Hand-rearing wild and domestic mammals pdf

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This guidance is for local authority inspectors in England. You should read it alongside the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018. To decide if an activity is covered by the regulations 2018. To decide if an activity is covered by the regulations and needs a licence to operate, you should consider all of the following guidance. All selling animals as pets activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018. To decide if an activity is covered by the regulations 2018. To decide if an activity is covered by the regulations 2018. need a licence if they're carried out as a commercial business. To decide if an activity is a business and will need a licence, consider if the operator: makes any sale or carries out the activity to make a profit earns any commission or fee from the activity A commercial business. keep animals to be sold or resold This does not include businesses that: sell animals in the course of aquacultural production breed dogs You should also consider HMRC's 9 badges of trade. If someone has a trading income below the HMRC trading income below the HMRC trading income allowance, they do not require a licence for their activities. If someone has a trading income above the HMRC trading income allowance, they do not automatically qualify as a business. An operator is likely to be selling animals are they: import, distribute and sell animals for a fixed fee buy animals with the express intent to sell them on buy animals and then re-advertise for sale or sell within a short period of time have systematic and repeated transactions using the same means of advertise high volumes of animals or high number of litters or progeny sell or advertise low volumes of animals - this could indicate high sales prices or large profit margins trade a wide range of animals advertise many animals for sale at any one time or over a short period of time, or regularly, including on classified websites, even where there is no actual sale taking place on the internet advertise through a variety of sites, forums or media Activities that fulfil one or more of the following criteria do not require a licence: selling a small number of surplus offspring or excess stock from animals bred as a hobby, for pleasure, exhibition for prize, or for education, study or scientific advancement and for low value species that may produce large numbers of excess stock, consider the value of the stock and the likelihood that the seller is making a profit organised events where people meet to sell surplus animals they have bred, or animals that are surplus to their requirements, whether or not this is open to the public - sellers must not sell pet animals as a business from a market or stall aquacultural production authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009, and that is inspected by the Fish Health Inspectorate noncommercial rehoming of animals An operator is not likely to be selling animals as pets as a commercial business and will not need a licence if they sell animals as a hobby, for education or scientific advancement, and that they sell only surplus stock, not for profit - evidence could include reports or studies about the species published in scientific journals, pet trade or hobby media or self-published, contributions to conservation projects, competition entry forms, or membership of a relevant club or society that rehoming is not for profit, and does not meet the business tests Minimum standards It is expected that all businesses will meet and maintain minimum standards. If on a renewal inspection you identify minor failings that do not compromise welfare standards, follow the risk-based approach to renewing a licence. To grant a new animal activities licence to sell animals as pets, you must check that businesses meet all of the minimum standards in this guidance. Higher standards are required or optional. To achieve the higher standards are required or optional. To achieve the higher rating, a business selling animals needs to achieve the higher standards are required or optional. higher standards. If a business meets the higher standards, they qualify for a longer licence fee. See Animal activity licensing process: statutory guidance for local authorities for an explanation of the animal activity star rating system and how it incorporates a risk assessment of the business. General conditions and species-specific guidance Parts A and B of this guide cover general conditions (Schedule 2 of the regulations) 1.0 Licence display The licensed premises' address must be displayed on the licence. The name of the business. 2.0 Records Electronic records must be backed up. 3.0 Use, number and type of animal Only animals specified in the licence can be stocked for selling. For reptiles, amphibians, fish, and rodents, the named animals on the licence can be grouped by species (for example, tropical fish, snakes, newts, hamsters, gerbils). The licence conditions must clearly state the maximum number for each species that may be kept on the premises, with the exception of fish. Numbers of fish should not be specified as they are determined by the water quality in the aquarium as set out in part L. If there are more of any species than stated on the licence, especially if not reflected in increased staffing levels. The operator must adhere to the stocking densities for each species in the relevant annexes. 