware of any defects and conditions.	Y	
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.		Y	
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		Y	Records available.



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(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 record of the following in relation to each breeding bitch (a) the number of matings, (b) its age at the time of each mating (c) the number of its litters (d) the date or dates on which it has given birth (e) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any		Y	
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.	☐ 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.	Y	Rehomed dogs record available.



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	☐ 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. ☐ 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.		
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.	☐ The facility's appointed vet must be consulted and a written health plan provided. ☐ This must include: • Vaccination • Internal and external parasite control • Monitoring of weight • Body condition score	Y	
6.13 The licence holder must keep a record of any preventative or curative healthcare (or both) given to each dog.		Y	
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.	☐ Other activities involving animals must be undertaken in a separate building.	☒	No other activity on site.
Required Higher Standards for Protecting Dogs from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease	☐ All bitches must be at least 18 months old before they are used for mating.	☒	



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	☐ 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. ☐ 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	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	
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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.	Y
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.	Y
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)	Y
A bitch must not be mated if she is 8 years of age or older.	Y
A bitch must not give birth to more than four litters of puppies in total.	Y
A bitch must not be bred from if they have had one caesarean. (NOTE KENNEL CLUB ABS IS 2 CAESAREANS)	Y
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.	Y
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).	Y
Surgery to correct exaggerated conformation must be reported to the registration organisation.	Y
A vet must check each puppy before sale. Proof of the check must be held and available to the puppy buyer.	Y
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.	Y
Higher Standards (Optional) 50% required	Standards met Yes / No
A competent person must be on site at all times.	N
Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification.	N
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.	Y



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Businesses must have a noise management plan in place that's proven to reduce noise for the dogs. Measures can include: • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down • Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness	N
The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including: • Date of birth • Microchip number • Registration body (if applicable) • Details of any inherited diseases that the breed is prone to • Any screening tests	Y
The licence holder must make sure that the microchipping database is amended with the puppy buyer's details.	Y
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).	Y

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



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	Low (Score1)	High (Score 2)	Score	Officer Comments
Compliance History - inspections	Documented evidence from formal inspections over the previous three years reveal consistent and high levels of compliance in terms of welfare standards and risk management.	Formal inspections over the previous three years reveal some degree of non-compliance that has required the intervention of the inspector for the business to ultimately recognise and address these. More serious breaches would attract other enforcement action: suspension, revocation, prosecution.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	



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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.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
Appreciation of hazards / risks	Licence holder clearly understands their role and responsibilities under the legislation. Hazards to both staff and animals	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.	1	



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	clearly understood, properly controlled and reviewed with supporting evidence where applicable.			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
Welfare management	Written procedures / policies clearly documented, implemented	Limited written procedures / policies. No overall strategic control or direction.	1	



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procedures – written procedures	and reviewed appropriately.			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
14				



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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.**

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



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Premises Name: Deal Paws (previously Deal Doodles)

Officer Name: [REDACTED]

Date: 04.FEB.2025

Premises Address: [REDACTED]

Operator: [REDACTED]

Telephone: [REDACTED]

Person seen (If different from Operator):

Email: dealdoodles@gmail.com

NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS AND LITTERS TO WHICH THE LICENCE WILL RELATE *(The total number of adult dogs including those kept for breeding, and litters on the premises at any one time are to be specified on the licence)*

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS

The total number of adult dogs must include the number of breeding bitches, stud dogs and any other dogs kept on the premises including pets, retired dogs and those that are under the breeding age).

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS INCLUDES NO MORE THAN 9 DOGS KEPT FOR THE LICENSABLE ACTIVITY

2. TOTAL NUMBER OF LITTERS ON SITE AT ANY ONE TIME 2



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(Not to be listed on the licence)

3. Total number of breeding bitches on the premises ____4____
4. Total number of stud dogs on premises ____2____
5. Number of dogs living at premises not associated with breeding ____3____
6. Number of litters bred in the last 12 months ____3____
7. Number of whelping facilities on the premises ____2____

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
YES	Please see comments in body of report

STAR RATING TO GO ON LICENCE	3*
LENGTH OF LICENCE	2yr

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



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Dog Name	Breed	Microchip number	Sex	Date of Birth	Number of litters	Number c/sec	Address dog resides	Health testing
Ronnie	Min. Poodle	966000100843204	M	31/12/2019	n/a	n/a	As above	DNA testing completed
Reggie	Min. Dachshund	978101083045423	M	03/09/2020	n/a	n/a	As above	DNA testing completed
Missy	Cocker spaniel	933082607097416	F	12/11/2019	3	0	As above	DNA testing completed / hereditary clear
Kiki	Cocker spaniel	900111882018606	F	30/01/2022	1	0	As above	DNA testing completed / hereditary clear
Tilly	Show Cocker	Not recorded	F	27/06/2022	0	n/a	As above	No testing as yet. Not KC.
Nelly	Cocker Spaniel	Not recorded	F	10/05/2021	1	0	As above	DNA testing completed / hereditary clear
Rosie	Cocker Spaniel	9002190017612114	F	09/04/2024	0	n/a	As above	DNA testing completed / hereditary clear
Frankie	Min. Dachshund	900111882046820	F	07/07/2021	2	0	As above	PRA hereditary clear
Pebbles	Min. Dachshund	900219001653961	F	31/05/2023	0	n/a	As above	PRA hereditary clear



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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.	☐ The address of the licensed premises must be displayed on the licence. ☐ 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.	advised	Will be in the day room
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.		advised	Not present currently – make sure new license info is added to any adverts eg FB and own website
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 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.	☐ Electronic records must be backed up	Y	Paper only Provided records back to 2022



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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.			
3.0 Use, number and type of animal 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.	☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ The licence must clearly state the total number of dogs on the premises that are kept for licensable breeding. ☐ The total must include the number of: • 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 ☐ 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. ☐ You should consider:	advised	Current license 3*/2yr 8 adult dogs, 2 whelp. At time of inspection 9 adult dogs and 2 litters – council confirmed applicant has moved property since previous inspection and that [REDACTED] mentioned that [REDACTED] may apply to increase [REDACTED] numbers when [REDACTED] moves. She suggested 2 additional dogs and be allowed 3 whelping bitches at a time'



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	• 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 ☐ Details of individual dogs should not be placed on the licence.		Advised once additional work done and additional capacity/numbers wanted on license to apply for a variation.
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.	☐ If there's evidence that dogs' welfare is at risk, you should consider if the staffing levels are appropriate. ☐ You should take into account: • 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 ☐ Each member of staff should have 20 dogs or less to care for.	Y	Occasional help from self-employed pet-sitter (insured) eg if goes away on weekend, occasional Saturday but not employed as staff Aware of all policies/procedures ██████ lives locally and can help out also
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	☐ Businesses must train their staff, so they're able to carry out the following tasks:	Y	Need to update 1 st aid – received confirmation of course booking 10 th Feb.



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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. ☐ Training must be a minimum of an OFQUAL regulated level 2 qualification in a relevant subject, or clear evidence of knowledge and experience.	• Animal welfare (including recognising poor welfare) • Animal handling • Animal behaviour • Cleanliness and hygiene • Feeding and food preparation • Disease prevention and control • Recognition and first aid treatment of sick or injured animals ☐ The licence holder must keep a record of their staff's training. ☐ Animals must be cared for by staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence. ☐ Staff must either: • 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 ☐ If there is not an accredited training course for an activity, businesses must provide other evidence of training (such as industry generated courses).		Operator has been breeding for almost 10 years, holds microchipping, ultrasound and canine nutrition certificates
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	☐ 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.		
4.3 The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff.	☐ Businesses must review and update their training policy every year. ☐ The review should include: • An annual appraisal • Planned continued professional development • Recognition of any knowledge gaps ☐ This applies to all staff including the licence holder. ☐ Staff participation can be shown by: • 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 ☐ Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided.	Y	Can state what done but no written record - CPD – sent template for use going forward.
Required higher standard for staffing	☐ One staff member should not be responsible for more than 10 adult dogs.	Y	



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Optional higher standards for staffing	☐ Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification. ☐ Businesses must appoint a qualified behaviour expert and record all discussions that are had.	N	
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.	☐ They must be constructed in materials that are: • Robust • Safe and durable • In a good state of repair • Well maintained ☐ All outdoor fencing must be: • 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 ☐ If businesses use wire mesh around the dogs, they must make sure: • The diameter of the wire is not thinner than 2 millimetres (British Standard 14 gauge welded mesh)	Y	Intending to replace perimeter fence to 6ft. Secure wooden fence in place, secure garden, only lets 2x dogs out currently so can supervise until all planned work is done. Intend to do a secondary area inside also with agility



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	• 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	☐ 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. ☐ They must also make sure there are no: • Sharp edges • Projections • Rough edges • Other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog ☐ If businesses use wood, they need to: • Check it is good quality and continue maintaining it • Seal or over clad any damaged areas • Make sure exposed wood is smooth, treated and properly maintained to seal it from dirt and moisture	Y	Dogs have own day room with built-in crates/beds (also plan to renovate) and free access to own separate outdoor area. kept indoors in main house overnight.



