

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

Licensing Committee

Date: 17th September 2015

Author: Kathryn Ashton – Licensing Manager
Wards: All
Locality Affected: All
Parishes Affected: All

1. Purpose and Reasons

- 1.1 To review the licence conditions for vending under the Pet Animals Act 1951
- 1.2 With the exception of the sale of dogs in pet shops; it appears that model conditions were never formally adopted by committee.

2. Recommendations

That Committee:

- 2.1 Agree for consultation to be carried out on the proposed revised conditions for Pet Shop with licensed establishments within the District and relevant organisations.
- 2.2 For the results of the consultation exercise to be brought back to Committee with a view to adopting the conditions.

3. Detail

- 3.1 The Council currently uses a set of Model conditions for Pet Shops based on the Local Government Association guidance produced in 1998. These were never formally adopted by the Licensing Committee
- 3.2 The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health produced a new set of model conditions in 2013 in association with relevant organisations
- 3.3 The Licensing Authority would like to formally adopt these conditions with possible amendments taking into consideration submissions from pet shops, other relevant organisations such as veterinary practices and members of the public
- 3.4 Local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales issue licences to proprietors of pet shops and other pet vendors under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act (1951).

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- 3.5 This includes all commercial selling of pet animals, including pet shops and businesses selling animals over the internet. The definitions in the Act of the terms “pet animal” and “pet shop” are wide ranging
- 3.6 There are currently 7 pet shops licensed with this Authority.
- 3.7 Although the Licensing team use a set of model conditions to assist with their inspections (**Appendix 1**); it has become apparent that these were never formally adopted by the Licensing Committee.
- 3.8 The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) has worked in partnership with Cats Protection, the Pet Care Trade Association, the British Veterinary Association (BVA), International Cat Care, the Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA), the Reptile and Exotic Trade Association (REPTA), the Dogs Trust and Rabbit Welfare Association and Fund (RWAFF) to produce a new set of model conditions and guidance.
- 3.9 A copy of the new model conditions and guidance is attached at **Appendix 2** of this Report.
- 3.10 The new model licence conditions and guidance bring the previous model licence conditions up to date, reflecting changes in the law and the industry and progress in animal husbandry.
- 3.11 In 2009 the Licensing Committee made the decision to have a default condition to prohibit the sale of dogs in pet shops. The default condition may be removed in any particular case, where a special application is made and determined by the Licensing Committee
- 3.12 In this instance a set of standard conditions as specified by committee at the time would apply (**Appendix 3**)
- 3.13 This decision was lauded by animal welfare organisations, was given a special mention in the RSPCA 2009 awards and similar conditions have been adopted by other local authorities across the country.

4. Alternative Options

- 4.1 The Council could decide not to adopt the conditions, however, this would mean that there would be no consistent guidelines when undertaking and licensing establishments or inspections and attaching appropriate conditions

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5. Implications, Diversity Impact Assessment and Risk Management

Financial and Procurement Implications

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the report. All future consultation will be undertaken within existing budget.
- 5.2 Licensees can appeal to the Magistrates Court, where they are aggrieved by any condition subject to which such a licence is proposed to be granted (section 4 Pet Animals Act 1951)

Legal and Human Rights Implications

- 5.3 Legal and Human Rights considerations have been taken fully into account in compiling this report. It is considered that the recommendations of this report are compatible with Convention Rights. The Council is required to comply with the statutory provisions referred to in the report. All other legal and human rights implications have been considered in the preparation of this report.

All Other Implications (including Staff, Sustainability, Health, Rural, Crime and Disorder)

Diversity Impact Assessment

- 5.4 A Diversity Impact Assessment has not been completed for this report because issues are covered in the DIA for the overarching strategy. This identified that there was no actual or potential adverse impact in the delivery of this service for residents, visitors or staff on the basis of age, disability, sex, gender, race, religion or sexual orientation, marital/civil partnership status or pregnancy/maternity

6. Consultees

- 6.1 The Board Director, Resources (Section 151 Officer) and Director of Law and Democratic Services (Monitoring Officer) are consulted in respect of all reports.
- 6.2 All Licensed pet shops within the Borough

7. Background Papers

- 7.1 Pet Animals Act 1951
- 7.2 Animal Welfare Act 2006

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7.3 Model Standards for Pet Shop Licence Conditions 1998

7.4 Model Conditions for Pet Vending Licensing 2013

8. Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 Model conditions for Pet Shops

8.2 Appendix 2 Model Conditions for Pet Vending Licensing 2013

8.3 Appendix 3 Model Conditions for Pet Shops wishing to sell Dogs (puppies) in Swindon

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Appendix 1

MODEL LICENCE CONDITIONS

It is a general condition that the sale of Dogs (puppies) is prohibited in the Borough under a Pet Shop licence unless agreed to by the Licensing Committee on an individual basis. Separate Conditions are in place for this. The general conditions relating to puppies in this document are therefore only applicable to the special licence.

1. ACCOMMODATION

1.1 Animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation with respect to construction, size, temperature, lighting ventilation and cleanliness.

1.2 Animals must not be exposed to draughts and must be kept in an environment suitable to the species. If animals are displayed outdoors, they should have protection appropriate to their needs. They must not be located in windows or near doorways and consideration must be given to predator/prey relationships e.g. snakes should not be located next to rodents.

1.3 Housing must be constructed of non-porous materials or be appropriately treated e.g. with non-toxic plastic coating paint

1.4 Animals must not be kept in housing in such a way that they can be interfered with by other animals or the public.

NB it is recommended that the accommodation should not be positioned so that the public look down on the animals. This can be extremely distressing for rodents in particular and they should be kept off the ground to create a less stressful environment.

1.5 All livestock must be readily accessible and easy to inspect.

1.6. Accommodation must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain good hygiene standards, consistent with the rate of stock turnover. Suitable substrate for the species must be used

NB The use of shavings rather than sawdust is recommended – these must be medicated as untreated shavings (e.g. waste products from sawmills) may contain foreign objects or bacteria etc

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1.7 Where accommodation is on a tiered system, water, food or other droppings must not be allowed to enter the lower housing. Ventilation must be checked thoroughly in tiered systems to ensure there are no blockages and air can flow freely.

1.8 All accessories provided in the accommodation must be suitable for the species. Consideration should be given to appropriate environmental enrichment to help alleviate stress and boredom.

1.9 Consideration must be given to whether it is appropriate to house different species together. E.g. some fish and birds can live together but rodents of different species should not be mixed.

With the exception of fish, sexes should be separated before puberty (as far as is possible)

NB different litters within species of mammals should not be mixed as this may cause fighting

1.10 Water testing of aquariums should be carried out at least once a week in centralised systems. 10% of the individual tanks should be tested. The results should be recorded in a register along with the corrective action taken

1.11 All accommodation must have an area in which the animal can hide. This can be a stone, piece of wood or bed area but must provide full privacy if the animal chooses to use it.

2. EXERCISE FACILITIES

2.1 Facilities must be available where appropriate.

N.B. For example, in the case of puppies, where required, a covered exercise area of at least 2.5 sq metres (27sq ft) should be provided. Exercise areas should have a minimum height of 1.8 metres (6 ft) to facilitate adequate access by staff for cleaning.

3. REGISTER OF ANIMALS

3.1 A livestock purchase register must be maintained for all livestock. A sale register must be maintained for:

- a) Puppies
- b) Kittens
- c) Psittacines

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d) Species contained in the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (as modified).

It is recommended however, that a sales register be maintained for the sale of ALL stock.

N.B. This can be by cross-reference to an invoice file. The purpose of the register is to ascertain the source of livestock and for emergency contact of purchaser.

The name and telephone number of the purchaser is therefore sufficient except in the cases of species contained in the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 where name, address and telephone number is required

4. STOCKING NUMBERS AND DENSITIES

The maximum number of animals to be stocked on the premises will be governed by the accommodation available, as defined by the stocking density lists detailed in the schedules attached to these licence conditions.

4.1 Schedule 1 – Caged Birds

4.2 Schedule 2 – Small Mammals

4.3 Schedule 3 – Ornamental Fish

4.4 Schedule 4 – Other Species

NB Species must be able to express normal behaviour e.g. rabbits must be able to stand on their hind legs.

5. HEALTH, DISEASE AND ACCLIMATISATION

5.1 All stock sold must be in good health and free from parasitic infestation as far as can be reasonably determined without veterinary inspection.

5.2 Any sick or injured animal must receive appropriate care and treatment without delay.

N.B. This may include euthanasia.

5.3 Veterinary advice should be sought whenever necessary. Sudden deaths should be reported to a vet and a post mortem examination carried out if required.

5.4 Any animal with an obvious significant abnormality, which would materially affect its quality of life, must not be offered for sale. When in doubt, veterinary advice should be sought.

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5.5 All animals must be allowed a suitable acclimatisation period before sale, ideally away from public view

5.6 The facility to isolate sick animals must be provided. Monitoring forms should be kept showing observations and when checks were carried out (an example form is included in appendix 2). The isolation facility must be separate from quarantine areas and also be away from public view.

5.7 All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease. No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of having come into contact with any other animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or which is infested with parasites shall be brought into or kept on the premises unless effectively isolated.

NB If animals should escape; they must be placed in isolation when caught for a suitable period before being offered up for sale again

5.8 Puppies and kittens must be kept separate from other litters.

5.9 All necessary precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction to the premises, and harbourage of rodents, insects and other pests. Premises may wish to use an outside contractor. Frequent inspection and rotation of food and bedding is essential for pest control. Record sheets should be kept

N.B. 'Rodent' and 'insect' excludes livestock for sale or for feeding.

5.10 Health check forms should be kept for all stock. This should include a total body check from head to tail on arrival and thereafter at least once a week. An example form is included in appendix 1

5.11 Mass deaths of birds should be reported to a veterinary surgeon and post mortem examinations carried out to rule out Avian Influenza or Psittacosis. The local authority must be informed immediately if there are any concerns

6. HYGIENE

6.1 The total area of the shop should be swept, vacuumed or washed daily. Shelves and counters should be cleaned on a regular basis. Record sheets should be kept of daily, weekly and monthly regimes.

Ideally all cleaning of shop and cages should be done outside of working hours. If carried out whilst the public have access, the livestock area should be blocked off and a sign put out stating that it is temporarily closed to the public for cleaning operations.