4.0 Staffing At least one member of staff on site during opening hours must: be familiar with the care and welfare of the animals have a recognised qualification or be able to demonstrate suitable experience or training If welfare needs of the animals are not being met, consider if there are enough staff on site. levels. Licence holders keeping venomous species hazardous to human health must ensure that sufficient staff are trained or have experience in the species management. Written health care instructions must be followed. Staff must be trained and be able to carry out the following tasks: animal welfare, including recognising sick or injured animals giving first aid There must be a record of all staff training Animals must be handled and cared for by staff with the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence. Staff must either: hold a formal qualification appropriate for their role show they have relevant experience. Staff must either ability, knowledge and professional competence. activity, other evidence of training, such as industry generated courses, must be provided. Staff who have taken an Ofqual regulated qualification must show that they have progressed with their study in a 12 month period and must complete the qualification within 2 years. The training policy must be reviewed and updated annually, and must include: an annual appraisal planned continued professional development. The participation of the staff can be shown by: records of courses they are taking records of written or online learning keeping up to date with any research or developments for animals sold as part of the business annual appraisal documents This applies to all staff including the licence holder. Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided. Optional higher standard for staffing There must be a member of permanent, full-time staff with an Ofqual regulated Level 3 qualification that is appropriate to the species kept. 5.0 Suitable environment robust safe and durable in a good state of repair well-maintained Housing must be secure and kept in good repair. It must be designed to ensure dry, and easily cleaned surfaces, including junctions where parts of the housing join. This does apply to non-aquatic species. Materials must be inspected regularly. Any part which is damaged, may cause injury, or offer an animal the opportunity to escape must be repaired or replaced immediately. Hazards must be minimised. There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which could injure an animal. Electrical cables must be out of reach of any animal that could chew or damage them. All licence holders must be able to show that they have considered both environmental and biosecurity (including zoonotic disease) risks in their choice of enclosure, and how they use it. Drainage in enclosures, activity areas, passageways and preparation areas must be implemented. (a) their behavioural needs (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature (c) the water quality (where relevant) (d) noise levels (e) light levels (f) ventilation Animals must be able to climb, fly, swim, jump and move around freely where appropriate, and exhibit normal behaviour in their environment. Housing must provide shelter from adverse weather and predators. Enclosures must be appropriate to the size of the species. They must adjust in size as the animal grows. Animals kept communally may need to be separated or need larger enclosures if there is any change in group dynamics. Whilst animals are offered for sale, the business is considered a short-term transitional holding facility. Because of this, it may be acceptable to have enclosures of smaller sizes than those intended for long term care. These sizes are outlined for each taxonomic group within the individual schedules and take into account specific stocking density. The transitional period is to be no more than 3 months from the date of arrival. If an animal is kept for longer or permanently, the animal must be moved to an enclosure of a size that is of best practice for the individual species. The enclosure must be comparable with what you would expect the final purchaser to use. At a minimum this must be equivalent, or preferably larger, to those described in the higher standard minimum enclosure size for each species. For businesses selling animals exclusively to other businesses, there are currently no agreed standards for cage sizes and stocking densities. Businesses must provide evidence to the guidance in the rest of this document. This does not apply to businesses selling dogs and cats. The size of housing for cats and dogs must meet the requirements in the guidance. a) Behavioural needs Where appropriate, animals must be dry, draught-free, well ventilated and clean as well as large enough to allow all the animals housed to rest together fully outstretched where appropriate and turn around unimpeded. Any substrate used must be appropriate to the species concerned. b) Situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature Licence holders must ensure that environmental conditions such as temperature. Conditions must be monitored and remain within the appropriate ranges, and what corrective actions were taken. Staff must be able to outline the remedial action taken. Over-exposure to direct sunlight and other unintended heat sources must be avoided. Animals held or displayed outdoors must always have access to suitable protection from adverse weather conditions. Animals must not be exposed to draughts. c) Water quality (where relevant) For species where water quality forms an integral part of life, or where poor water quality has welfare implications, water quality must be tested and recorded. The frequency of testing must be appropriate to the system, but must be at least weekly. Records must be tested and vibration must be appropriate to species. Enclosures must be situated away from noise sources likely must be appropriate to the system, but must be at least weekly. to cause stress or disturbance. e) Light levels Light must be provided in a suitable natural cycle for the species. If there is not enough natural light there must be well ventilated, but animals must not be exposed to draughts. The ventilation must not make areas too cold, hot or humid. Humidity must be appropriate for the species. Where housing is on a tiered system, water, food or waste products must not be allowed to contaminate lower levels. In certain systems, such as aquaria or mixed-species aviaries, where separation of the animals is inappropriate for the species. Housing must be cleaned and disinfected with products effective against likely pathogens. At normal usage levels, disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution of time between disinfection of time between disinfectants must be correct length of time between disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution of time between disinfectants must be the correct length of time between disinfectants must be the correct length of time between disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution of time between disinfectants must be the correct length of time between disinfectants must be the correct length of time between disinfectants must be the correct length of time between disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution of time between disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution of time between disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed and used at an appropriate dilution and as per the manufacturer's instructions. livestock. Soiled bedding must be removed promptly and immediately replaced. Empty enclosures must be fully cleaned, disinfected and allowed to dry when vacated and before new stock arrives. Substrate must be replaced as appropriate, and enclosure fixtures and fittings must be adequately disinfected. Enclosures must be spot-cleaned at least daily and more so if necessary, unless this has negative effects on the welfare of the animals. All animals must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. Predators and prey must not be able to see, hear or smell each other during transport. The licence holder must demonstrate that a suitable vehicle is available to transport the animals. It does not have to be owned by the licence holder. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection and delivery except where animals are transported in closed containers. The closed containers should be cleaned after each use. Animals must be transported in suitable containers and must not be mixed with different species or unfamiliar animals. Where a number of animals are mixed in the same container, the container needs to be of an appropriate size to prevent overcrowding. Animals must not be left in vehicles for unreasonable periods and must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle when the temperature may pose a risk to the animal Consideration must be given to whether it is necessary to transport animals when the climatic conditions pose a risk. Injured, diseased or ill animals must not be transported unless being taken to a vet, quarantine or isolation facility. disease. The vehicle and equipment must be appropriately disinfected following transportation. Animals must not be placed on display in a window looking out to public spaces, such as a street. This is to avoid: exposure to direct sunlight inappropriate heat levels stressful stimuli Staff must be able to inspect enclosures daily, with minimal disturbance to the animal, unless the species needs more frequent checks (see relevant Schedules). Consideration must be given to the specific requirements of nocturnal species. Resources for each individual animal in any shared enclosure. This is to minimise dominant behaviour. Where this is identified, more resources must be provided or dominant animals must be trained to recognise signs of group disruption (for example, competition and aggression), which could compromise the welfare of the animals. Required higher standard for providing a suitable environment Businesses must meet the requirements for cage sizes and stocking densities in the species-specific minimum standards. 6.0 Suitable diet The quantity and type of food, frequency of feeding and how animals are fed must be appropriate for the species, the individual's behavioural and nutritional needs. Staff must know the requirements for all the species for which they are responsible. The person who buys the animal must be advised to continue feeding the diet given by the licence holder initially. Food supplements, including vitamins and minerals, must be provided if necessary, at the correct dosage for the individual species. This needs to be in a form appropriate to ensure the animal gets adequate supplements. Fresh foods must be kept refrigerated where necessary. use. Live food must be housed in suitable escape proof containers. If it is not eaten by the animal in a short period, it must be removed so that it cannot harm the species housed (for example, a snake that isn't eating). A pet shop should only feed live vertebrate prey to the individual animals they have identified as needing it. A written justification must be: completed and made available to inspectors agreed by senior staff, and include veterinary advice, weighing up the welfare of predator and prey They must not be fed in the presence of the public. Animals known to only feed on live prey must be sold only to specialists or institutions. They must not be sold to members of the general public. A competent staff member must observe live feeding. Uneaten prey must be recorded, reported to the appropriate member of staff and acted upon. Appropriate veterinary advice must be sought if necessary. Significant weight loss or gain must be assessed by a competent person. Where the underlying reason cannot be identified and remedial measures have been unsuccessful, the animal must be assessed by a vet. If it is housed as part of a social group, the facility must be able to isolate an individual and to tell whether it is eating or not. For small mammals, guinea pigs, rabbits and birds, a vet must be consulted without delay if: there is no improvement in food intake within 12 hours following remedial action taken by a competent person the condition of the animal deteriorates Spoilt perishable foodstuffs must be removed after an appropriate time following a feeding time. The business must have fridges to store food. High risk feeds (such as cooked or raw meat and fish, or dairy products) and the remains of opened tins or pouches must be stored in covered, non-metal, leak proof containers in the fridge. Water and food bowls must be checked daily, cleaned daily as appropriate and disinfected at least weekly. Fresh, clean water must be available at all times. This is except for those