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	• Treat all structural wood that's outside (such as fence posts) against wood rot – businesses should only use non toxic products ☐ Standing water from cleaning or urine is unacceptable. Drains must remain unblocked, so liquids can run into them immediately. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Businesses must make sure all inside surfaces that the dogs can access are: • Cleaned regularly • Kept in good order • Smooth (wherever possible) • Water and dirt proof (where possible) ☐ They must have safe floors for dogs to walk on that are not slippery. ☐ Doors and windows leading outside must be: • Secure and prevent dogs from escaping • Strong enough to resist impact and scratching • Prevent injury (for example, from broken glass)		
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	• Lockable (staff must also be able to lock all gates) ☐ Staff who provide care for the dogs must have easy access to keys and any key codes in case of an emergency. ☐ Businesses must make sure there are at least 2 secure physical barriers between a dog and any entrance or exit to avoid dogs escaping. ☐ 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. ☐ 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.		
Kennel Environment Guidance	☐ 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. ☐ Door openings must allow water and waste to pass through freely.	n/a	



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	☐ Staff must not leave access doors open. ☐ 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, 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). ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ New kennels must be built on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane.		
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— (a) their behavioural needs, (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature	☐ 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.	Y	Mats under pups, heat lamps – has temperature egg to monitor



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(c) the water quality (where relevant), (d) noise levels (e) light levels (f) ventilation.	☐ Businesses must provide additional local heating within the whelping enclosure for the first 10 days after birth. ☐ 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. ☐ Inside areas must be well ventilated to avoid excess humidity, but without creating excessive localised draughts. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs must have exposure to natural light for at least some parts of the day.		Heating/cooling/ventilation in all areas
5.3 Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable	☐ Each occupied kennel must be cleaned at least daily. ☐ Dogs must be removed from the area while the kennels are cleaned.	Y	Daily basis Zircon and zoflora, bleach, anigene



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	☐ 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.	☐ Dogs must have regular opportunities during the day for toileting. Each dog's individual needs should be taken into account. ☐ Kennelled dogs must either: • Have direct and continuous access to a run for toileting • Be taken out of the kennel unit to toilet (for example during exercise) ☐ In a home environment, dogs will have access to a secure outside area for toileting. ☐ Bitches must be allowed regular opportunities for toileting and exercise away from their puppies.	Y	Outdoor access to own separate yard plus walks
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Kennels must be disinfected at least once a week and when occupancy changes.		



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	☐ Faeces must be removed from all areas at least twice a day (or more frequently if necessary). ☐ 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.	☐ All animals must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection or delivery of any new dogs. ☐ 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	Y	Horse yard van has cage in the back for the dogs, puppies in crates Do not deliver puppies



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	it's necessary to transport animals when the temperature poses a risk. ☐ Sufficient breaks must be offered for water, food and the chance to go to the toilet. ☐ 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.	☐ This must be natural light where practical, but artificial light must be available. ☐ Artificial lighting should only be used for between 10 and 12 hours per day. ☐ Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight.	Y	
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.	☐ Resources include, but are not limited to: • Food • Water • Enrichment items • Resting and sleeping areas including dog beds ☐ These items should number equal or greater than the number of dogs in any communal area. ☐ Dogs must be carefully monitored especially at feeding times.	Y	Although dogs choose to share beds overnight, advised each dog needs own bed. OK during day as beds outside plus in day room. Operator confirmed by email that [REDACTED] has 'added in some crates into the dog area, more blankets and an extra bed, so



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	☐ Each weaned dog must have constant access to a non-slip water bowl. ☐ Each bitch must have access to food that is not accessible to the puppies.		everyone now has the option to sleep alone inside the utility room or go down to the day room during the day and has their own space if they want it at night'.
5.9 The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.	☐ 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: • 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	Y	Perm job is the dog breeding, short trips eg school run. 2-3hrs unattended max.
Required Higher Standards for Providing a Suitable Environment for 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.	N	



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Optional Higher Standards for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	☐ 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: • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down • Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness	Y	
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.	☐ Adult dogs must be fed at least once per day and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. ☐ Dogs must have a diet that's appropriate to their: • Age • Breed • Activity level • Stage in the breeding cycle	Y	2x daily adults Whiteboard for what to feed each dog Preg go onto puppy food at 5-6wks after confirmed, 7-8wks go into whelping area and ad-lib biscuits available Raw chicken wings – not to dogs/pups



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	☐ The licence holder must keep a record of the type, quantity, frequency of food each dog receives. ☐ During pregnancy and lactation, each bitch must have sufficient appropriate food to satisfy the demands being made upon her. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Where a proprietary food source is used, the manufacturer's guide must be followed. Veterinary advice must be sought if in doubt. ☐ If there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, veterinary advice must be sought. ☐ All breeders must have a plan for weaning puppies. ☐ They must make sure that: • Each puppy starts weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own		Weaning 3.5wks – milk, biscuits into milk, biscuits and water – feeding monitored to ensure all getting a share
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	• 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 ☐ 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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Weight and BCS of adult dogs must be monitored to ensure they are healthy and any issues tracked.	Y	Calendar used to note any abnormal changes on here Sent example BCS chart, operator confirmed by email she 'will get the BCS printed out and put on the wall and will also record that weekly when I weigh the pups'.



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	☐ 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.	☐ Food bowls should be emptied and cleaned following feeding so that food, particularly wet food, is not left out until the next feeding time. ☐ Refrigeration facilities for food storage must be provided. ☐ Food must be stored away from risk of vermin and in cool, dry places.	Y	All seen to be clean, no evidence of vermin
6.4 Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.	☐ Receptacles must be non-porous. ☐ Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. If damaged they must be disposed of or fixed.	Y	
6.5 Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.	☐ Fresh clean drinking water must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. ☐ There must be multiple water bowls provided, so that all dogs have access to water.	Y	
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.	☐ Staff must have access to a separate hand wash basin that has an adequate supply of hot and cold water, so they can wash their hands. The basin must be connected to a suitable drainage system. ☐ Soap and hygienic hand drying facilities must be available.	Y	Kitchen



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	☐ The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free at all times. ☐ Receptacles for a dog's food and drink must not be used for any other purposes.		
Required Higher Standards for Diet	☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ A facility must create a written programme that shows how they provide an enriching environment both inside and outside. ☐ The enrichment programme must include: • Grooming • Socialisation • Play ☐ All dogs must receive appropriate toys and feeding enrichment unless a vet advises otherwise.	Y	Basic written programme. Grooming, toys all the time, changed weekly, climbing frame, when build second garden have an agility area, paddling pool in summer Walked usually 2x daily Get chicken feet but no feeding enrichment as can fight over food – lock ones



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	☐ Items must be checked daily to ensure they stay safe and must not be left with dogs when staff are not on the premises. ☐ Competition between dogs must be avoided.		away who food possessive
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.	☐ Opportunities to exercise must involve at least one walk per day or access to a secure open space. ☐ Consideration must be given when planning daily exercise to: • Life stage • Physical and mental health • Breed when planning daily exercise ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs that cannot be exercised must be given other forms of mental stimulation. ☐ Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas. ☐ The outdoor area must be cleared of all hazards after each use. Faeces must be picked up between dogs using an area. ☐ Where artificial turf is used, it must be kept in good repair and a dog must not be able to eat it.	Y	Split walks if on public land – split into 3's Cockers and poodle definitely walked 2x, daxy's only if want to Waste into bins/incinerate



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	☐ 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. ☐ Dogs must not have unsupervised access to ponds, pools, wells and any other features that might pose a risk. ☐ 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.	☐ All staff must be able to spot unusual behaviour, and in particular dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. ☐ 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: • Suffering • Stress • Fear • Aggression • Anxiety ☐ Records of these assessments must be kept. ☐ Advice must be available from a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist when it's necessary.	Y	Note in calendar



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	☐ If a dog is showing signs of nerves, stress or fear, or is likely to, they should be taken somewhere suitable within the facility. ☐ The staff should pay particular attention to dogs that are: • Elderly • Nervous • On medication ☐ 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.	☐ Training must be reward based – rewarding good behaviour and ignoring unwanted behaviour.	Y	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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.	Y	Play alexa, fireworks etc, household noises, gets visitors for handling



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Required Higher Standard for Providing a Suitable Environment for Dogs	☐ 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.	N	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Anyone caring for the dogs must be competent to handle dogs correctly. They must be able to recognise and act upon undesirable behaviours. ☐ 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. ☐ There must be a range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device kept on site at all times.	Y	Separated from pack, couple of friends who are behaviourists Received 10th Feb
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	☐ Dogs must be held in socially harmonious groups with a minimum of 2 (a pair) after pre-	Y	All kept together – 6 into season at same time Plan to separate with the additional outdoor area–



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separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.	screening has been carried out to ensure no aggressive behaviour is shown. ☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs must not be muzzled to facilitate group or pair housing.		currently need to crate and have them out on rotation. Puppy pen between to let them meet, into main garden to play – slow introduction Received 10th Feb
8.3 The animals must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.	☐ 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. ☐ Animals should be encouraged, but never be forced to interact with people.	Y	