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NB Cleaning regimes will be dictated by the size of the premises, number of staff, type of animals kept etc. All shops should have a programme in place appropriate to their premises.

6.2 A Good supply of hot water, soap and clean towels should be available to staff. All human dishes should be kept apart from and washed separately from livestock dishes

6.3 Cleaning substances must be appropriate to the species due to some animals being adversely affected by certain substances. All cleaning products must be kept in a secure area, separate from livestock and all food. Care must be taken to use correct dilutions

NB General cleaning products are advised as well as using substances designed to deal with specific diseases

6.4 Space should be set aside for staff where they can leave protective clothing, outdoor clothes, bags etc

6.5 First aid boxes must be kept for both staff and animals. These must be checked on a regular basis to ensure supplies are in date and adequate. Telephone numbers for the doctor, hospital, vet and emergency contacts should be displayed by the phone. An accident book must be kept and accidents of any kind recorded.

6. FOOD AND DRINK

6.1 Animals must be supplied with adequate amounts of food and drink, appropriate to their needs and at suitable intervals. Feeding regimes should be recorded

6.2 All food must be suitable for the species concerned.

6.3 Food and drink receptacles must be constructed and positioned to minimise faecal contamination.

6.4 A sufficient number of receptacles must be provided and cleaned at regular intervals.

7. FOOD STORAGE

7.1 All food, excluding live foods intended for feeding to livestock on the premises, must be stored in impervious closed containers.

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7.2 The containers and equipment used for feeding must be kept in a clean condition. Freezers should not be loaded above the mark indicated by the manufacturer and the whole appliance must be defrosted on a regular basis. Records of this should be kept.

7.3 Regular stock rotation is vital to avoid deterioration or wastage.

8. OBSERVATION

8.1 All livestock must be attended to at regular intervals, appropriate to the species. Record sheets should be used.

N.B. In no circumstances can this be less than daily.

9. WASTE DISPOSAL

9.1 All excreta and soiled bedding must be stored in impervious containers with close fitting lids.

9.2 Excreta and soiled bedding should be removed from the premises on a regular basis, at least weekly and disposed of to the satisfaction of the appropriate local authority and in accordance with current regulations and good waste management practice. A commercial waste contract is required.

9.3 All containers must be kept in a clean condition.

9.4 Dead livestock should be placed in a yellow bag and disposed of via a vet or pet crematorium

10. TRANSPORTATION

10.1 When receiving stock the licensee must make every effort to ensure that it is transported in a suitable manner.

10.2 Any livestock received or consigned shall be transported according to the regulations laid down by the Transit Animals (General) Order 1973 or other relevant legislation or recommendations.

N.B. For air transportation, the LATA guidelines must be followed. For rail transportation, the British Rail guidelines must be followed.

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10.3 Consideration should be taken as to whether any transportation of stock may need to comply with the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997. Further information is available from the Local Authority

11. TRANSPORTATION CONTAINERS

11.1 Livestock must be transported or handed to purchasers in suitable containers for the species. Containers must be secure with good ventilation. *NB Fish should be sold in plastic bags filled with 1/3 of water and 2/3 air for short journeys. The corners should be tied off to prevent suffocation. For longer journeys oxygen can be used. A double bag should be used for catfish or species with sharp fins or spines. The plastic bag should be covered with a brown bag to prevent light frightening the fish.*

12. SALE OF LIVESTOCK

12.1 All stock sold must be in good health as far as can be reasonably determined without veterinary inspection.

12.2 No mammal shall be sold unweaned or, if weaned, at an age at which it should not have been weaned.

12.3 In the case of non-mammals, they must be capable of feeding themselves

13. DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

13.1 When dangerous wild animals are kept, the cages must be of a secure construction appropriate to the species. A fine wire nest, glass or plastic safety barrier must be incorporated into the cage system.

13.2 Licensees selling animals on the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act must inspect the purchaser's licence to keep such an animal before sale and inform the issuing authority of the details of the purchase.

13.3 Licensees **MUST** inform the Local Authority of their intention to keep a Dangerous Wild Animal on the premises including details of species and number of animals. The licence may then be subject to specific conditions relevant to the particular species

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14. PET CARE ADVICE

14.1 PTIA Pet Care leaflets or other similar written instructions should be made available to customers where appropriate at the time of purchase.

14.2 Purchasers of accessories should, where necessary, be given proper advice as to their maintenance and use.

14.3 The PTIA Pet Store Manual or other appropriate reference books must always be available for use by staff.

14.4 All enclosures or tanks must have a sign on them stating what species is contained within (both common and Latin name) and any additional important information e.g. Lionfish are venomous.

NB The use of a "traffic light" system is recommended. This is commonly used with aquatics but can be adjusted for use with all species. An example would be:

Green: Community species

Amber: Species specific or certain conditions

Red: Aggressive or specialized species

Different colour stickers can be affixed to the enclosures along with information posters giving customers an idea of the species' requirements at a glance

If the animal is likely to grow to a considerable size and/or require more specialist equipment when older, this must be made clear to the customer at the time of purchase

15. STAFF TRAINING AND LIVESTOCK KNOWLEDGE

15.1 No animal should be stocked or sold unless the staff (or a member of the staff) is familiar with the care and welfare of that animal.

15.2 In respect of new applications (not renewals), at least one member of staff working at the licensed premises must hold the City and Guilds Pet Store Management Certificate, or some other appropriate qualification; or must be in the course of training, and obtain the qualification within 12 months of the licence being granted.

NB it is STRONGLY recommended that all licence holders included those renewing an existing licence, should hold an appropriate qualification

15.3 The licence must formulate a written training policy for all permanent staff and will be required to demonstrate that systematic training is carried out.

NB this includes animal care, emergency procedures, correct use of cleaning products etc

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16. FIRE AND OTHER EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS

16.1 Suitable emergency precautions and written procedures shall exist and be made known to all staff including arrangements for evacuation of livestock.

16.2 Entrances and exits must be clear of obstruction at all times.

16.3 Fire extinguishers must be provided and sited as approved by the local Fire Protection/Prevention Officer.

16.4 The fire-fighting equipment must be maintained in good working order.

16.5 The licensee or a designated key holder, must at all times be within reasonable distance of the premises and available to visit the premises in case of an emergency.

16.6 A list of key holders must be lodged with the local police and fire brigade.

16.7 An emergency telephone number must be displayed at the front of the shop. The address of the shop including postcode and grid reference should also be displayed.

16.8 When pet shops are sited within other premises, the licensee or key holders must have access at all times to the premises containing the livestock

16.9 Consideration should be given to what would happen in the event of a power cut, especially if there are animals that rely on heating, lighting, water filtration etc. An alarm system or back up generator may be considered to be appropriate. Alternatively a written plan should be considered to include movement of animals to alternative premises.

B. FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

B1. SALE OF LIVESTOCK

1.1 No animal should be sold to any person under the age of 16 unless that person is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian

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B2. APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE

2.1 Although not provided for in the Act, it is recommended that applicants consult their local authority prior to submitting an application.

B3. TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

3.1 Licensees are recommended to apply for membership of an appropriate trade organisation, which might act as a point of reference should any disputes over the licence conditions arise.

B4. CATEGORIES OF ANIMALS

1. Dogs and Cats (puppies and kittens)
2. Smaller domesticated mammals e.g. rabbits, cavies, gerbils, hamsters, rats, mice
3. Larger domesticated mammals e.g. goats, pot bellied pigs
4. Primates e.g. marmosets
5. Other mammals
6. Parrots, parakeets and macaws
7. Other birds
8. Reptiles
9. Amphibians
10. Fish
11. Other species

B5. SALE OF FARM ANIMALS

All cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are subject to various legislation regarding their sale, movement etc regardless if they are being sold as pet or as farm livestock. Licensees **MUST** contact the Animal Health Officer at Swindon Borough Council before embarking on selling any of the above species to ensure they comply with the legislation

B6. RECORDS

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6.1 Records should be kept for the following for up to three years: Livestock and Sales Register of all stock, Evidence of monitoring of health e.g. health check forms, aquarium water tests, Vet records, Death records

It is recommended that cleaning records, pest control records and equipment tests (e.g. freezers) should be kept for a period of at least 6 months

6.2 Animals should be given an individual number (or in the case of groups of fish, a group number) which can be used for health checks, sales receipts etc to create a paper trail for the duration of that animal's stay at the shop. The number from the original invoice may be sufficient

6.3 Kennels, cages and tanks may be given individual numbers to assist with record keeping and staff monitoring

B7. Boarding of Animals

7.1 No pet shop should be used for the purpose of boarding any species of animal for which they are not licensed to sell.

NB. Boarding of cats and dogs is subject to separate licence issued under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Permission to inspect the licensed premises shall be granted at all reasonable times to a duly authorised officer of the licensing authority and facilities to examine any animal shall be given to any veterinary practitioner or officer of the RSPCA, who has been called in to carry out such examination by a duly authorised officer.