species where it may be harmful, and when water bottles are removed for filling. Water bottles must be free flowing and free from leakages and blockages. Water must be located away from the sleeping area to help prevent this becoming damp or waterlogged if the bottle leaks. Raptors should be provided daily with fresh clean water in a bath. This should be removed during freezing weather, where they are kept outdoors, to avoid health problems. Staff must maintain high standards of personal hygiene. They must follow good hygiene practices when preparing food. They need to be aware of the risk of cross contamination between equipment, utensils and surfaces. There must be appropriate disinfectants available to clean the food preparation area immediately following its use. A separate hand wash basin with an adequate supply of hot and cold water must be provided for staff to wash their hands. This must be connected to a suitable drainage system. Food must be fit for consumption protected against dampness, deterioration, mould or from contamination by insects, birds, vermin or other pests. The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free. Human and animal food preparation must not take place in shared preparation areas at the same time or using shared utensils. Where fresh food is used, there must be fridges. Staff must not use receptacles for an animal's food and drink for any other purposes. 7.0 Monitoring behaviour and training Environmental enrichment accessories which stimulate natural behaviour must be provided as appropriate to the species signs of distress. Accessories must be disposable or be disinfected between animals. Animals must have daily exercise, as appropriate for species, age, ability and physical capability. Animals convalescing or within a resting or quarantine period should be allowed rest. Animals which cannot be exercised for veterinary reasons must be provided with additional enrichment. Training must be reward based - rewarding good behaviour and ignoring unwanted benefits their welfare (b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities in their environment Where it will benefit their welfare, young animals must be adequately and appropriately knowledgeable staff. This is to prevent fear behaviour towards, for example, people, animals, situations and environments they are likely to encounter in their adult lives. 8.0 Animal handling and interactions When a customer or client is handling if the animal, a competent member of staff must supervise and ensure the interaction is appropriate. They must stop the handling if the animal shows signs of fear, suffering or fatigue. handled by, or in the presence of, competent staff. Customers must be offered and encouraged to use facilities to clean and sanitise their handling, especially if they have had contact with faeces or urine. Where appropriate, all animals must be monitored Remedial action must be taken and documented if there are any signs of group disruption. Social species can be isolated or separated if remedial action hasn't worked and an animal shows signs of: disease injury danger stress All animals must be sexed immediately on arrival to the premises and housed in single sex groups where appropriate to avoid unwanted litters. This does not apply if it would compromise welfare (for example, separating a litter of puppies). Animals must never be forced to interact with people and must be able to avoid people. For example, they should have access to a hiding place, unless this would adversely impact their welfare. Interaction includes handling and nonphysical interactions with people. 9.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease (a) be in place and implemented covering (i) feeding regimes (ii) transportation (iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals (vi) the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of carcasses) (b) be in place covering the care of the animals following and reflect the complexity of, the business. The written procedures must be made available to the inspectors. All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures. These procedures must demonstrate how the conditions outlined in this guidance are met. The facility must be able to isolate animals that are sick, injured or infectious or might be carrying serious infectious diseases. Adequate isolation facilities may be provided: on site or at another location, such as a local veterinary practice or wholesale through changes in management, such as closing the pet shop, or a room in the shop Isolation plans must be documented in written procedures. If the isolation facility is at another location, the licence holder must be able to show that the location is prepared to provide such facilities - for example, a letter from the veterinary practice. All staff must understand the procedures to prevent the spread of infectious disease between animals. Unless a separate person is looking after them, animals in isolation must be checked after all the other animals. Where infectious disease is present in a premises: the facility must use barrier nursing procedures staff should wear protective clothing and footwear (where applicable) and change these between enclosures equipment must be stored separately, including cleaning utensils waste must be segregated Isolated animals must be kept in a secure, comfortable location where their condition and needs can be monitored and a record kept of their treatment. Sick animals must not be handled by members of the public. Signage, care information and or staff must inform customers about the risks of infectious disease transmission. An 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 clinically infested with parasites, must not be brought into or kept on the premises unless effectively isolated. Excreta and soiled bedding must be removed from the premises on a regular basis. Disposal must happen at least weekly. The disposal method should: satisfy the local authority be in accordance with current regulations follow good waste management practice All excreta and soiled bedding must be stored away from where food and animals are kept. Any sick or injured animals must be stored away from where food and animals are kept. competent staff or vets must treat sick and injured animals. 