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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.	☐ The procedures must show how the licence holder will meet these conditions.		Brief written feeding procedure plus all noted on a whiteboard in day room. Office upstairs used for isolation Friends/family/kennels . Received 10 th Feb
9.2 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.		Y	
9.3 Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.	☐ There must be facilities to isolate of animals that are: • Sick • Injured • Infectious • Reasonably expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases ☐ In a kennel environment, there must be isolation facilities for dogs with infectious diseases.	Y	Upstairs office



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	☐ 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. ☐ 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). ☐ All staff must understand the procedures to prevent the spread of infectious disease between any infected animals and the other dogs. ☐ If infectious disease is present on the whole premises: • 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 ☐ Dogs showing signs of infectious disease must not be allowed in any shared outside exercise area. ☐ Protective clothing and footwear must be worn when handling dogs in the isolation facility, and		
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	sanitation protocols adhered to. Separate feeding and water bowls, bedding and cleaning utensils must be stored in the isolation unit ready for immediate use. ☐ 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.	☐ An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to show that dogs have current vaccinations against: • Canine parvovirus • Canine distemper • Canine adenovirus • Infectious canine hepatitis • Leptospirosis • Other relevant diseases ☐ Vaccination against other diseases such as kennel cough (bordetella bronchiseptica or canine parainfluenza virus) may be required. ☐ 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.	Y	Reggie – y Rosie – y Kiki – y Missy – y Ronnie – y Tilly – y Pebbles – y Frankie – y f/w every 3 months unless see an issue



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	☐ Vaccines used must be licensed for use in the UK. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable. ☐ 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. ☐ These parasites could be: • Fleas • Ticks • Lice ☐ 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.	☐ 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. ☐ All dog waste must be stored away from areas where animals or food are kept.	Y	
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.	☐ 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.	Y	



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9.7 Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.	☐ Only a vet or registered veterinary nurse under the direction of a vet can administer vaccinations. ☐ Routine and documented treatment must be in place for internal and external parasites (adult dogs and puppies must be wormed and given flea and tick treatment as appropriate). ☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ This must include: • Name • Address • Telephone number • Out of hours telephone number	Y	Animal House, Deal - [REDACTED]
9.9 Prescribed medicines must be stored safely and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access, at the correct temperature, and used in	☐ All courses must be completed as per the advice given by the vet.	Y	



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accordance with the instructions of the veterinarian.	☐ A fridge must be available to store veterinary medicines which need to be kept at low temperatures.		
9.10 Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinarian.		Y	Drawer on a worksurface in dog room
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 used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.	☐ 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 use of detergents and fluids. Cleaning products must be kept entirely out of the reach of animals. ☐ Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use or disposed of. ☐ Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate. This is to avoid pathogens that live in moist environments. ☐ Grooming equipment must be kept clean and in a good state of repair.	Y	
9.12 No person may euthanise an animal except a veterinarian or a person who has been	☐ Only a vet may euthanise a dog. ☐ The licence holder must be able to demonstrate which veterinary practice is to be	Y	



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authorised by a veterinarian as competent for such purpose or —(a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose; (b) in the case of horses, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate, for such purpose.	called. They must keep a record of all euthanasia and the identity of the qualified vet that carried it out.		
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.		Y	
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.	☐ Businesses must record all observations. Records and any checklists must be made available to inspectors. ☐ Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be monitored daily. Anything unusual must be recorded and acted upon.	Y	
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	☐ Entrances and fire exits must be clear of obstructions at all times. ☐ 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	Y	Smoke detectors, CO, extinguisher Written procedure for emergencies,



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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.	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. ☐ 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. ☐ A first aid kit suitable for treatment of dogs must be kept on site. ☐ There must be a plan to house the dogs should the premises become uninhabitable. ☐ There must be a written policy in place for dealing with emergencies, including extremes of hot and cold temperatures and abnormal weather conditions. ☐ 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. ☐ All equipment must be maintained, kept in good repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines. ☐ There must be an effective contingency plan for:		■■■■ emergency keyholder Unit for heating/cooling and dehumidifying 1st aid kit in dayroom Received 10th Feb
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	• 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.		Y	
10.3 External doors and gates must be lockable.		Y	
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.	☐ A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be no more than 30 minutes travelling time. ☐ In a non-domestic setting, an emergency contact must be displayed on the outside of the premises.	Y	
Optional Higher Standard for Emergencies	☐ A competent person must be on site at all times.	N	



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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 (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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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 details of the matings and both parents, including where this may have occurred on other premises. ☐ 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. ☐ There must not be more litters than the number of breeding bitches referenced in the licence for that premises at any one time.	Y	Facebook, pets4homes Pics etc provided, details of parents
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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.		Advised as in GC's	Must use for fb also
1.3 The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with a dog are suitable for it.		Y	Puppy pack – 2kg kibble argen grange, toy, blanket, contract copy, m/chip transfer, general puppy info
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.		Y	
1.5 No puppy aged under 8 weeks may be sold or permanently separated from its biological mother	☐ 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.	Y	From 8 -10 weeks
1.6 A puppy may only be shown to a prospective purchaser if it is together with its biological mother.	☐ Puppies must be seen interacting with the mother and any siblings.	Y	Owners come to house to visit prior and to collect



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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.	☐ 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. ☐ Buyers must be able to access the environment in which the mother and her puppies are kept.	Y	
Required Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	☐ 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.	N	
Optional Higher Standards for Advertisements and Sales	☐ The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including: • Date of birth • Microchip number • Registration body (if applicable) • Details of any inherited diseases that the breed is prone to • Any screening tests	Y	
2.0 Suitable Environment 2.1 Each dog must have access to a sleeping area which is free from draughts and an exercise area.	☐ Dogs kept in domestic premises must have free access to more than one room. ☐ Dogs must have access to an outside exercise area.	Y	



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	☐ Dogs kept in a kennel environment will have an adjoining run or secure outside space.																							
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	☐ 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. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Min area</th><th>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> ☐ Bitches with litters must be provided with double this space allowance.		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		n/a	
	Min area	Additional area per additional dog																						
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	☐ Puppies must be housed in litter groups but must be able to move away from litter mates if they wish to.		
2.3 The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area.		Y	
2.4 Part or all of the exercise area must be outdoors.	☐ Dogs must have constant access to shade and shelter so they can avoid extremes of weather.	Y	
2.5 There must be a separate whelping area for each breeding bitch to whelp in which contains a suitable bed for whelping.	☐ 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. ☐ Bitches must be moved to their whelping housing 60 days after mating or sooner if signs of imminent whelping are shown. ☐ There must be access to the whelping area without disturbing other dogs. ☐ Where a bitch is whelped in a domestic environment it is acceptable for a temporary disposable covering to be used.	Y	2x litters on sit and in same room, advised separate areas – 2x areas possible – existing room and dining room within the house.
2.6 Each whelping area must be maintained at an appropriate temperature (between and including 26 and 28 degrees centigrade) and	☐ The temperature must be carefully monitored.	Y	Temperature egg



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include an area which allows the breeding bitch to move away from heat spots.			
2.7 Each dog must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.		Y	
2.8 A separate bed must be provided for each adult dog.	☐ Each dog must have a clean dry bed and bedding material. ☐ Any bedding material used must be: • Non toxic • Absorbent • Non allergenic • Padded so as not to cause injury ☐ Bedding material must be cleaned or disposed of in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. ☐ The bed must be: • Easy to clean and disinfect • Away from draughts • Free from hazards ☐ 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. ☐ A dog must not be left without bedding. Soft bedding materials must be provided and adapted if necessary	Y	4 large beds in house – purchase bed each – confirmed as previously. Some in garden 6 cages with crate mats and blankets Advised needs to be for night also



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	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.		Y	Everyone goes if vet cannot come out
2.10 No breeding bitch may be transported later than 54 days after the date of successful mating except to a veterinarian.	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	
2.11 No breeding bitch may be transported earlier than 48 hours after whelping except to a veterinarian where it is not otherwise practicable or appropriate for that person to attend to the bitch.	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	
2.12 Each dog's sleeping area must be clean, comfortable, warm and free from draughts.		Y	
2.13 In this paragraph, "exercise area" means a secure area where dogs may exercise and play.		Y	
3.0 Suitable Diet 3.1 Staff must		Y	



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(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.	☐ 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. ☐ If bitches are anxious or aggressive when their puppies are approached, this programme must be gradual. ☐ Puppies must be handled regularly from shortly after birth for short periods (for example, gently picking up and examining) to make sure they: • Get used to human contact • Can be examined for signs of disease • Are feeding properly ☐ Toilet training of puppies must be started before sale.	Y	Described appropriate programme but not in writing. Received written week-by-week programme 10th Feb.