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SCHEDULE 1: STOCKING DENSITIES – CAGED BIRDS

Parrots, Parakeets, Budgerigar etc	Length (cm)	Single	Each Additional
African Grey		1250	625
Amazon	Up to 35	1000	500
	35-40	1250	625
	Over 40	2000	750
Budgerigar		650	200
Cockatiel		1000	250
Cockatoo	Up to 35	1250	625
	35-40	2000	1000
	Over 45	2750	1325
Lovebird		750	200
Macaw	Up to 40	1250	625
	40-60	2250	1000
	Over 60	3750	1200
Parakeet	Up to 25	1000	250
(incl. Conure	25-35	1000	250
Kakariki, Rosella)	Over 35	1400	450
Parrot	Up to 30	800	275
(incl. Caique, Pronus	30-35	1250	625
Senegal, Meyer's)	Over 35	1500	750
Parrotlet		1500	750
Hanging Parrot		400	200
Lories and Lorikeets	Up to 22.5	800	250
	22.5 - 30	1250	375
	Over 30	2000	500
Seedeaters			
Canary		650	250
Cardinal		1000	250
Dove and Pigeon	Up to 22.5	450	250
	Over 22.5	1250	625
Finch (incl. Mannikin	Up to 12.5	650	100
Silverbill, Sparrow	12.5 – 17.5	750	150
Waxbill)	Over 17.5	1000	200
Grossbeak		1000	200
Quail	Up to 15	450	250
	15 – 20	650	375

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Weaver	Over 20	1000	500
	Up to 15	650	150
	Over 15	1000	200

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Seedeaters	Length (cm)	Single	Each Additional
Whydah (male with full Tail)	Up to 40	1000	200
	Over 40	2000	275
Whydah female and male in non-breeding plumage as Weaver			
Softbills			
Barbet	Up to 20	1250	275
	Over 20	1400	450
Bulbil, Fruitsucker		1000	250
Fairy Bluebird, Oriole		1250	250
Jay, Jay-Thrush	Up to 25	1500	250
(Laughing Thrush)	25 – 35	2000	500
Magpie	Over 35	4000	1000
Mynah hill		1500	250
Pekin robin, Mesia		1000	200
Starling	Up to 20	1500	375
(Incl. Small mynahs)	Over 20	1000	250
Tanager, Sugar bird	Up to 15	1000	250
	Over 15	1000	250
Thrush (incl. Shama)		1000	375
Toucan		3750	1000
Toucanette, Aracari		2000	625
Tlouraco		2000	625
Zosterops		750	100

N.B. In accordance with: The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (sec 8)

"No species of bird shall be housed in accommodation which does not afford that species sufficient space for natural free and full wing stretching and the number of birds housed shall be such that overcrowding does not significantly reduce that freedom. Long tailed birds or birds in full plumage must be provided with properly placed perches, and feeding and watering points to prevent that plumage being fouled or otherwise damaged".

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SCHEDULE 2 STOCKING DENSITIES –JUVENILE SMALL MAMMALS

Species	Minimum Floor Area* (cm ²)		Minimum Cage Height & Depth (cm)
	1-4	Each Additional	
Mice, Hamsters, Gerbils	450	75	25
Rats	675	110	30
Guinea Pigs	1350	220	30
Rabbits up to 2kg , kittens, ferrets, chinchillas, chipmunks	2250	370	50 & 30 respectively
Puppies (12 weeks max)	10000	2500	Double minimum height at shoulder (min 50) & 90

***Minimum floor area applies to young stock. For adult stock offered for sale the dimensions should be doubled. Puppies, kittens and rabbits could need to be greatly increased depending on breed. For advice on the age of stock, you are advised to contact the veterinary surgeon.**

- N.B. The range of behavioural opportunities for many of the animals listed in the above Schedule will be increased by enriching the environment with such accessories as shredded paper, pieces of wood, toilet rolls and lengths of piping etc.*
- The installation of shelving in rabbit cages is particularly beneficial to rabbits as they like to spend a lot of time off the cage floor.*
- Rabbits must be able to sit up in the cage without the ears touching the ceiling and be able to complete at least three hops along the diagonal length of the enclosure*

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SCHEDULE 3 STOCKING DENSITIES – ORNAMENTAL FISH

It is virtually impossible to determine the quantity of fish to be kept in a tank purely on a weight/volume or numbers of fish/volume.

The variation in system design, husbandry techniques and types of fish involved would render any such method too simple to be useful or too complicated to be practical.

The maintenance of water quality standards is essential and it is a simple but effective way to determine stocking densities.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

(1 mg/litre – 1ppm)

Cold Water

*Dissolved Oxygen	-min	6mg/litre
*Free Ammonia	-max	0.02mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	0.2mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	50mg/litre above ambient tap water

TROPICAL FISH

*Dissolved Oxygen	-min	6mg/litre
*Free Ammonia	-max	0.02mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	0.2mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	50mg/litre above ambient tap water

TROPICAL MARINE SPECIES

*Dissolved Oxygen	-min	5.5mg/litre
*Free Ammonia	-max	0.01mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	0.125mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	40mg/litre. This is an absolute figure; it does not relate to ambient tap water
*ph (tropical marine Only)	-min	8.1

***These parameters should be checked first. Only if a problem exists with these tests is it necessary to check nitrite and nitrate levels.**

Further information on the subject of this report can be obtained from Kathryn Ashton, 01793 466113, KAshton@swindon.gov.uk.

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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SCHEDULE 4 STOCKING DENSITIES – OTHER SPECIES

Accommodation must be provided appropriate to size, age and type of species.

NB. Snakes must be accommodated in boxes/enclosures of suitable size. The recommendation is that the snake may not be longer in length than the longest diagonal of the enclosure.

Further advice may be obtained from organisations such as the Pet Trade and Industry Association, the Universities' Federation for Animal Welfare, The British Herpetological Society etc.

The Association of District Councils
26 Chapter Street
London SW1P 4NB
Tel. No. 020-7233-6868

The British Veterinary Association
7 Mansfield Street
London W1M 0A7
Tel. No. 020-7636-6541

Pet Care Trust
Bedford Business Centre
170 Mile Road
Bedford
MK42 9TW
Tel: 01234 273 933
Fax: 01234 273 550

Pet Advisory Committee
198 High Holborn
London
WC1V 7BD
Tel: 020 7025 2341

Further information on the subject of this report can be obtained from Kathryn Ashton, 01793 466113, KAshton@swindon.gov.uk.

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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1.

on
all

on at

Kennel/cage no.	Individual animal no.	Animal Details: Sex M / F Species/breed..... Age..... colour.....						
Date Health check carried out (inc. date of purchase)	Checked: tick when checked. Note observations below with date and appropriate action							
	Nose	Eyes	Ears	Mouth / teeth	Body / weight	Fur /skin / scales	Feet / fins	Anus / vent / cloaca
Observations of Abnormal Behaviour:								

Appendix

Health check sheets

These should be carried out arrival for stock and thereafter least a weekly basis.

Further information on the subject of this report can be obtained from Kathryn Ashton, 01793 466113, KAshton@swindon.gov.uk.

Date: 17th September 2015

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Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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Appendix 2

CIEH Model Conditions for Pet Vending Licensing 2013



September 2013



Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

Licensing Committee

Date: 17th September 2015

This document has been prepared in the best interests of animal welfare and to improve pet shop management. No liability rests with contributing bodies for the circumstances arising out of the application of conditions contained within the document.

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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Date: 17th September 2015

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Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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Introduction

The Model Conditions set out in this document are the working group's recommendations for the basic minimum standards considered necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of animals in pet shops.

Licensing authorities should apply and enforce the licence conditions sensibly and appropriately.

These Model Conditions should not be considered as a complete manual on animal husbandry. It is a living document which will be revised from time to time to take into account new knowledge of animal physiology and behaviour as well as advances and development in standards of animal welfare.

Local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales issue licences to proprietors of pet shops and other pet vendors under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act (1951). Before granting a licence the local authority must be satisfied that the animals are kept in accommodation that is suitable; that they are supplied with appropriate food and drink; and are adequately protected from disease and fire. The local authority may attach conditions to the licence, may inspect the licensed premises at all reasonable times and may refuse a licence if the standards at the premises are unsatisfactory or if the terms of the licence are not being complied with.

Under the Animal Welfare Act (2006)¹, which applies in England and Wales and the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006² in Scotland those responsible for animals, including pet vendors, have a responsibility towards the welfare of the animals in their care. Under these Acts it is an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to a protected animal, whether by an act or omission. Vendors also have a legal 'duty of care' towards the animals in their care. Vendors must therefore take such steps as are reasonable in all the circumstances to meet the welfare needs of the animals, to the extent required by good practice. The Acts define an animal's needs as including:

- Its need for a suitable environment
- Its need for a suitable diet
- Its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- Any need to be housed with, or apart from other animals
- Its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease

During the inspection, prior to the issue of a licence, it is important that the five needs as outlined above are considered. Defra, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Scottish Government have produced various Codes of Practice under the Animal Welfare Acts, which outline in more detail certain species' needs that can be referred to for guidance. Issues specific to pet shops and other pet vendors are covered in this document.

The Animal Welfare Acts also increased the minimum age at which a person can buy an animal to 16 and prohibit giving animals as prizes to unaccompanied children under this age. In Scotland, there is a prohibition on giving animals as prizes.

Another key objective in developing these model licensing conditions is to encourage conditions in pet shops licensing and a consistency of approach across local authorities which minimises the risk of transmission of disease from animals to humans, alongside the need to protect animals from cruelty and ill-treatment and to encourage good standards of animal husbandry in pet vending.

Humankind shares a world with animals; it is unsurprising therefore that we also share some diseases. Zoonoses, or zoonotic disease are infectious diseases transmissible between humans and other animals; many thousands of zoonotic disease have been identified. While the reported instances of transmission are infrequent, they nevertheless represent significant disease prevalence. The risk to humans depends on the kind of disease and the type of exposure.

¹ www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/act

² www.oqps.gov.uk/legislation/acts/acts2006/pdf/asp_20060011_en.pdf

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Legislation/Orders that are relevant:

England

- Pet Animals Act 1951
- Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
- Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
- Breeding of Dogs Act 1973
- EU Regulation on the protection of animals during transport (EC) 1/2005
- Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006
- Animal Welfare Act 2006
- Docking of Working Dogs' Tails (England) Regulations 2007
- Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) Regulations 2007
- EU Wildlife Trade Regulations: Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, implements CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna) in the European Community
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, implements the EU Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43 EEC.

Wales

- Pet Animals Act 1951
- Animal Welfare Act 2006
- The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Wales) Order 2007
- The Docking of Working Dogs' Tails (Wales) Regulations 2007
- Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2007
- Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
- Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
- Breeding of Dogs Act 1973
- EU Regulation on the protection of animals during transport (EC) 1/2005
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, implements the EU Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43 EEC.

The working group agreed that the LGA Model Standards⁴ needed to be updated whilst anticipating secondary legislation under the Animal Welfare Act 2006. These conditions should therefore not be seen as a substitute for secondary legislation.