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	☐ 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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ 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.	Y	Toys
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.	☐ There needs to be various options for exercise (such as, a secure exercise space or on-lead walk). ☐ 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.	Y	Preg/lact just potter around garden at own pace rather than walks
4.4 Where a veterinarian has advised against exercising a dog, the dog must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation.	☐ Walks must be replaced with 2 extra periods of human interaction during the day using grooming or toys or play. ☐ Toys will ideally be on a rotation so that:	Y	Extra attention and toys if want them



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	• Their preferences for different toys can be established • 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.	☐ All toys must be inspected and cleaned in between each usage. Damaged toys must be disposed of. ☐ Any equipment used to walk a dog must protect its welfare and must be correctly fitted and used.	Y	Cleaned or disposed of
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Facilities must be available to securely separate male dogs from bitches in season to avoid frustration.	Y	Cage when in season only
5.2 Each adult dog must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.		Y	
5.3 Procedures must be in place for dealing with dogs that show abnormal behaviour.	☐ 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.	Y	Advice from behaviourist friends
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.	☐ 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	Y	Extra crates/blankets provided



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	removing any individual dog and make sure staff remain safe when passing other dogs. ☐ There must be a place where a dog can hide to avoid seeing other dogs (and being seen by other dogs). ☐ Dogs can hide in: • Blankets • Crates • Beds with high sides or screens		
6.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease		Y	
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.		Y	
6.3 The licence holder must ensure that no bitch	☐ Mating must not begin until the appropriate time after the previous mating. ☐ Breeders must not permit mating of any bitch beyond her sixth litter	Y	3 years of litter details provided: Frankie (dob 07/07/2021) 4/4/23 & 14/6/24. Missy (dob 12/11/2019) 4/2/22, 9/11/23 & 16/1/25
(a) is mated if aged less than 12 months			
(b) gives birth to more than one litter of puppies in a 12 month period;			



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(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.			Kiki (dob 30/01/2022) 9/4/2024 Nelly (dob 10/05/2021) 12/01/25 (1st litter) Treacle (1x litter only, then retired with mum and dad) 16/12/22 Mable (retired): 2x litters 17/12/22 & 10/01/24
6.4 The licence holder must ensure that each puppy is microchipped and registered to the licence holder before it is sold.	☐ The animal must be microchipped in accordance with the current legislation. The breeder must be registered as the first keeper.	Y	Done cert for chipping – hanging in dayroom
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 its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.	☐ Licence holders must take all reasonable steps to check that the dogs: • Have good physical health • Have good genetic health • Have a good temperament • Can see • Breathe normally • Are physically fit • Can exercise freely ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs that have required surgery to rectify an exaggerated conformation that has caused adverse	Y	Do recommended DNA tests for all dogs, but not the recommended BVA screenings <i>Min. Poodle: best= dna oc, pra, bva eye + hip</i> <i>Min. Dachshund: good = ivdd, best = dna pra & bva eye</i> <i>Cocker spaniel: good = dna ams, pra, BVA hip. Best = dna + BVA eye</i>



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	welfare, or requires lifelong medication, must not be bred from. ☐ Bitches that have had 2 litters delivered by caesarean section must not be bred from. ☐ 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. ☐ 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.		
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.	☐ 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.	Y	
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.	☐ Puppies must be checked for birth defects and medical conditions. The buyer must be aware of any defects and conditions.	Y	Each litter folder has dates of mating, date whelped puppy mchip logbook. No pups, time, sex, colour, weight, placenta passed – checked but not noted. Confirmed will be noted going forwards.



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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.		Y	
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).		Y	All in dog files Can provide KC for all except Tilly
6.10 In addition to the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (7), the licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding bitch		Y	



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(a) the number of matings, (b) its age at the time of each mating (c) the number of its litters (d) the date or dates on which it has given birth (e) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any			
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.	☐ 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. ☐ 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. ☐ 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.	Y	Spayed after 4 litters and rehome to friends usually
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.	☐ The facility's appointed vet must be consulted and a written health plan provided. ☐ This must include: • Vaccination • Internal and external parasite control • Monitoring of weight • Body condition score	Y	Is in place and confirmed as quite old now will check if a review is needed



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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.		Y	Note in calendar if happens
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.	☐ Other activities involving animals must be undertaken in a separate building.	Y	none
Required Higher Standards for Protecting Dogs from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease	☐ All bitches must be at least 18 months old before they are used for mating. ☐ 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. ☐ 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).	Y Y Y Y N	



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	☐ 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.		
Optional Higher Standards for Protecting Dogs from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease	☐ 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 (CoI) of the puppies would exceed the breed average or 12.5% (if no breed average exists as measured from a minimum 5 generation pedigree).	Y	

<u>Higher standards (Required)</u>	Standards Met Yes/No
One staff member should not be responsible for more than 10 adult dogs.	Y



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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.	Y
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.	N
The design and layout of the facility must give the dogs a choice of areas.	Y
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.	Y
A minimum of a week's supply of the puppies' current diet must be included when they go to their new home.	Y
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.	N
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.	N
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)	Y
A bitch must not be mated if she is 8 years of age or older.	Y
A bitch must not give birth to more than four litters of puppies in total.	Y
A bitch must not be bred from if they have had one caesarean. (NOTE KENNEL CLUB ABS IS 2 CAESAREANS)	Y
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.	N
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).	P
Surgery to correct exaggerated conformation must be reported to the registration organisation.	Y



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A vet must check each puppy before sale. Proof of the check must be held and available to the puppy buyer.	Y
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.	Y
Higher Standards (Optional) 50% required	Standards met Yes / No
A competent person must be on site at all times.	N
Each business must have a full-time, permanent member of staff with an appropriate Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification.	N
Businesses must appoint a qualified behaviour expert and record all discussions that are had.	N
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.	Y
Businesses must have a noise management plan in place that's proven to reduce noise for the dogs. Measures can include: • Physical barriers • Sound absorbing materials • Positive reinforcement training to keep barking down • Kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness	N
The breeder must give all details of the sire and bitch to the buyer including: • Date of birth • Microchip number • Registration body (if applicable) • Details of any inherited diseases that the breed is prone to • Any screening tests	Y
The licence holder must make sure that the microchipping database is amended with the puppy buyer's details.	Y



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No bitch must be intentionally mated when the Coefficient of Inbreeding (CoI) of the puppies would exceed the breed average or 12.5% (if no breed average exists as measured from a minimum 5 generation pedigree).	P
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		Low (Score1)	High (Score 2)	Score	Officer Comments
Compliance History - inspections		Documented evidence from formal inspections over the previous three years reveal consistent and high levels of compliance in terms of welfare standards and risk management.	Formal inspections over the previous three years reveal some degree of non-compliance that has required the intervention of the inspector for the business to ultimately recognise and address these. More serious breaches would attract other enforcement action: suspension, revocation, prosecution.	1	
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	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.	1	



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		identifying some minor, administrative areas for improvement (e.g. minor record keeping issues).			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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.	2	
Appreciation of welfare standards - enrichment		Sound understanding by the licence holder of relevant environmental enrichment applicable to	Little environmental enrichment present, inconsistently used and its importance not understood or really valued.	1	



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		the activity (guided by expert advice), with demonstrated implementation.			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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	Key staff lack experience / knowledge of the species. Staff appear overburdened and / or unsupported by management, corners being cut.	1	



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		through records and staff rotas.			
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.	1	
Welfare management procedures – written procedures		Written procedures / policies clearly documented, implemented and reviewed appropriately.	Limited written procedures / policies. No overall strategic control or direction.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
Welfare management procedures - training		Planned training programme for staff to review and assess competency, with	Little or no evidence of relevant training or system for review and reassessment.	2	



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		documented training records.			
TOTAL SCORE				16	

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

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



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Premises Name Burnthouse

Officer Name [REDACTED]

Date 6th December 2024

Premises Address [REDACTED].

Operator: - [REDACTED]

Telephone:

Person seen (If different from Operator): -

Email [REDACTED]

1. Total number of Breeding Bitches on the premises 7 Total number of stud dogs on premises 1
2. Number of Dogs living at premises not associated with breeding 2
3. Number of litter bred in the last 12 months 3
4. Member of the Kennel Club Assured Breeders Scheme yes

NUMBER OF ADULT DOGS TO WHICH THE LICENCE WILL RELATE 10 adult dogs and (2 whelping bitches at the time) 20 puppies

STAR RATING TO GO ON LICENCE	5
LENGTH OF LICENCE	3

Dog Name	Breed	Microchip number	Sex	Date of Birth	Number of litters	Number caesarean	Address where the dog reside
Freya	Golden Retriever	900200000947950	F	10/02/2021	1	0	As above
Inca	Golden Retriever	900200000947953	F	10/02/2021	2	0	As above
Georgia	Golden Retriever	900133000578516	F	05/09/2021	1	0	As above
Diva	Golden Retriever	900133000578511	F	05/09/2021	1	0	As above



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Gabby	Golden Retriever	900133000616709	F	10/12/2022	0	0	As above
Hettie	Golden Retriever	992200000037989	F	10/12/2022	0	0	As above
Misty	Golden Retriever	900133000616700	F	17/02/2022	1	0	As above
Blue	Golden Retriever	985111001533124	M	13/03/2018			As above
Eric	Golden retriever	900133000664402	M	22/11/2023			As above

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.	The licensed premises' address must be displayed on the licence. ☐ The licence must be displayed in a public-facing area of the premises such as the entrance or animal introduction area or in a home environment shown to any potential purchasers.	Y	In the kitchen
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.		Y	Aware
2.0 Records	☐ Electronic records must be backed up	Y	Part of the assured breeder scheme and



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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 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. 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.			records are kept in hard copy and on the KC database.
3.0 Use, number and type of animal 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.	The licence conditions must clearly state the total numbers of dogs that are kept for the licensable activity permitted at the premises including puppies.	Y	10 adult dogs and (2 whelping bitches at the time). [REDACTED] which to have 10 adult dogs on the licence so she have space to manouver once the bitches need to be rehomed after finishing their breeding carriers.
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.		Y	[REDACTED] are full time.