Scotland

- Pet Animals Act 1951
- Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
- Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010
- Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
- Breeding of Dogs Act 1973
- EU Regulation on the protection of animals during transport (EC) 1/2005
- Welfare of Animals (Transport)(Scotland) Order 2006
- Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
- The Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions) (Scotland) Regulations 2010
- The Licensing of Animal Dealers (Young Cats and Young Dogs) (Scotland) Regulations 2009

³ All legislation referred to in this document is intended to represent the most recent version

⁴ Local Government Association (1998) "The Pet Animals Act 1951: Model standards for pet shop licence conditions", LGA Publications

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The groups consulted included:

- British Veterinary Association
- Cats Protection
- Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
- Dogs Trust
- Federation of Companion Animal Societies
- Feline Advisory Bureau
- Local Government Association
- Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association
- Pet Industry Federation
- Rabbit Welfare Association & Fund
- Reptile and Exotic Pet Trade Association
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Special thanks also to:

- Peter Scott – Zoo and Aquatic Veterinary Group/Companion Animal Welfare Council
- William H Wildgoose – Fish Veterinary Society/Midland Veterinary Surgery
- Ian Strachan – Scottish Government
- Wood Green Animal Shelters
- OneKind

Definition of terms

** A batch should be defined as a group of animals arriving from the same supplier, at the same time

**m₂ is a measurement of area. One m₂ measures one metre by one metre. Consequently two m₂ measures 2 metres by 1 metre. (4 square metres measures 2 metres by 2 metres).

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Schedule A – General conditions

1.1 Condition

The licence or a copy of the licence must be suitably displayed to the public in a prominent position

Guidance

For security reasons, the licence should not display the licence holder's home address.

2. Accommodation

2.1 Condition

Animals must at all times be kept in accommodation designed to prevent escape and an environment suitable to their species and condition with respect to behavioural needs, situation, size, temperature, ventilation, and cleanliness. All accommodation must avoid drafts and overexposure to direct sunlight and must be kept in good repair.

Guidance

Animals should be able to move around freely, climb, fly, swim and jump where appropriate, and be comfortable in their environment. Definitions of appropriate sizes and materials are in the appropriate schedules to this document. Regular maintenance and repair will prevent injury from damaged housing. Temperature monitoring devices should be provided. It is important to avoid draughts.

2.2 Condition

Ventilation must be provided to all interior areas without the creation of excessive, localized draughts. Ventilation is important as an aid to disease control and aims to decrease smell accumulation and prevent excessive humidity of the atmosphere.

Guidance

The spread of airborne infections can be a significant risk. Excessive or inadequate humidity can cause other health problems.

2.3 Condition

If animals are displayed outdoors, they must have protection appropriate to their species

Guidance

This should include shelter from wind, rain or snow and/or the sun and predators if appropriate.

2.4 Condition

In order to control the spread of disease, and to prevent injury, housing must be constructed of non-porous materials or be appropriately treated. Junctions between all sections need to be fully cleanable.

Guidance

Appropriate housing will prevent direct transmission of disease and injuries. This will maintain structural integrity and ensure dry, easily cleansed surfaces. In general, untreated wood is not an appropriate material as it cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

2.5 Condition

Animals must be kept in housing which minimises stress from other animals or the public. Signage must be in place to deter public interference.

Guidance

An area to hide away, if needed, will help to reduce stress levels for the animals. In addition to signs, other measures maybe required, such as limiting access to some sides of animal enclosures. Care should be taken to avoid sensory contact between prey and predator species.

2.6 Condition

All animals for sale must be readily accessible and easy to inspect by staff.

Guidance

This should help to ensure that the cage is kept clean and hygienic and animals can be easily observed for illness or injury

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2.7 Condition

Accommodation must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain good hygiene standards.

Guidance

To maintain a clean environment, a cleaning Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) should be provided and should detail the routine daily cleaning regime and the procedure for cleaning between periods of occupation. Soiled bedding should be removed frequently to ensure animals do not have to lie in it.

2.8 Condition

Where accommodation is on a tiered system, water, food or droppings must not be allowed to enter the lower housing

Guidance

This will prevent contamination of the lower cages. This does not apply to centrifuged fish systems or aviaries where perching and ground birds are housed together.

2.9 Condition

All accessories provided for environmental enrichment in the accommodation must be appropriate for the species.

Guidance

To stimulate the performance of natural behaviours.

3. Exercise Facilities

3.1 Condition

Suitable and sufficient facilities must be available where appropriate.

Guidance

Animals must be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns and this may require the provision of suitable space for exercise.

4. Register of Animals

4.1 Condition

A purchase register must be maintained for all animals detailing their source and identification where appropriate,

Guidance

This can be by cross referenced to an invoice file. The purpose of the register is to ascertain the source of the animals.

4.2 Condition:

A sales register must be maintained for:

4.2.1 Dogs

4.2.2 Cats

4.2.3 Psittacines

4.2.4 Species contained in the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

Guidance

The purpose of the register is for emergency contact of purchasers. The name, address and telephone number of the purchaser should be obtained. This is not required for other species.

4.3 Condition

Animals under veterinary treatment must be identifiable.

5. Stocking Numbers and Densities

5.1 Condition

No animals other than those specified in the licence, may be stocked.

The licence conditions should clearly state the numbers for each species or species group that may be kept on the premises, except fish. Please refer to Schedules for individual species for more details.

Animals are defined as any vertebrate animals; invertebrates are exempted from the regulations.

5.2 Condition

Where appropriate, all animals must be housed in social groups of suitable size.

Guidance

Details can be found in the relevant schedules.

6. Health Disease and Acclimatisation

6.1 Condition

All animals for sale must be in good health

Guidance

Vendors and staff are responsible for providing the animals' needs including good health care. Illness and obvious parasitic infection should be addressed before the animal is sold. Veterinary advice should be sought in any case of doubt.

Transport and the introduction to a novel environment are stressful and animals should be allowed to acclimatise before being further stressed by being offered for sale. Where animals are obtained for sale to a specific client it may be acceptable for the animal to be sold immediately.

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All animals should receive appropriate vaccination where required for the species, as advised by the retailer's veterinary surgeon. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever necessary.

A Record of Treatment should be provided to the purchaser. Vaccination courses should begin at the appropriate age for each species.

6.2 Condition

Any sick or injured animal must receive appropriate care and treatment without delay. These must only be treated by appropriately competent staff or veterinary surgeons.

Guidance

"Care and treatment" may include euthanasia but under no circumstances may an animal be euthanised other than in a humane and effective manner. In case of doubt, veterinary advice must be sought.

6.3 Condition

Provision must be made for the isolation of sick/injured/infectious animals and those that might reasonably be expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases.

Guidance

Isolated animals should be kept in a secure, comfortable location where their condition and needs can be kept, also detailing treatment. For ornamental fish, in-line UV treatment or other sterilising devices effectively provide a means of isolating individual tanks in multiple tank systems. They must be of a proper size and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.

6.4 Condition

Any animal with an abnormality which would materially affect its quality of life, must not be offered for sale. When in doubt, veterinary advice should be sought.

Guidance

Information on any known conditions should be provided to the new owner.

6.5 Condition

All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease. No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of having come into contact with any other animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or which is infested with parasites, shall be brought into or kept on the premises unless effectively isolated.

Guidance

Precautions should include regular cleaning (see 2.6) and good personal hygiene of staff in addition to effective quarantine of incoming groups of animals except for fish. Staff handling animals should wash or disinfect, and rinse if appropriate, their hands between groups. The shop should be registered with a veterinary practice and there should be veterinary input to SOPs where appropriate. It is important that the supplying breeders should have a policy for inherited and infectious disease control agreed. Staff should be aware of zoonotic transmission.

6.6 Condition

All necessary precautions must be taken to prevent harbourage, or the introduction to the premises, of rodents, insects and other pests.

Guidance

"Rodent" and "Insect" excludes animals for sale or feeding

7. Food and Drink

7.1 Condition

Animals must be supplied with adequate amounts of food and drink, appropriate to their needs at suitable intervals. All food must be suitable for the species concerned.

Guidance

Water should be available at all times except for those species where it may be harmful. An SOP should be produced for basic nutritional needs for each species or species group, and age group if appropriate. The owner should be advised to continue feeding consistent with the diet given by the pet shop.

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7.2 Condition

Food and Drink receptacles must be appropriate to the species, constructed and positioned to minimise faecal and urine contamination and spillage. Receptacles must be cleaned out at regular intervals.

Guidance

Faecal and urine contamination is a risk to health. Maintaining a clean environment may require regular cleaning of receptacles. Receptacles should be thoroughly cleaned before being moved between batches/groups.

8. Food Storage

8.1 Condition

All food, excluding live foods intended for feeding to animals on the premises, must be stored in impervious closed containers.

Guidance

Such containers prevent spoilage of the food or attraction of rodents or pests to the premises.

8.2 Condition

The containers and equipment used for feeding must be kept in a clean and sound condition.

Guidance

There must be suitable facilities for cleaning of receptacles and equipment which should be separate from staff facilities.

9. Observation

9.1 Condition

All animals must be attended to at regular intervals, except where defined in the schedule, at least once daily, and appropriate to the individual animal.

Guidance

Regular checks and observation records aid in early detection of illness, injury or behavioural problems and should be considered very important for all animals.

A system of recording observation should be maintained.

10. Disposal of Waste

10.1 Condition

All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be kept in a hygienic manner and stored in impervious containers with close fitting lids - away from direct sunlight.

Guidance

This is important for biosecurity and odour reduction.

Excreta and soiled bedding should be removed from the premises on a regular basis, at least weekly, disposed of to the satisfaction of the appropriate local authority, and in accordance with current regulations and good waste management practice. Premises should maintain a contract for removal with an appropriate company and adhere to local authority regulations.

There should be appropriate arrangements in place for removal of dead animals.

11. Transportation to the Premises

11.1 Condition

When receiving animals, the licensee must make reasonable effort to ensure that they are transported in a suitable manner.

11.2 Condition

Any animals received or consigned shall be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation.

11.3 Condition

Animals must be transported or handed to purchasers in suitable containers,

Guidance

Buyers should be advised how to transport animals home so as to minimise stress.

12. Sale of Animals

12.1 Condition

No mammal shall be sold un-weaned or, if weaned, at an age at which it should not have been weaned.

Guidance

Young mammals require nutritional and behavioural support from their mothers.

12.2 Condition

In the case of non-mammals, they must be capable of feeding themselves.

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13. Dangerous Wild Animals as defined by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

13.1 Condition

When dangerous wild animals are kept, the cages must be of a secure construction appropriate to the species and kept locked.

Guidance

Safety of staff and the general public should be of utmost importance and safety barriers may aid in this, as well as prevention of escape.

13.2 Condition

The local authority must be notified in the event that the pet shop wishes to offer for sale, any animal on the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act.

Guidance

The primary requirements of the Act are to protect the public but there are also welfare implications.

Although it is acknowledged that there is an exemption contained within the Act in relation to pet shops, it is recommended that consideration should be given to complying with any special requirement(s) specified in the Act for the safe accommodation and care of the animal.

Licensees selling animals on the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act should inspect the purchaser's licence to keep such an animal, and inform the issuing authority of the details of the purchase. Licensees should take note of the latest guidance from Defra/Scottish Government.

14. Pet care advice, staff training and knowledge

Condition

New applicants must have a qualification or be registered with a recognized body such as City & Guilds. They must have suitably progressed in 12 months and have completed the qualification within 2 years.

Guidance

Qualifications should be City & Guilds or Level 3 equivalent and appropriate to the species kept.

14.1 Condition

The licensee must ensure that the purchaser is informed of the correct care of the animal covering feeding, housing, handling, husbandry, accessories and veterinary care.

Guidance

Pet care leaflets or other similar written instructions suitable for the species (or group of species) in question should be made available to customers free of charge at the time of purchase, in addition to any offer to purchase pet care books or leaflets. Information can be in the form of Codes of Practice issued by governments. In addition, information may also be made available electronically.

14.2 Condition

Appropriate reference materials on the care of each species must always be available for use by staff.

Guidance

Further advice can be obtained from the organisations listed in the 'Useful Contacts' section at the back of this document.

14.3 Condition

Staff members must be able to provide suitable advice to purchasers and answer questions as required by them.

No animal should be stocked or sold unless the staff or at least one member of staff on call is familiar with the care and welfare of the animals stocked and has a recognised qualification and/or suitable experience/training.

14.4 Condition

The licensee must be able to demonstrate appropriate staff training is carried out and that that staff are competent in pet shop management and animal handling.

Guidance

Further advice, guidance and training can be obtained from the organisations listed in the Useful Contacts section.

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15. Fire and other emergency precautions

15.1 Condition

Suitable emergency precautions and written procedures must exist and be made known to all staff, including arrangements for evacuation of animals.

Guidance

Staff should be aware of these procedures and a copy should be displayed for staff to refer to as and when needed. Evacuation should be regularly practised and practices recorded. All staff should undergo regular training and records should be kept of such training.

15.2 Condition

Entrances and exits must be clear of obstructions at all times.

Guidance

To facilitate risk free evacuation if needed, when designing accommodation, consideration should be given to using systems which would allow timely removal of the animals in the case of emergency. This provision would not usually apply to aquaria and ponds.

15.3 Condition

Suitable fire fighting, prevention and detection equipment must be provided, maintained, regularly serviced and sited as advised by the local fire protection/prevention officer and approved by the local authority.

Guidance

This will ensure that, if needed, the equipment will function correctly. Staff should be properly trained on the use of equipment provided.

15.4 Condition

The licensee, or a designated key holder, must at all times be within reasonable travelling distance of the premises and available to attend in case of emergency.

Guidance

A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be interpreted as no more than 20 minutes travelling time.

15.5 Condition

A list of key holders must be logged with the local police and local authority.

Guidance

For contact in cases of emergency.

15.6 Condition

In the interests of animal welfare, the following notice must be displayed prominently at the front of the premises: "In case of an emergency dial 999".

Guidance

For information of the public in cases of emergency, when a staff member is not on site.

15.7 Condition

When pet shops are sited within other premises, the licensee or key holders must have access at all times to the premises containing the animals.

Guidance

This is vital for access to the animals at all times to ensure correct care is provided

15.8 Condition:

All electrical installations and appliances must be maintained in a safe condition.

Guidance

For health and safety of staff and animals.

15.9 Condition

There must be an effective contingency plan for essential heating, ventilation and aeration/ filtration systems, as appropriate.

Guidance

Some species are very sensitive to temperature fluctuation.

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Schedule B – Dogs

Puppies must be weaned before leaving the mother.

Guidance

To ensure puppies can eat the food provided. Puppies must be 8 weeks old or over. Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations prohibits the transport of puppies without their mother before this age.

2. Condition

The minimum kennel size must be:

2.1 For a batch of small breed puppies – max 6 pups – 1.5m² for sleeping, plus 2m² for exercise

2.2 For a batch of medium breed puppies – max 4 pups – 2m² for sleeping, plus 2m² for exercise

2.3 For a batch of large breed puppies – max 2 pups – 2m² for sleeping, plus 2m² for exercise

These are minimum requirements, for larger batches the size of the pens should be adjusted pro-rata accordingly. Ideally the puppies should have free access to the exercise area at all times. Any covered pens should have a minimum height of 1.8m or removable covers to allow adequate access by staff for cleaning. These are minimum standards and meeting the correct size of pens alone are not a defence if the welfare of the animals are in question.

Guidance

The kennel area should be large enough to allow separate sleeping and activity areas. The kennel should allow each puppy to be able to walk, turn around and wag its tail without touching the sides of the kennel. The puppies should have sufficient room to play, stand on their hind limbs and to lie down without touching another individual. The kennel size required will increase in relation to the size and number of puppies housed at any one time. The length and the width should be sufficient to allow all the puppies to lie outstretched without their noses or tails touching the walls or other individuals. In certain circumstances it is permissible to have separate exercise areas to sleeping areas but in such cases puppies must be given access to the exercise area at

least four times a day. Any separate exercise area should be fully cleaned and disinfected between its use by different batches of puppies.

3. Condition

Suitable and sufficient exercise facilities must be available and accessible where appropriate..

4. Condition

Extreme temperatures must be avoided.

Guidance

Puppies are relatively sensitive to high/ low temperatures. Temperatures should not normally go below 12°C or exceed 26°C

5. Condition

General bedding must include an adequate amount of absorbent material.

Guidance

The use of enough absorbent material allows urine and faeces to be contained and reduce contamination of the puppies.

6. Condition

Any soiled material must be removed at least four times a day or as required to ensure the puppy does not have to lie in a soiled area.

Guidance

Puppies do not discriminate in where they toilet and this maintains a clean environment. A cleaning schedule or SOP should be provided

7. Condition

A specific lying place must be provided lined with soft material,

Guidance

The use of soft material will prevent skin lesions being caused by soiling or pressure sores.

8. Condition

Puppies must be fed at least four times daily, at appropriate intervals.

Guidance

The diet should be appropriate for puppies.

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9. Condition

Puppies must have frequent, quality contact time with staff.

Guidance

"Suitable intervals" for puppies to be visited are frequent, as they require to be socialised. It is recommended that this should be a minimum of 4 times per day with 20 minutes of interaction per batch. There should be an SOP.

10. Condition

Batches of puppies must not be mixed until they have been on the premises for seven days or have shown no sign of infectious disease for seven days.

Guidance

Puppies are particularly susceptible to disease as they have immature immune systems. The new owner should be advised to register the puppy with a vet.

11. Condition

Ideally, single puppies must not be left alone in a kennel, but where they are, special attention should be paid to specific human interaction. When they are mixed they should be of similar size, age and temperament and there should be good supervision of mixing.

Guidance

Isolating healthy puppies does not allow them to exhibit natural behaviour patterns.

12. Condition

There must be environmental enrichment in all kennels.

Guidance

To allow puppies to exhibit normal behaviour patterns. Toys should only be given under supervision and should be easily cleaned or replaced between batches.

** Please see 'Schedule A – General Conditions' for food, water and isolation conditions

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Schedule C – Cats

Kittens must be weaned before leaving the mother.

Guidance

To ensure kittens can eat the food provided. Kittens must be 8 weeks old or over. Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related legislation prohibits the transport of kittens without their mother before this age.

2. Condition

The minimum pen floor area for a batch of up to 4 kittens, up to 12 weeks of age, must be 1 m², with a minimum height of 0.6m (for example, 0.6m x 1 x 1) No dimension must be less than 0.6m. Any shelving or platforms must be in addition to the minimum floor area. Each additional kitten must have 0.25m² additional floor space.

Guidance

Kittens require adequate space to play together and to have space for a litter tray and bed. Varying heights to enable climbing should each also be provided. There should be adequate space for feeding, drinking, sleeping and litter tray to be kept separate.

3. Condition

Extreme temperatures must be avoided.

Guidance

Kittens are relatively sensitive to low temperatures owing to their small body weight. Temperatures should not normally go below 15°C or exceed 26°C.

4. Condition

Disposable or washable bedding must be provided and kept clean.

Guidance

Kittens need a warm sleeping, soft area, away from the litter tray and food.

5. Condition

A litter tray and appropriate litter must be available at all times and cleaned and disinfected at least once daily with an

appropriate disinfectant which is safe for use with cats and cleaned as appropriate. The disinfectant should be anti-viral and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, as some disinfectants are toxic to cats.

6. Condition

Kittens must be fed at least four times daily, at appropriate intervals.

Guidance

The diet should be appropriate for kittens.

7. Condition

Batches must not be mixed and if several batches are kept in one area then the pen must have solid sides.

Guidance

Diseases spread very easily between litters, Both by direct contact or by sneezing. Kittens are particularly susceptible to disease as they have immature immune systems. The new owner should be advised to register the kitten with a vet.

8. Condition

Kittens must have frequent, quality contact time with staff.

Guidance

It is recommended that this should be a minimum of 4 times per day with 20 minutes of specific interaction per batch. Kittens should be protected from over-handling by staff or the public as they require time to rest.

9. Condition

There must be environmental enrichment in all cages such as toys, climbing frames and platforms.

Guidance

To allow kittens to exhibit normal behaviours, particularly climbing. Toys should be easily cleaned or replaced between batches.

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Schedule D – Rabbits

Rabbits must be correctly sexed and housed in same sex groups.

Guidance

Rabbits are easier to sex at 8 weeks than any earlier, which will help prevent mis-sexing and unwanted litters.

2. Condition

The minimum enclosure size must be:

0.4m² for up to 4 standard juvenile rabbits and a height of 0.4m. 0.5m² for up to 2 giant breed juvenile rabbits and a height of 0.5m.

These are minimum requirements, for larger batches, larger breeds or adult rabbits the size of the pens should be adjusted pro-rata accordingly.

Guidance

Dwarf Lops/Dutch rabbits are the most commonly available in pet shops and weigh up to 4kgs. The height should allow the rabbit to rear up to perform natural behaviour. Rabbits should be kept in store in groups. Rabbits need to be able to move freely and to be able to perform vital behaviours such as caecotrophy and rearing.