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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.	Where there is evidence that the welfare needs of the animals are not being met, the inspector should consider if the staffing levels are appropriate. The inspector should take into account: ○ The size of the premises ○ The layout of the premises i.e. how many dogs may be permitted in each separate area ○ The type of dog e.g. breed, age, health status and needs ○ The qualifications/experience of the staff ○ Advice from the local authority's veterinarian ○ Use of part-time or voluntary staff ☐ As a guide, the ratio of staff to adult dogs in established businesses will be around 1:20.	Y	
Higher Standard	Staffing levels will be 1 full-time equivalent attendant per 10 adult dogs kept.	Y	
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	Suitable and sufficient training of staff involved in animal care must be demonstrated to have been carried out in the following areas:	Y	Have been breeding dogs for a long time. First aid for dogs have been booked but has been



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caring and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour. ☐ Training must be a minimum of an OFQUAL regulated level 2 qualification in a relevant subject, or clear evidence of knowledge and experience.	○ animal welfare, including recognising poor welfare; ○ animal handling; ○ animal behaviour; ○ cleanliness and hygiene; ○ feeding and food preparation; ○ Disease control; ○ Recognition and first aid treatment of sick animals and abnormalities. ○ New information on disease and inherited disease, legislation and behaviour		cancelled twice by the provider.
Higher Standard	☐ Where there are staff employed at least one must have an OFQUAL regulated Level 3 qualification in a relevant subject and must be present during the working day. ☐ A suitably qualified behaviour expert must be appointed in relation to the licensable activity and active engagement recorded.	N N	Started but not finished
4.3 The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff. It will be applicable to any members of staff and can be shown by engagement with courses, written or online	The training policy must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and must include: annual appraisal; planned continued professional development; recognition of knowledge gaps ; Use of online courses and literature; If no staff are	Y	Written policies and procedures available, no staff employed



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learning, keeping up to date with any research or developments for specific species and the documentation of the annual appraisal.	employed the licence holder must demonstrate their own knowledge development. Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided		
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. Kennel Environment: - Timber must be of good quality, well-kept and any damaged areas sealed or over clad. Wood must be smooth and treated and properly maintained to render it impervious. - Interior surfaces, including floors, must be smooth, impervious and able to be disinfected, where appropriate. Floors must have a non-slip, solid surface. Junctions between sections must be coved or sealed. - There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog. - Windows must be escape-proof.	☐ Home Environment: - The home must be well maintained and in good repair. There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards, such as chemicals and loose cables, which may present risk of injury to a dog. No standing water from cleaning or urine is acceptable. - Doors to the outside must be escape proof, securable, strong enough to resist impact and scratching, and to prevent injury. External doors/gates must be lockable. Those involved in the care of the dogs and residents must have easy access to keys and/or any key code in case of emergency. Doors must have secure latches or other secure closing devices. - All outdoor fencing must be strong and rigid and kept in good repair to provide an escape and dig proof structure. Where dogs have access to mesh, the diameter of the wire must not be less than 2.0 mm (British Standard 14 gauge welded mesh).	Y	Dogs live in a home environment with use of a large garden and a hard stand area, some dogs will sleep in the kennels, others indoor. No sharp edges, or other hazards. Kennels are made of galvanised aluminium mesh size satisfactory



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○ Doors must be strong enough to resist impact, scratching and chewing, and must be capable of being effectively secured. Large apertures to unlock a door must be avoided. ○ Gaps or apertures must be small enough to prevent a dog's head passing through, or entrapment of any limb or body parts. To protect against entrapment any such gaps must prevent the passage of a 50mm sphere, or smaller if appropriate. ○ Unit doors must open inwards to protect the health and safety of attending staff. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of staff. ○ Door openings must be constructed such that the passage of water/waste is not impeded, or allowed to gather due to inaccessibility. ○ Access doors must not be propped open. ○ All wire mesh/fencing must be strong and rigid and kept in good repair to provide an escape and dig proof structure. Where metal bars and/or mesh and/or frames are used, they must be of suitable gauge (minimum 2mm diameter, approximately British Standard 14 gauge) with spacing adequate to prevent dogs escaping or becoming entrapped. ○ Drainage must be effective to ensure there is no standing or pooling of liquids. A minimum gradient of	Mesh size must not exceed 50 mm in any direction. ○ Each room used for the activity must have a securable, full height door for access and security. Internal doors must open inwards in order to protect the health and safety of attending people and reduce the risk of escape. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of the licensee / attending people. Where appropriate, doors to rooms must be kept shut at night. Each dog room must have a secure latch or other secure closing device. ○ All interior surfaces to which dogs have access must be maintained in good order and repair. Wherever possible, interior surfaces must be smooth, impervious and able to be cleaned, with no gaps or protrusions on which claws can be caught. All floors must be suitably clean. Floors must be non-hazardous for dogs to walk on, in particular to avoid slipping. ○ Any electrical sockets and appliances in the dog room must be secure and protected against damage.		
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1:80 is advised to allow water to run off. Waste water must not run off into adjacent pens/dog units. ○ Drainage channels must be provided so that urine is not allowed to pass over walk areas in corridors and communal access areas or there must be an alternative means of removing excess liquid in place. There must be no access to the drainage channels by the dogs housed in the dog units. ○ Any drain covers in areas where dogs have access must be designed and located to prevent toes/claws from being caught. ○ For kennels where there are facing dog units accessed by an indoor corridor, the corridor must be at least 1.2 m wide. If this is not feasible, demonstrable measures must be in place to protect the safety of staff e.g. routes taken to remove dogs from kennel units and where dogs are placed within the establishment. ○ Kennels and runs must open onto secure corridors or other secure areas so that dogs are not able to escape from the premises. These corridors / areas must not be used as an exercise area. ○ Each unit must have minimum headroom height of 2m and be designed to allow staff to access dogs and clean all parts of the unit safely. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of staff.			
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Where new kennels are built, they must be built in compliance with good building practice, on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane.			
Higher Standard	Dogs must be provided with a design and layout that provides them with choice beyond minimum enrichment requirements. This can be achieved by, for example, inclusion of raised platforms or more than one room.	Y	Raised beds in the kennels, in the house dogs can use kitchen, utility room, garden and paddock.
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— (a) their behavioural needs, (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature (c) the water quality (where relevant), (d) noise levels (e) light levels (f) ventilation.	Dogs must not be restricted to areas when climatic conditions may cause them distress. Insulation and temperature regulation in the kennels must aim to keep the ambient temperature in the dog sleeping accommodation above an absolute minimum of 10°C and below a maximum of 26°C. ☐ Additional local heating must be provided within the whelping enclosure for the first 10 days after birth. 12 ☐ Dogs must be monitored to check if they are too hot or too cold. If an individual dog is showing signs of heat or cold intolerance steps must be taken to ensure the welfare of the dog. ☐ A dog must be able to remove itself from a direct source of heat or light. ☐ Dogs must have exposure to natural light for at least parts of the day	Y	Kennels have thermostat heaters and heat lamp in the sleeping quarter. Thermometer minimum and maximum is checked every morning.



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	☐ Ventilation must be provided to all interior areas to avoid excess humidity		
Higher Standard	☐ Ventilation must be a managed, fixed or portable, air system to ensure appropriate temperatures are maintained in all weathers. This can be an air conditioning unit or use of removable fans. ☐ A noise management plan must be in place e.g. physical barriers, sound absorbing materials, positive reinforcement training to keep barking down, kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness.	Y N	Industrial fans in the kennels.
5.3 Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable ☐ All dogs kept must benefit from adequate routine grooming and other health regimes as needed e.g. cleaning of eyes or keeping long fur from matting. This should include regular attention to coat, teeth, ears and nails and inspection for parasites.	Each occupied kennel must be cleaned daily at a minimum. ☐ Dogs must be removed from the area whilst it is being cleaned.	Y	The kennels were clean. Cleaning procedures available.
5.4 Where appropriate for the species, a toileting area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.	For kennelled dogs there will be regular access to a run for toileting during the working day ☐ In a home environment dogs will have access to a secure outside area for toileting.	Y	Unless bitches are in season the dogs live in a group and spend a lot of time outside, they have access to the house.