3. Condition

There must be environmental enrichment in all enclosures. A hiding place must be provided.

Guidance

To allow rabbits to exhibit normal behaviours, indestructible toys; cardboard boxes; chewing substrates should be provided. Toys should be easily cleaned or replaced between batches. Rabbits are prey animals and should have the opportunity to hide if scared or stressed.

Extreme temperatures must be avoided.

Guidance

Ambient temperature should not normally go lower than 12°C or exceed 26°C. Providing cool water, cool packs in their bedding, air movement and air conditioning may each help to avoid the stress caused to rabbits by high environmental temperatures.

5. Condition

Rabbits must be provided with a suitable substrate and bedding material in sufficient amounts.

Guidance

Rabbits need a warm, softly-bedded sleeping area away from the litter and food/water.

6. Condition

Visibly soiled substrate and bedding must be removed daily. The pen should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before introducing a new animal.

Guidance

The disinfectant should be effective against both viral, bacterial and parasitic infection and safe for use on rabbits. Check with a vet or manufacturer if unsure. Diseases such as E-cuniculi can be spread via urine, so thorough cleaning is required between new occupants. Rabbits often choose to toilet in the sleeping area of a hutch and a litter tray could be placed here.

7. Condition

If batches are mixed you must ensure all animals are free from obvious parasitic infection.

Guidance

Diseases spread very easily between litters. Rabbits should be housed with batch mates where possible.

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8. Condition

Rabbits must have a constant supply of fresh hay and water, and be offered an appropriate amount of dry food for the breed and age. Feed dishes should be suitable to ensure feed does not get contaminated by urine or faeces.

Guidance

Rabbits teeth are open rooted and therefore constant access to good quality hay is essential, for dental health, gastrointestinal health (without a constant supply of fibrous food, rabbit GI tracts slow down) and behavioural reasons (to relieve boredom). It is vital that hay is available throughout the day and sufficient provided for them at closing time to last them until the next business day. Dry food should be provided for youngsters to assist growth, see manufacturers instructions, but should not be fed ad-lib.

9 Condition

Animals must be provided with an appropriate diet and any new feeds must be introduced slowly.

Guidance

Due to the delicate digestive system, particularly under stress, if diets are to be changed then a slow transition between diets is advisable.

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Schedule E – Other small mammals

All small mammals must be correctly sexed and housed in single sex groups unless a solitary species (or sold as a breeding pair),

Guidance

To help avoid unwanted litters, all animals should be sexed immediately on arrival to the premises and housed in single sex groups. Animals from different sources should not be mixed.

reduce stress. Chinchillas and Degus should be given the opportunity to use a sand bath by offering one on a regular basis, e.g. 10 minutes daily. Rodents need to express natural behaviour such as running and chewing/ gnawing. Toys such as hides, tunnels, paper bags filled with hay and fruit twigs are ideal for expressing natural foraging behaviour. Animals should be able to move away from direct lighting. Cool hides should be provided to prevent over heating.

2. Condition

Animals must at all times be kept in suitably sized accommodation.

Guidance

Animals should be able to freely move around the accommodation and be able to perform natural behaviours. See attached table for species relevant sizing.

3. Condition

Animals must be provided with a suitable substrate in sufficient amounts.

Guidance

Providing sufficient and appropriate substrate keeps the accommodation clean and dry and allows digging where appropriate. There are a number of substrates available and the type used will depend on the animal kept.

4. Condition

Animals must be provided with a suitable bedding material in sufficient amounts.

Guidance

Bedding provides a place to sleep and rest, the type used will depend on the animal kept. It should be provided in sufficient quantities to enable the animal to feel secure and warm.

5. Condition

Animals must be provided with places to hide. Accessories and enrichment should be provided, suitable to the species.

Guidance

Animals must be given the opportunity to hide as a natural instinct and be given suitable accessories to allow for stimulation and to

6. Condition

Suitable food and drink receptacles must be provided and positioned to avoid faecal contamination.

Guidance

Water for small animals is usually provided in clean gravity fill drinking bottles, (which should be of a suitable size for the species) or automatic or semi – automatic drinking systems. Fresh water should be available at all times, or as appropriate to the species; some desert-dwelling species such as jerboas [family Dipodidae] should not be given water ad- lib. Bottles should be kept clean and free from algae.

7. Condition

All rodents must be fed a suitable diet, ad lib and have free access to hay where required.

Guidance

The diet should be appropriate for the breed, life stage and species. Food should be refreshed regularly. Guinea pigs should have sufficient vitamin C in their diet. Guinea pigs are unable to synthesise Vitamin C.

8. Condition

All rodents must be fully weaned on admission.

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Minimum accommodation requirements –

Area in square metres

No. of Animals	1-4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Minimum Cage Height (m)	Minimum Cage Depth (m)
Mice, Hamsters, Gerbils	0.068	0.079	0.09	0.100	0.113	0.124	0.135	0.30	0.25
Rats	0.135	0.157	0.18	0.202	0.225	0.247	0.27	0.30	0.28
Guinea Pigs, Degus	0.225	0.263	0.3	0.338	0.375	0.413	0.45	0.30	0.30
Chinchillas	0.25	0.375	0.5	0.625	0.75	0.875	1.0	0.45	0.45
Chipmunk	0.25	0.375	0.5	0.625	0.75	0.875	1.0	0.90	0.45

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Schedule F – Ferrets

Ferrets must be at least eight weeks old

Guidance

Ferret kits can find separation from their mother very stressful and the stress response in a ferret often results in diarrhoea which can prove fatal.

The minimum pen floor area for a litter of up to 4 ferrets, up to 12 weeks of age, must be 1 m², with a minimum height of 0.6m. No dimension must be less than 0.6m. Any shelving or platforms must be in addition to the minimum floor area. Each additional ferret must have 0.25m² additional floor space.

2. Condition

Ferrets must be housed with batch companions

Guidance

Ferrets are naturally social animals that depend on the companionship of their own kind. Lone ferrets often suffer depression including poor appetite and lack of enthusiasm to move or play.

Guidance

Enclosures should be placed on a hard surface and anchored to the ground. Ferrets require space for their toilet area removed from their sleeping or eating areas. Ferrets require space to exhibit their normal active behaviour – running backwards, forwards and sideways and to climb, explore and play. Ferrets are naturally clean and will usually select one corner as their toilet

3. Condition

Ferrets must be housed in groups or pairs of either sex. Adult hobs (males) require individual accommodation.

Guidance

Ferret kits can be easily be sexed at 8 weeks of age. Adult, un-neutered hobs (males) may exhibit dominant behaviour and fight, so requiring individual accommodation. House the Jill (female) kits at a reasonable distance to prevent aggression between the hobs as they

7.

mature at around 20 weeks. Adult jills (females) should be prevented from having repeated seasons. Jills (females) left in season are prone to estrogen induced anaemia, a factor in shortening their normal lifespan. Veterinary advice should be sought.

6. Condition

Sleeping quarters must be draught free and dark.

Guidance

Ideally sleeping quarters should be raised. Ferrets seek dark areas for sleeping and sleep for long hours, up to twenty a day in the winter. Their natural instinct is to hide whilst sleeping.

Condition

Ferrets must have suitable bedding.

Guidance

Suggested bedding includes fabric items that can be laundered, straw and dust extracted wood shavings.

4. Condition

Batches of ferrets must not be mixed.

Guidance

Not mixing will reduce the risk of disease spreading. Mixing can be stressful for ferrets.

8. Condition

Extreme temperatures must be avoided.

Guidance

Temperatures should not normally go below 12°C or exceed 26°C. Ferrets tolerate cold better than heat. Provide plenty of warm bedding for when it is cold. Be aware heat prostration is likely at 32°C.

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9. Condition

Ferret kibble must be provided at appropriate intervals.

Guidance

Feed a recognised and branded ferret kibble / biscuit. Small, frequent meals or ad lib feeding are recommended as ferrets have a rapid rate of digestion

10. Condition

Water must be supplied in both a heavy based bowl and a water bottle attached to the side of the enclosure.

Guidance

Ferrets are renowned for tipping bowls

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Schedule G – Birds

There must be adequate perching space for all birds at the same time. Outdoor aviaries must include sufficient sheltered and non-sheltered space. Cage size must be adequate to allow birds to open their wings fully in all directions. Cages must include appropriate environmental enrichment.

Guidance

Stocking densities will depend on the type of bird as well as cage dimensions and number of perches. Access to rain can be beneficial for plumage. Some species will need adequate space to fly. Chickens require an appropriate area and substrate to perch.

2. Condition

Perches must be positioned so that birds do not defecate on each other and must be of appropriate size and shape for each species.

3. Condition

Ambient temperature must be appropriate for the species. Extremes of temperatures must be avoided.

Guidance

Birds are more sensitive to high temperatures.

4. Condition

There must be adequate drinkers/feeders commensurate with the number of birds and these must be cleaned regularly. Bowls etc. must be positioned so that birds do not defecate in food/water.

Guidance

Birds should not have to compete for drinkers/feeders and risk exclusion. Passerines should have food available at all times. Enrichment and feeding devices need to be provided for larger psittacids. For parrots, it is preferable to use swinging systems such that the keeper does not need to enter the cage in order to change food/ water. Bowls should not be able to be removed from holders by the parrot.

Cages must be constructed from materials suitable to the type and size of birds. Materials must be safe to birds and in good repair.

Guidance

Enclosures should be placed on a hard surface. Some species require more robust materials. Materials such as loose zinc coating can be toxic to birds.

6. Condition

Windproof nest boxes must be provided in all outside housing and inside where appropriate.

Guidance

Many birds find sleeping or sheltering in nest boxes an essential form of security or for sheltering from inclement weather but it is recognised that some species, such as canaries, will rarely if ever voluntarily enter nest boxes.

7. Condition

Flooring must be drop-through or easily washed/hosed.

Guidance

If ground living birds are kept with perching birds then attention should be paid to flooring such that bumblefoot issues are addressed - i.e. no concrete/rough stone. Where natural turf flooring is used, parasite status of the birds should be checked on a regular basis every few weeks.