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	☐ Bitches must be allowed a minimum of four periods a day 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.	Kennels, including outside runs, must be inspected daily and kept in a clean condition, in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. ☐ Kennels must be disinfected at least once a week and at occupancy change. ☐ Faeces must be removed from all areas a minimum of twice a day.	Y	Cleaning procedures
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. ☐ Leaving dogs in vehicles must be minimised and dogs must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk to the animal. Consideration must be given to whether it is necessary to transport animals when the temperature poses a risk.	Any animals received or delivered must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. ☐ The licence holder must demonstrate that a suitable vehicle is available to transport dogs. It does not have to be owned by the licence holder. Dogs must be suitably restrained using a dog crate or dog guard. Dog crates need to be of adequate size, designed to provide good ventilation and firmly secured. ☐ Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection / delivery of any new dogs.	Y	Transported only to the vets or training. Puppies are collected by the new owner.



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☐ If transporting dogs by road, sufficient breaks must be offered for water and the chance to go to the toilet.	☐ Injured, diseased or ill dogs must not be transported unless they are being taken to a veterinarian for treatment. In these situations, there should be barriers between carriers to reduce the transmission of disease and the vehicle and equipment should be appropriately disinfected following transportation.		
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.	☐ Where practicable this must be natural light, but artificial light must be available. Where artificial lighting is used, this must be within a range of 10 to 12 hours daily. ☐ Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight.	Y	Artificial and natural lights available throughout the premises.
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.	Resources include, but are not limited to, food, water, enrichment items and resting/sleeping areas. ☐ There must be multiples of all resources (food, water bowls and sleeping areas), equal or greater than the number of dogs in the unit. Dogs must be carefully monitored, especially at feeding times. ☐ Each weaned dog must be provided with a non-slip water bowl. ☐ Each bitch must have access to food that is not accessible to the puppies.	Y	Multiple water bowls and bedding available.



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5.9 The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.	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 working day e.g. starting at 0800, until 1800), or as necessary for the individual health, safety and welfare of each dog.	Y	
<i>Higher Standard</i>	All individual dogs must be inspected at least once at an appropriate interval during the out of hours period (e.g. 1800-0800).	Y	Dogs are seen last time around 10pm.
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. ☐ If there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, veterinary advice must be sought. ☐ All breeders must have a plan for weaning puppies. They must ensure that each puppy starts weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own and provide each puppy with feed appropriate for its stage of development; and ensure that each puppy ingests the correct share of the feed provided. Puppies at weaning must initially be	Adult dogs must be fed at least once per day and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. Dogs must be fed a complete diet appropriate to their age, breed, activity level and stage in the breeding cycle. ☐ A plan/record of the type, quantity, frequency of food each dog receives must be kept. ☐ During pregnancy and lactation, each bitch must have sufficient appropriate food to satisfy the demands being made upon her. ☐ The licence holder must be able to show how the diet of pregnant bitches is managed, and	Y	Each dog has its own dietary plan.



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offered food four to five times a day. The initial diet may be liquid progressing to solid food over the ensuing period; the transitional feeding schedule must also be provided showing the day by day ratio if weaning puppies on to a different food. ☐ Where a proprietary food source is used the manufacturer's guide must be followed. Veterinary advice must be sought if in doubt.	have an appropriate procedure in place for doing so. ☐ During lactation the bitch must be closely monitored for signs of complications (e.g. eclampsia, mastitis). The feeding level required for the bitch after weaning will depend upon her body condition.		
Higher Standard	Dogs must be fed twice a day with a feeding plan for each dog balancing 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 supply of the puppies' current diet must be included when they go to their new home.	Y Y	Two meals a day, lactating bitches more often. All puppies leave with a bag of kibbles.
6.2 Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.	Dogs must not remain inappetent (without appetite) for longer than 24 hours without seeking veterinary advice. If there are specific concerns veterinary advice must be sought earlier. ☐ The general condition of the dogs must be observed and dogs displaying significant weight	Y	



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	loss/gain must be evaluated by a veterinarian and treated as necessary. ☐ 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. ☐ The weight and BCS of adult dogs must be monitored to ensure they are healthy and any issues tracked		
6.3 Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from contamination.	Food must not be left out for more than 24 hours. ☐ Refrigeration facilities for food storage must be provided. ☐ Food must be stored away from risk of vermin and in appropriately cool and dry places.	Y	Refrigerator available.
6.4 Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.	☐ Receptacles must be non-porous. ☐ Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. If damaged they must be disposed of.	Y	Stainless steel bowls
6.5 Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.	☐ Fresh water must be provided daily in a clean receptacle and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. ☐ One water bowl must be provided per adult dog in a kennel environment.	Y	
6.6 Where feed is prepared on the premises, there must be hygienic facilities for its	☐ In establishments where staff are employed a separate hand wash basin with an adequate	Y	Utility room has hot and cold running water and



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preparation, including a working surface, hot and cold running water and storage.	supply of hot and cold water must be provided for them to wash their hands. This must be connected to a suitable drainage system. ☐ Soap and hygienic hand drying facilities must also be available ☐ The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free at all times. ☐ Receptacles for food and drink must not be used for any other purposes.		thermostat heater and heat lamps for the sleeping quarter
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.	☐ A programme must be available setting out enrichment both inside and outside including training, grooming, socialisation and play. All dogs must receive appropriate toys and / or feeding enrichment such as scatter feeders unless veterinary advice suggests otherwise. ☐ All items of enrichment must be checked daily for any signs of damage. Damaged/broken items must be discarded and replaced.	Y	Daily routine
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.	Opportunities to exercise must involve at least one walk per day or access to a secure open space. Consideration must be given to life stage, physical and mental health and breed when planning daily exercise.	Y	Walked outside the premises and let out in the paddocks during the day. Puppy's creche is in the house and they interact with [REDACTED]



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	☐ Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas. ☐ Puppies cannot be walked so will require at least four opportunities to engage in play and human interaction during the day. ☐ Dogs which cannot be exercised for veterinary reasons must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation.		during the day. A litter was on site and puppy's behaviour reflected good socialisation.
<i>Higher Standard</i>	☐ There must be a clear plan setting out two walks per dog each 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.	Y	Daily routine
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.	The behaviour of individual dogs must be monitored daily and changes in behaviour and/or behaviours indicative of suffering, stress, fear, aggression and anxiety must be acted upon. Records of assessment must be kept and all staff must be able to identify dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact.	Y	
	☐ Where necessary advice must be available from a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist.	Y	



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	☐ Dogs likely to, or showing, signs of being nervous or stressed must be located in a suitable part of the establishment, bearing in mind their individual disposition. This could include: elderly dogs; nervous dogs; dogs on some medications. Where a dog shows signs of being nervous, stressed or fearful, steps must be taken to address this.	Y	
7.4 Where used, training methods or equipment must not cause pain, suffering or injury.	☐ Training must be reward based (i.e. reward desired behaviour and ignore unwanted behaviour).	Y	Elham dog course all dogs have the silver certificate.
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.	From 3 weeks old puppies must be habituated to events likely to be encountered throughout their adult lives. This must include the sights and sounds in households, such as appliances, as well as differing surfaces on which to walk. Introduction to novel sights and sounds must be gradual so that puppies do not show a fearful response such as startling or withdrawal. ☐ 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.	Y	Socialisation and habituation plan available
8.0 Animal Handling and Interactions	Dogs must always be handled humanely and appropriately to suit the requirements of the	Y	



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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.	individual dog and to minimise fear, stress, pain and distress. Dogs must never be punished so that they are frightened or exhibit aversive behaviour. ☐ People must have the competence to handle dogs correctly and be able to identify dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. They must also have the ability to recognise and act upon undesirable or abnormal behaviours.		
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.	Dogs must be held in socially-harmonious groups with a minimum of two, i.e. a pair after pre-screening has been carried out to ensure no aggressive behaviour is shown.	Y	Dogs all kept together and separated when bitches in season.
	☐ Dogs which 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.	Y	
	☐ A policy must be in place for monitoring the introduction of new dogs to other dogs in either domestic or kennel environments, to avoid stress to either new or resident animals. ☐ Dogs must not be muzzled to facilitate group or pair housing.	Y	



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8.3 The animals must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.	Dogs must have beneficial human contact and interaction e.g. staff on a daily basis. ☐ Suitable intervals for puppies to be visited are frequent, as they require to be socialised. This must be a minimum of 4 times per day with 20 minutes of interaction per litter. ☐ Animals should be encouraged but never be forced to interact with people.	Y Y Y	
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.	☐ The procedures must demonstrate how the conditions outlined in this guidance are met.	Y	All procedures available.
9.2 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.		Y	[REDACTED] can stand in in emergency.



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9.3 Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals. ☐ Dogs in the isolation facility must be checked at least as frequently as other dogs as a minimum and unless it is a separate person looking after them, after all the other dogs. ☐ 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. ☐ Dogs showing signs of infectious disease must not be allowed in any shared outside exercise area. ☐ Where infectious disease is present in the whole premises, barrier nursing procedures, and people trained in these, must be implemented. This includes use of protective clothing and footwear (where applicable) changed between enclosures; separate storage of equipment and segregation of waste.	☐ Provision must be made for the isolation of sick/injured/infectious animals and those that might reasonably expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases. ☐ In a kennel environment, isolation facilities for dogs with infectious diseases must be provided. 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. ☐ If the isolation facility is at another location, such as a local veterinary practice a letter must be provided by the practice stating that they are prepared to provide such facilities. ☐ All staff must understand the procedures to prevent the spread of infectious disease between any infected animals and the other dogs.	Y	Biosecurity policy available and vet is providing isolation if necessary.
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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. ☐ An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to ensure that dogs have current vaccinations against canine parvovirus, canine distemper, canine adenovirus/infectious canine hepatitis, leptospirosis. Vaccination against other diseases such as Bordetella bronchiseptica (kennel cough) or Canine parainfluenza virus may be required by the establishment. ☐ Vaccines used must be licenced for use in the UK. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable.	☐ Certification from a veterinarian of a recent protective titre test may be accepted instead of a booster vaccination as required by the establishment. The certificate must state the specific disease it is for and that it is valid for the current period. ☐ If there is evidence of external parasites (fleas, ticks, lice) the dog must be treated with a product authorised by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate and licensed to be used in the UK. Treatment must be discussed with a veterinarian before administration.	Y	Vaccination up to date
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.	☐ This must be in a clearly-marked bin which is emptied either daily or when full, whichever is the sooner. Excreta must be removed in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. ☐ Storage of excreta must be away from areas where animals or food is kept.	Y	Cesspit clear three time a year
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.	☐ People caring for the dogs must be familiar with the signs of pain and stress that are displayed by animals.	Y	



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	☐ When a dog is suspected of being ill or injured a veterinarian must be contacted for advice immediately and any instructions for treatment recorded.		
9.7 Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person. ☐ All animals must receive appropriate vaccination, as advised by the appointed veterinarian. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever necessary. Vaccination courses must begin at the appropriate age.	☐ Vaccinations must only be administered by either a veterinarian or registered veterinary nurse under the direction of a veterinarian. ☐ Routine and documented treatment must in place for internal and external parasites (adult dogs and puppies must be wormed and given flea and tick treatment as appropriate).	Y	Frontline is used as flea treatment. Worming is done with panacure.
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.	☐ The name, address and telephone contact number, including out of hours provision, of the veterinarian used by the establishment must be displayed in a prominent place and accessible to all members of staff. ☐ The veterinary practice must be in a reasonable travel distance (e.g. approximately 20 minutes or less).	Y	White Mill, Sandwich.
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.	☐ All courses must be completed to the specifications given by the veterinarian. ☐ A fridge must be available to store medicine which requires being kept at certain low temperatures.	Y	Cupboard.



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9.10 Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinarian.		Y	
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 used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals. ☐ Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use or disposed of. ☐ Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate due to the possibility of pathogens residing in these moist environments. ☐ People using cleaning products must be competent in the safe use of detergents and fluids. Cleaning products must be kept entirely out of the reach of animals, and must never be left in kennels.	☐ The choice of cleaning and disinfectant products must be based on suitability, safety, compatibility and effectiveness. Disinfectant products must be virucidal as well as bacteriocidal. ☐ Cleaning and disinfection products must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.	Y	Pro clean kennel cleaner used following the instruction on the label.
9.12 No person may euthanase an animal except a veterinarian or a person who has been	☐ Euthanasia must be carried out using a humane and effective method that is carried out	Y	



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authorised by a veterinarian as competent for such purpose or —(a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose; (b) in the case of horses, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate, for such purpose. (c) a person who has been authorised by a veterinarian as competent for such purpose	in a manner compliant with current legislation, including, but not limited to, the Animal Welfare Act (2006). ☐ Only a veterinarian may euthanase a dog. ☐ The licence holder must be able to demonstrate which veterinary practice is to be called and keep a record of all euthanasia and the identity of the qualified veterinarian that carried it out.		
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. 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.	☐ A system of recording observations must be maintained. Records and any associated checklists must be made available to inspectors. Any signs of ill health, injury or unusual behaviour must be recorded and veterinary advice sought and followed without delay. ☐ Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be monitored daily. Any abnormalities must be recorded and acted upon as appropriate.	Y	Dogs live as family pets and sleep in the kennels and in the house. Dogs are trained to toileting on the hardcore surface so checks can be performed.
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.		Y	



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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. ☐ All electrical installations and appliances must be maintained in a safe condition for health and safety of staff and animals. There must be an effective contingency plan for essential heating, ventilation and aeration/ filtration systems, as appropriate. ☐ All electrical installations and appliances must be installed by appropriately qualified persons and maintained in a safe condition; and sited such that they do not present a risk. ☐ There must be a documented policy in place for dealing with extremes of temperature and weather conditions (both hot and cold). ☐ There must be an appropriate plan for accommodation of the dogs should the premises become uninhabitable.	☐ Entrances and fire exits must be clear of obstructions at all times. ☐ 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 / floor of the property and there must be at least one carbon monoxide detector ☐ 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 this as part of their induction program and must be properly trained on the use of equipment provided.	Y	Emergency plan available.
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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.		Y	
10.3 External doors and gates must be lockable.		Y	
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.	☐ A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be interpreted as no more than 30 minutes travelling time. ☐ For a non-home based facility emergency contact name / number must be displayed on the outside of the premises.	Y	██████████ are the designated key's holder.
Higher Standard	A competent person must be on site at all times.	N	

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) which was not bred by the licence holder; (b) except from the premises where it was born and reared under the licence;	☐ The complete sales route from birth to sale must be clear, and the inspector must be shown how and where puppies are bred, born, reared and kept until sale. The inspector must also see what potential buyers are shown.	Y	Aware, advertisements are done on the KC web site.
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(c) otherwise than to— (i) a person who holds a licence for the activity described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1; or (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.			
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, and (d) display the age of the dog being advertised.		Y	
1.3 The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with a dog are suitable for it.		Y	A toy and a blanket with home smell is given.
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.		Y	In the puppy contract

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	coefficient of inbreeding and record of health screening test results.	Y	All puppies are registered with the Kennel Club.
2.0 Suitable Environment 2.1 Each dog must have access to a sleeping area which is free from draughts and an exercise area.	☐ Dogs kept in domestic premises must have free access to more than one room. ☐ Dogs must have access to an outside exercise area ☐ Dogs kept in a kennel environment will have an adjoining run or secure outside space.	Y	
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	The minimum kennel size must be as below. This must be increased in relation to size, and number of dogs. The minimum area is per non whelping adult dog with each additional dog requiring the additional space listed per animal:	Y	Whelping is done in the house



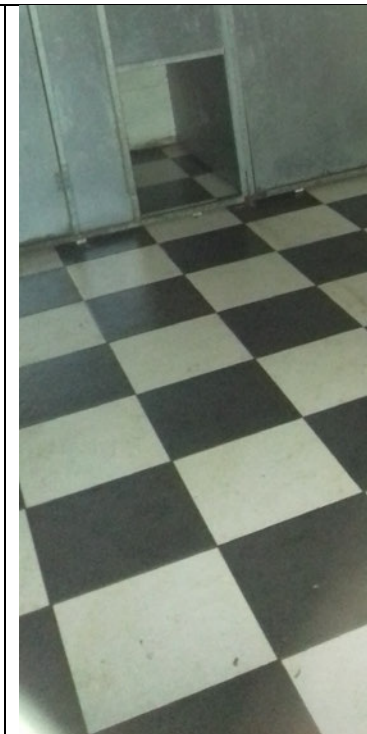
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	Min area	Additional area per additional dog
Dogs less than 5kg	4m ²	0.5m ²
Dogs between 5 to 10Kg	4m ²	1m ²
Dogs between 10 to 15Kg	4m ²	1.5m ²
Dogs between 15 to 20Kg	4m ²	2m ²
Dogs over 20Kg	8m ²	4m ²
Dogs over 30Kg	These sizes must be scaled up accordingly and must be proportionate	

☐ Bitches with litters must be provided with double this space allowance.

☐ Puppies must be housed in litter groups but have the ability to move away from litter mates.



Kennels have been modified to achieve above 8m² as per guidance, each kennel can accommodate two dogs.