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Stocking Densities for Birds in Cages

Type	Length of Bird (cm)	Floor Area (m ²) housing up to 4 birds	Linear cms per additional bird on either cage length or depth* ₃
Budgerigar		0.15	5
Canary		0.15	5
Cockatiel		0.48	7.5
Finches	Less than 12.5	0.113	5
	12.5 – 17.5	0.15	5
	more than 17.5	0.225	7.5
Parakeets and Lovebirds * ₁	less than 25	0.42	7.5
	25-30* ₁	0.48	7.5
	more than 30* ₁	0.675	7.5
Parrots	less than 30	0.225	10
	30 – 35* ₂	0.4050	15
	more than 35* ₂	0.4725	20
Chickens		1.6	
Bantams		1.6	
Quail		16	
*1. It is recommended that, wherever possible, these species are displayed for sale in aviaries or flights rather than cages per se.			
*2. It is recommended that, wherever possible, these species are displayed for sale in aviaries or flights if more than two birds are housed together.			
*3. The extra-linear centimetre per additional bird, is intended to refer to an increase in either width or length or a combination of the two ie, a 20cm increase could refer to 20cm width, 20cm length or say 10cm width combined with 10cm length.			

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Stocking Densities for Birds

Type	Length of Bird (cm)	Number of Birds per 'Standard' Aviary (1.8 x 0.9 x 1.8 m)
Budgerigar		18
Canary		18
Cockatiel		8
Finches	Less than 12.5	24
	12.5 – 17.5	18
	more than 17.5	12
Parakeets and Lovebirds * ₁	less than 25	10
	25-35	6
	more than 35	4
Parrots	less than 30	10
	30 – 35	6
	more than 35	4
Chickens		4 (min height 0.9m)
Bantams		6 (min height 0.9m)
Quail		8 (min height 0.9m)

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Schedule H – Reptiles and Amphibians

Stocking and density must be appropriate to the species.

Guidance

Most reptiles and amphibians are not social and may, therefore, be kept individually. Communal enclosures should not be stocked as to appear overcrowded, common sense should be observed.

Mixing of species, although possible, should be undertaken with caution. Some species may require or seek seclusion or privacy either sporadically or permanently and provision for this should be made.

Snakes: may be housed individually or in small groups, of the same species. Snakes known to be cannibalistic, e.g. king snakes (*Lampropeltis* sp.), should be housed individually.

Lizards: only species of similar size and from similar habitat and geographical areas should be kept communally. Lizards known to be cannibalistic, e.g. *Gambelia* sp, should be housed individually. Generally adult male lizards in breeding condition should not be housed together and groups of lizards housed communally should be regularly observed for signs of aggression.

Tortoises and Terrapins: only terrapins of similar size and habit and from the similar geographical area should be kept communally. Tortoises of different species should be housed individually. Also, adult males in breeding condition should be housed individually.

Frogs and Toads: only species of similar size, and from similar habitats and geographical areas, should be kept communally. Mixing of taxa (e.g. frog & toad) is not generally recommended. Cannibalistic species, such as horned frogs (*Ceratophrys* sp.) and African bull frogs (*Pyxicephalus* sp.) should be housed individually.

Newts and Salamanders: only species of similar size and from similar geographical areas should be kept together.

Generally mixed taxa [e.g. lizards and tortoises] are not recommended, although paludaria

which combine fish with small reptiles and/or amphibians of appropriate species are acceptable.

2. Condition

The enclosure size must be appropriate to the species and adjusted according to its size.

Guidance

Snakes: the length of the enclosure should be no less than two-thirds the overall length of the snake,.

Lizards: the length of the enclosure should be three times the full length of the lizard, or larger.

Tortoises and Terrapins: the length of the enclosure should be a minimum of 90cms, or four times the length of the animal, or larger. For aquatic species [turtles, terrapins] the enclosure should allow the animal to swim adequately, i.e. have water depth at least 4 times that of the animal, although some terrapins (e.g. *Cuora* sp., *Terrapene* sp. and *Glyptemys* sp.) do not require such deep water. Terrapins must also have an adequate land basking area.

Frogs and Toads: the length of the enclosure should be minimum 30cm x 30 cm x 30cm, or at least three times the length of the animal, or larger. For sedentary species, such as horned frogs (*Ceratophrys* sp.) and African bull frogs (*Pyxicephalus* sp.) the enclosure can be smaller. Fully aquatic species should be able to swim adequately, i.e. water depth should be at least 4 times the depth of the animal.

Newts and Salamanders: the length of the enclosure should be minimum 30cm x 30 cm x 30cm, or at least three times the full length of the amphibian, or larger. Aquatic species should be able to swim adequately, i.e. water depth should be at least 4 times the depth of the animal.

Height and Width: of the enclosure should be appropriate to the species, with arboreal species requiring more height than terrestrial species.

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3. Condition

Temperature, humidity, lighting and ventilation must be appropriate to the species.

Guidance

Ambient and basking temperatures should be appropriate to the species concerned, with the following guidance for commonly kept species.

These are guidelines only and individual species should be researched as requirements for some species will fall outside of these recommendations. Vendors and staff must have access to relevant reference material (books, internet etc.). Basking spots may be provided by convection or radiant heat sources (e.g. light bulb, or heat mat), as appropriate to the species. Ventilation should be appropriate to the species and should allow sufficient change of air without jeopardising the temperature or humidity in the enclosure.

4. Condition

Lighting must be appropriate to the species.

Guidance

An appropriate light period should be observed. Species requiring UVB lighting, e.g. diurnal lizards and tortoises, should have appropriate UVB emitting lamps. These should be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations. Mercury Vapour or Metal Halide UVB emitting lamps may also be used to provide a daytime heat source. UV light sources must not be screened by non UV transmitting glass or plastic. Animals should have areas of shade so that they can escape from the light if desired.

5. Condition

Substrate appropriate to the species must be present.

Guidance

Substrate should be appropriate to the species concerned and may include, but not be limited to: newspaper, paper towel, bark chip, wood chip, terrarium humus, moss, gravel, calcium carbonate, terrarium sand etc. Measures should be taken to ensure that substrate is not ingested.

6. Condition

Enrichment must be provided appropriate to the species.

Guidance

Décor should be appropriate to the species and should not be harmful, e.g. sharp rocks, toxic or injurious plants. Décor should be secure and not able to fall and cause injury. Enclosure should be furnished in such a fashion as to allow inhabitants to exhibit natural behaviour, e.g. climb or hide where appropriate.

7. Condition

Food and water must be provided in the appropriate manner for the species.

Guidance

Feeding habits vary between species and between individuals. Staff should have knowledge of the requirements for all the species held. Food should be presented in a form or pattern that is acceptable to the species concerned. Food supplements [vitamin and minerals] should be provided as appropriate to the species concerned. Live food intended for use should be housed in suitable escape proof containers, and fed appropriately. Fresh foods [salads] should be kept refrigerated where appropriate. Frozen foods intended for use must be stored in an appropriate deep freeze and defrosted thoroughly before use. Feeding records for hatchling snakes should be kept and made available to purchasers. Fresh water should be available at all times, with the exception of certain desert species, such as *Uromastyx* sp. which should be offered water periodically. Certain species, such as chameleons, do not drink from standing water and should be offered water appropriately, e.g. by a dripper system or sprayer.

8. Condition

Hygiene: enclosures must be cleaned appropriately.

Guidance

Spoiled food stuffs should be removed at appropriate time periods, at least daily. Substrates should be replaced as appropriate, and spot cleaned daily. Décor should be sanitised as appropriate. Enclosures should be disinfected with appropriate disinfectant as necessary and always between different batches of animals. Disinfectant should be

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appropriate for the contaminants likely to be encountered. Disinfectant hand gels should be available for staff to use between animals to prevent the external environment being contaminated. Water bowls should be cleaned as appropriate and disinfected at least weekly. Slough [shed skins] should be removed daily.

9. Condition

Handling must be kept to a minimum at all times.

Guidance

Handling must be kept to a minimum at all times. Staff should receive training on how to handle animals and animals which may be aggressive should only be handled by competent staff. Staff and customers should wash hands after handling specimens, and any equipment used should also be disinfected.. Customers handling animals prior to purchase should be supervised and offered facilities to wash their hands afterwards.

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Schedule I – Fish

Water quality is a key determinant of fish welfare. To assess it, levels of ammonia and nitrite must be checked first. Only if such measurements exceed the recommended standards below, or there is an unexplained problem, is there any need to proceed further. Minimum water standards must be:

Cold Water Species

Free Ammonia max 0.02mg/l
Nitrite max 0.2mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen min 6mg/l
Nitrate max 50mg/l above
ambient tap water

Tropical Freshwater Species

Free Ammonia max 0.02mg/l
Nitrite max 0.2mg/l
Dissolved Oxygen min 6mg/l
Nitrate max 50mg/l above
ambient tap water

Tropical Marine Species

Free Ammonia max 0.01mg/l
Nitrite max 0.125mg/l
Nitrate max 100mg/l
pH min 8.1
Dissolved Oxygen min 4.0 mg/l

Guidance

It is virtually impossible to determine the quantity of aquatic organisms to be kept in a system purely on a weight or number of aquatic organisms per unit, volume, or water surface area. The variation in holding system used, the quality of husbandry and the types of aquatic organisms stocked vary so greatly that it would render any such system too complicated to be practical or too simple to be useful. The maintenance of water quality standards can be used to determine working stocking densities. The water quality standards should not be met at the expense of a correct feeding regime. Exceptions to these standards might occur e.g. when aquatic organisms are diseased, after transport or other stress. However in these cases appropriate remedial actions e.g. treatment,

acclimatisation or isolation should be undertaken. Sea water holds less oxygen than fresh water. The recommended level is 5.5 mg/l so extra care is needed to ensure that levels do not routinely fall below this.

2. Condition

Water quality must be checked regularly and records kept of all tests. Centralised systems must be tested weekly. 10% of individually filtered tanks or vats must be tested weekly. On aquaria or vats in which visual inspection indicates unusual behaviour or deaths, water quality inspections should be undertaken.

Guidance

One test is representative of all the water in the system of centralised systems. Standalone systems must each be tested. Poor water quality is often the underlying cause of problems presenting as disease or mortalities.

3. Condition

Holding systems must be cleaned and checked regularly.

Guidance

Aquaria must be checked daily and cleaned as often as is necessary to maintain good hygiene standards, consistent with the rate of stock turnover and consequent stocking densities.