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			Paddock area available for the dogs as exercise area.
2.3 The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area.		Y	
2.4 Part or all of the exercise area must be outdoors.	☐ Dogs must have constant access to shade and shelter so they can avoid extremes of weather.	Y	
2.5 There must be a separate whelping area for each breeding bitch to whelp in which contains a suitable bed for whelping.	☐ There must be a whelping bed raised off the floor and with sides high enough to prevent new born puppies from falling out. The bed must contain sufficient bedding to ensure a soft surface for the bitch and to enable the absorption of mess resulting from whelping. The bed must be constructed of easily cleanable impervious material and must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between litters. ☐ Bitches must be moved to their whelping accommodation 60 days after mating or sooner if signs of imminent whelping are shown. ☐ There must be access to the whelping area without disturbing other dogs. ☐ Where a bitch is whelped in a domestic environment it is acceptable for a temporary disposable covering to be used.	Y	In the house in the whelping box which is one inch from the floor and has vet beds.
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.	☐ Monitoring of temperature must be in place.	Y	Thermometer available,



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2.7 Each dog must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.		Y	
2.8 A separate bed must be provided for each adult dog.	☐ Clean and dry beds and bedding material must be provided for each dog. Any bedding material used must clearly be non-toxic, be absorbent, non-allergenic and padded so not to cause injury. ☐ Bedding material must be cleaned or disposed of in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. ☐ The bed must be: easy to clean and disinfect; sited away from draughts; and free from hazards. Bedding material must be: non-irritant and dry; and used in sufficient amounts to provide the necessary comfort and warmth required. Examples of suitable bedding material include blankets or quilted dog bedding.	Y	Vet beds is used and washed on regular basis.
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, or (b) in an emergency.		Y	Aware
2.10 No breeding bitch may be transported later than 54 days after the date of successful mating except to a veterinarian.	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	Aware
2.11 No breeding bitch may be transported earlier than 48 hours after whelping except	☐ Breeders must make reasonable effort for the veterinarian to visit the premises rather than transport the bitch.	Y	Aware



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to a 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.		Y	
2.13 In this paragraph, "exercise area" means a secure area where dogs may exercise and play.		Y	
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, and (d) ensure that each puppy ingests the correct share of the feed provided.		Y	Feeding plan available
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.	☐ The facility must have in place an adequate programme to socialise puppies and prepare them for life in the environment in which they are going to live. Procedures must be available so that all staff know how to appropriately socialise puppies. ☐ Where bitches are anxious or aggressive when puppies are approached, this process must be gradual.	Y	Socialisation and habituation plan available.

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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.	☐ All toys must be inspected and cleaned where appropriate in between each usage. Damaged toys must be disposed of ☐ Any equipment used to walk dogs must protect the dog's welfare and must be correctly fitted and used.	Y	
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.	☐ 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. ☐ Suitable facilities must be available to securely separate male dogs from bitches in season to avoid frustration.	Y	Dogs live together, bitches in season are kennelled in pair.
5.2 Each adult dog must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.		Y	
5.3 Procedures must be in place for dealing with dogs that show abnormal behaviour.	☐ This will include people competent in understanding and handling difficult dogs and the use of appropriate equipment. Professional advice must be sought as necessary and such advice applied.	Y	
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.	☐ The design and layout of kennels must allow dogs to be able to control their visual access to surroundings and dogs in other kennels. It must also minimise the number of dogs that staff disturb when removing any individual dog and ensure the safety of staff when passing other dogs. ☐ There must be facility for a dog to be able to hide to avoid visual contact with other dogs	Y	



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6.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease 6.1 All dogs for sale must be in good health.		Y	All dogs looked in good health on the day of the inspection, displaying normal behaviour.
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.		Y	
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.	☐ Mating must not begin until the appropriate time after the previous mating. ☐ Breeders must not permit mating of any bitch beyond her sixth litter	Y	Bitches are mated after 18 months of age and have only 3 litters. Always respecting the 12 months lap time.
<i>Higher standards</i>	☐ All bitches must be at least 18 months old before they are used for mating. ☐ 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.	Y Y Y	

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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, and (e) any other significant events.	☐ Puppies must be checked for birth defects and medical conditions and the buyer made aware of such.	Y	
Higher standard	☐ The puppy must be checked by a veterinarian before sale with proof of such held and available to the puppy buyer.	Y	
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, and (c) the age of the puppy on that date.		Y	
Higher standard	☐ 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.	Y	KC puppy contract.
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,		Y	Records available.



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(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, and (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 record of the following in relation to each breeding bitch— (a) the number of matings, (b) its age at the time of each mating, (c) the number of its litters, (d) the date or dates on which it has given birth, and (e) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any		Y	Records available.
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.	☐ Breeders have a responsibility to care for their animals appropriately, and must be able to document how both puppies that do not sell, or bitches and dogs that are no longer able to breed are cared for or rehomed. ☐ If any animal is deemed unsuitable for breeding, and the owner of the animal is unwilling or unable to keep it as a	Y	All bitches are neutered before they are rehomed.



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	domestic pet, then they must be rehomed to an appropriate environment. ☐ The decision to proceed with euthanasia must only be taken for health or behaviour reasons, by someone suitably medically and / or behaviourally qualified to make that decision such as their veterinarian.		
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.	☐ The establishment's appointed veterinarian must be consulted and a written health plan provided including vaccination, internal and external parasite control, monitoring of weight and body condition score.	Y	
6.13 The licence holder must keep a record of any preventative or curative healthcare (or both) given to each dog.		Y	
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.	☐ Other activities involving animals must be undertaken in a separate building.	Y	

<u>Higher standards (Required)</u>	Standards Met Yes/No
Staffing levels will be 1 full-time equivalent attendant per 10 adult dogs kept	Y
All individual dogs must be inspected at least once at an appropriate interval during the out of hours period (e.g. 1800-0800).	Y



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Dogs must be provided with a design and layout that provides them with choice beyond minimum enrichment requirements. This can be achieved by, for example, inclusion of raised platforms or more than one room	Y
Dogs must be fed twice a day with a feeding plan for each dog balancing feeding with food enrichment such as use of scatter feeders. Inspector must see the enrichment tools and plan for each dog.	Y
A minimum of a week supply of the puppies' current diet must be included when they go to their new home	Y
There must a clear plan setting out two walks per dog each working day for a minimum of 20 minutes each or two sessions of access to a secure open area. There must be an alternative form of enrichment planned for dogs which cannot be exercised for veterinary reasons	Y
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.	Y
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)	Y
A bitch must not be mated if she is 8 years of age or older.	Y
A bitch must not give birth to more than four litters of puppies in total.	Y
A bitch must not be bred from if they have had one caesarean. (NOTE KENNEL CLUB ABS IS 2 CAESAREANS)	Y
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, and must carefully evaluate any test results as well as follow any breeding advice issued under each scheme, prior to breeding. No mating must take place if the test results indicate that it would be inadvisable in the sense that it is likely to produce health or welfare problems in the offspring and/or it is inadvisable in the context of a relevant breeding strategy.	Y
Surgery to correct exaggerated conformation must be reported to the appropriate organisation.	Y
The puppy must be checked by a veterinarian before sale with proof of such held and available to the puppy buyer.	Y



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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	Y
<u>Higher Standards (Optional)</u> 50% required	Standards met Yes / No
A competent person must be on site at all times.	N
Where there are staff employed at least one must have an OFQUAL regulated Level 3 qualification in a relevant subject and must be present during the working day.	N
A suitably qualified behaviour expert must be appointed in relation to the licensable activity and active engagement recorded.	N
Ventilation must be a managed, fixed or portable, air system to ensure appropriate temperatures are maintained in all weathers. This can be an air conditioning unit or use of removable fans	Y
A noise management plan must be in place e.g. physical barriers, sound absorbing materials, positive reinforcement training to keep barking down, kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness.	N
The breeder must give all details of the sire to the buyer including date of birth, microchip number, registration body if applicable and details of any inherited diseases to which the father's breed is prone and any screening tests or surgery to amend confirmation the father received	Y
The breeder must give all details of the bitch to the buyer including date of birth, microchip number, registration body if applicable and details of any inherited diseases to which the bitch's breed is prone and any screening tests or surgery to amend conformation that the bitch received.	Y
The licence holder must ensure that the microchipping database is amended with the puppy buyer's details.	Y
No bitch will be intentionally mated when the Coefficient of Inbreeding of the puppies would exceed the breed average or 12.5% if no breed average exists as measured from a minimum five generation pedigree.	Y



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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 and high levels of compliance in terms of welfare standards and risk management.	Formal inspections over the previous three years reveal some degree of non-compliance that has required the intervention of the inspector for the business to ultimately recognise and address these. More serious breaches would attract other enforcement action: suspension, revocation, prosecution.	1	Assured breeder with the Kennel Club
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	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.	1	



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	identifying some minor, administrative areas for improvement (e.g. minor record keeping issues).			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
Appreciation of welfare standards - enrichment	Sound understanding by the licence holder of relevant environmental enrichment applicable to	Little environmental enrichment present, inconsistently used and its importance not understood or really valued.	1	



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	the activity (guided by expert advice), with demonstrated implementation.			
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.	1	
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.	1	
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	Key staff lack experience / knowledge of the species. Staff appear overburdened and / or unsupported by management, corners being cut.	1	



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	through records and staff rotas.			
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.	1	
Welfare management procedures – written procedures	Written procedures / policies clearly documented, implemented and reviewed appropriately.	Limited written procedures / policies. No overall strategic control or direction.	1	
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.	1	
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.	1	
Welfare management procedures - training	Planned training programme for staff to review and assess competency, with	Little or no evidence of relevant training or system for review and reassessment.	“	Training with the dogs, records keeping can be improved.



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	documented training records.			
15				

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.**

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