4. Condition

No aquatic organisms should be exposed to excessive light or heat, or lack of adequate warmth.

Guidance

No fish or other aquatic organism should be subject to rapid fluctuation in light (lights should be on dimmers if automated), temperature and chemical composition of their water, other than for the controlled treatment of disease or as part of a controlled breeding programme. There are in excess of 4000 fish species in trade and thus the acceptable conditions may vary substantially and often counter intuitively. In case of doubt expert advice should always be sought.

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Information

Endangered Species

Some species are listed on the Annexes of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations which implement CITES [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species]. Species listed on Annex A of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations [Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97] must have a valid Article 10 Certificate and may require microchipping or closed ring. Species listed on Annex B do not require Certificates but the vendor should be able to provide proof the animal was acquired legally.

Further information is available from Animal Health, Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service:
1-15 Temple Quay House, 2 The Square,
Bristol, BS1 6EB

Wild-caught specimens listed on Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive [Council Directive 92/43 EEC] collected within the EU require the appropriate Certification. Captive-bred specimens are exempted from such requirements.

Breeding and Sale of Dogs Act

Puppies/dogs should be identifiable whilst at the shop. Under this legislation, the record should show:

- The identification of the animal
- The date of birth, breed, sex and any distinguishing features
- Details of any veterinary care provided while under care of the shop In addition, it is also good practice to record:
 - Details of any feedback provided to the breeder on health issues such as disease or inherited defects
 - Details of any health screening tests performed on the parents

Microchip is the preferred method of identification.

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Useful Contacts

All pet shop licences are issued by your local authority who should be your first point of contact

General

British Veterinary Zoological Society
Email: secretary@bvzs.org

Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
Chadwick Court, 15 Hatfields, London SE1 8DJ
Telephone: 020 7928 6006
www.cieh.org

Department for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs
Animal Welfare Unit, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR Telephone: 08459 33 55 77
Email: helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<https://www.gov.uk/government/topics/wildlife-and-animal-welfare>

Local Government Association,
c/o LGconnect, Local Government Group,
Local Government House, Smith Square,
London SW1P 3HZ
Telephone: 020 7664 3000
Email: info@local.gov.uk
www.lga.gov.uk

Veterinary Contacts

British Small Animal Veterinary Association
Woodrow House, 1 Telford Way,
Waterwells Business Park, Quedgeley,
Gloucester GL2 2AB
Telephone: 01452 726700
www.bsava.com

British Veterinary Association
7 Mansfield Street,
London W1G 9NQ
Telephone: 020 7636 6541
Email: bvahq@bva.co.uk
www.bva.co.uk

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Belgravia House, 62-64 Horseferry Road,
London SW1P 2AF
www.rcvs.org.uk

The Blue Cross
Shilton Road, Burford, Oxon OX18 4PF
Tel: 01993 822651
Email: info@bluecross.org.uk
www.bluecross.org.uk

Pet Industry Federation
Bedford Business Centre,
170 Mile Road, Bedford MK42 9TW
Telephone: 01234 273 933
www.petcare.org.uk

People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA)
Head Office, Whitechapel Way,
Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9PQ
Telephone: 01952 290999
www.pdsa.org.uk

Royal Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals
RSPCA Enquiries Service, Wilberforce Way,
Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 9RS
Telephone: 0300 1234 555
www.rspca.org.uk

Wood Green Animal Shelters
Kings Bush Farm, London Road,
Godmanchester, Cambs PE29 2NH
Telephone: 0844 248 8181
Email: info@woodgreen.org.uk
www.woodgreen.org.uk

Cats

International Cat Care
Taeselbury, High Street, Tisbury,
Wiltshire SP3 6LD
Telephone: 01747 871872
Email: info@icatcare.org
www.icatcare.org

Governing Council of the Cat Fancy
5 King's Castle Business Park,
The Drove, Bridgwater, Somerset TA6 4AG
Telephone: 01278 427575
Email: info@gccfcats.org
www.gccfcats.org

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Dogs

Dogs Trust
17 Wakeley Street, London EC1V 7BQ
Telephone: 0207 833 7885
Email: info@dogstrust.org.uk
www.dogstrust.org.uk

The Kennel Club
1-5 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London W1J 8AB
Telephone: 08444 633 980
Email: info@thekennelclub.org.uk
www.thekennelclub.org.uk

Fish

Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association
1st Floor Office Suite, Wessex House,
40 Station Road, Westbury,
Wiltshire BA13 3JN
Tel: 01373 301353
www.ornamentalfish.org

Permanent identification databases

Microchipping Advisory Group
[www.bsava.com/Advice/MicrochipAdvice/
tabid/154/Default.aspx](http://www.bsava.com/Advice/MicrochipAdvice/tabid/154/Default.aspx)

National Dog Tattoo Register
Telephone: 01255 552455
www.dog-register.co.uk

Animalcare
Telephone: 01904 487 687
Email: office@animalcare.co.uk
www.animalcare.co.uk

AVID Plc
PO Box 190, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 9GD
Telephone: 0800 652 7 977
Email: pettrac@avidplc.com
www.avidplc.com

Petlog
The Kennel Club, 4A Alton House,
Gatehouse Way, Aylesbury, Bucks HP19 8XU
Telephone: 0844 463 3999
Email: petlogadmin@thekennelclub.org.uk
www.petlog.org.uk

Pet Protect
Furness House, 53 Brighton Road,
Redhill, Surrey RH1 6RD
Telephone: 0800 587 0660
www.petprotect.co.uk

Rabbits and small mammals,

British Rabbit Council
Parslof House,
7 Kirkgate,
Newark, Notts NG24 1AD
Telephone: 01636 678042
www.thebrc.org

Rabbit Welfare Association and Fund
PO Box 603, Horsham,
West Sussex RH13 5WL
Telephone: 0844 324 6090
Email: hq@rabbitwelfare.co.uk
www.rabbitwelfare.co.uk

Reptiles

REPTA (Reptile & Exotic Pet Trade Association)
Telephone: 02380 440999
Email: info@repta.org www.repta.org

Qualifications and Training

Contact your trade association, local technical
or agricultural college for information on current
training and qualifications

Animal Medicines Training Regulatory Authority
Unit 1c, Woolpit Business Park,
Windmill Avenue, Woolpit,
Bury St. Edmunds IP30 9UP
Telephone: 01359 245801
Email: info@amtra.org.uk
www.amtra.org.uk

City & Guilds
1 Giltspur Street, London EC1A 9DD
Telephone: 0844 543 0000
www.cityandguilds.com

LANTRA
Lantra House, Stoneleigh Park,
Coventry, Warwickshire CV8 2LG
Telephone: 0845 707 8007
Email: connect@lantra.co.uk
www.lantra.co.uk

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

Licensing Committee

Date: 17th September 2015

Appendix 3

Model Conditions for Pet Shops wishing to sell Dogs (puppies) in Swindon

NB All Pet Shops in Swindon must abide by the general Model Conditions. It is the default position in the Borough that dogs are not to be sold on a Pet Shop licence but an individual can make an application to the Licensing Committee. This may be granted but the following are additional standards that Pet Shops selling dogs (i.e. puppies) must adhere to.

1. No dog shall be kept or sold as part of the business unless it has been obtained directly from the dog breeder. It is not permissible to obtain a dog through any other dealer or via any other intermediary who has acquired the dog or has the dog in their care.
2. The source breeder shall be the owner and keeper of the female parent of the litter.
3. No dog shall be sourced from a breeder unless that breeder is either a). Licensed or b) is exempt from the requirement to be licensed but who nevertheless adheres to the Pet Care Trust's Charter for Breeding Dogs.
4. No dog shall be sourced from a breeder whose dogs are kept at a location more than 45 miles distant from the premises specified in the pet shop licence
5. Before any dog is sold, the purchaser shall be given the contact details for the dog breeder, including contact name, address of the establishment, telephone contact number and where there is one, an e-mail address.
6. No contract with a dog breeder for the supply of dogs shall be entered into, unless a condition is placed on the breeder that they shall offer a reasonable level of information, guidance and assistance to the end purchaser of any dog bred by them, for a period of six months following acquisition by the final purchaser.
7. The dealer shall not sell any dog unless the contract with the breeder includes a requirement that a DNA profile for both of the parents is provided with any puppy supplied. When selling to the final owner, the holder of the pet shop licence shall provide copies of those profiles to the purchaser.
8. No dog shall be sold unless test results are supplied either for the dog or for both of its parents, demonstrating that it is free from the genetic defects commonly associated with the breed in question.

Further information on the subject of this report can be obtained from Kathryn Ashton, 01793 466113, KAshton@swindon.gov.uk.

Model Licence Conditions for Pet Shops

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9. No puppy shall pass into the keeping of the dealer (holder of the pet shop licence) unless it has remained with the dam and at the place of birth for a minimum period of eight weeks.
10. No dog shall be sold unless it has been permanently identified by the insertion of a microchip or by some other means.
11. No dog shall be received or kept by the dealer unless the dog has started a course of standard vaccinations. The original documentation issued in connection with those vaccinations shall be passed to the final purchaser. No such documentation shall be considered valid unless it bears the stamp or details of the veterinary practice, which administered the vaccination(s), together with the signature of the veterinary surgeon who performed the procedure(s).
12. The dealer shall give each dog kept or supplied a unique identifying number and that shall be recorded in a logbook. All such logbooks kept in the course of the business shall be made available on request at any reasonable time to an authorised enforcement officer.
13. While in the keeping of the dealer, each dog shall wear a collar with an attached identifying tag or badge, which indicates the breeding establishment from which the dog was obtained, and the unique log number for that dog.
14. Where a pedigree dog is sold, the pedigree certificate for that dog shall accompany it. The breeder shall have signed the pedigree certificate. The dealer is not authorised to purport independently that the dog is of pedigree stock.
15. When a dog is sold, the purchaser shall be provided with detailed, written good husbandry advice for the breed in question or be directed to specific sources of expert information on the breed, particularly with regard to diet, training, grooming and exercise.
16. No dog shall pass into the keeping of the dealer unless it is accompanied by a health care report prepared by a veterinary surgeon, for that dog. The original of the health care certificate shall be given to the final purchaser.

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01793 466113, KAshton@swindon.gov.uk.