'Care and treatment' may include euthanasia. Where an animal shows signs of disease, injury or illness it must be contacted for advice within 24 hours, unless otherwise stated in species specific Schedules. Any instructions for its treatment must be strictly followed. The vet's details must be displayed where they can be easily seen by all staff members. This must include: name address telephone number out of hours telephone number out of secondary veterinary practice must be prescribed medication given must be prescribed for the individual animal by a vet, and each instance of use must be recorded. The compatibility of different bactericides, fungicides and virucides (if used together or with a detergent) must be considered. Manufacturers' recommended guidelines for use, correct dilutions and contact time for use in cleaning and disinfection procedures must be followed. Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use. (a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose (b) in the case of horses. a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate, for such purpose Where euthanasia is not carried out by or under the direct supervision of a vet, these details must be made available at subsequent inspections. This does not apply to fish. Where a licence holder is breeding or purchasing live vertebrate animals to be euthanised and fed to other stock held on the premises, a vet must assess the method of euthanised and fed to other stock held on the premises. euthanasia must be safe and humane for both the culled animal must only be euthanised humanely and effectively. If you have any doubt about whether methods are humane and effectively. If you must get veterinary advice. Checks must not cause unnecessary stress or disturbance. Visual checks are acceptable. A system of recording abnormalities must be maintained. Where necessary for specific species, vulnerable animals, such as young, whelping, sick or injured animals, must be checked more frequently than the minimum once daily. 10.0 Emergencies Staff must be aware of the emergency procedures. A copy must be displayed for staff to refer to. Suitable emergency response plans must cover arrangements for: emergency evacuation housing husbandry loss of services such as, power and water Emergency evacuation must detail: how (and by what means) animals, staff and the public evacuate the facility identify designated fire assembly points designated holding areas for animals which animals can and cannot be evacuated (such as, aquaria and ponds) The business must have a procedure for how they would remove all animals in the event of an emergency plans must consider business continuity management. This attempting to remove all animals in the event of an emergency plans must consider business continuity management. includes what to do in the case of life support failure, power cut or other utility failures that will have direct impacts on animal welfare. Emergency drills must be recorded with any failings noted and addressed in the procedures. Drills must be regularly practised. Practices must be recorded with any failings noted and addressed in the procedures. assessments. All staff must undergo regular training. Records must be kept of such training. Sufficient nominated staff must be properly trained on the current Schedule of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act. There must be a specific action plan for how they will be removed safely and rehomed immediately and appropriately in the case of emergency. Entrances and fire exits must always be clear of obstructions. Businesses must comply with current health and safety, fire and electrical safety regulations. ventilation, and aeration or filtration systems, where they are needed. All equipment must be maintained in a good state of repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines. A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be interpreted as no more than 30 minutes travelling time. When the licensed premises are sited within other premises, the licensee or key holders must have access at all times to the premises containing the animal's sex (where known) (c) except in the case of fish, the animal's age (where known) (d) details of any veterinary treatment (where known) (e) the date of birth of the animal or, if the animal or, dedicated document or can be business records, such as invoices and proof of sales receipts. It must accurately represent acquisitions and sales. This can be a centralised system but must be accessible in store. Deaths can be recorded as part of daily observational records or as a standalone document. Actions taken following any unusual mortality must also be recorded. For fish, deaths should be recorded when mortality exceeds 5% of animals on site, over a 24 hour period. The register must be available for inspection by the appropriate authority. (a) this fact must be clearly indicated either in writing next to it or (where appropriate) by labelling it accordingly (b) it must not be sold Any animal with an abnormality which would affect its quality of life must not be offered for sale. If an animal is being treated and it is in their enclosure they can remain on display but must be clearly marked as under treatment. When in doubt, the business must seek veterinary advice. In the case of fish, this should be a competent person. Treatment administered as part of preventative medicine protocols where there is no known disease or contact with known diseased animals (for example, worming treatment) is not considered an animal under treatment. (a) include the number of the licence holder's licence (b) specify the local authority that issued the licence (c) include a recognisable photograph of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from which it is being advertised (d) display the age of the animal from the age of to those used to advertise an animal to the public. It does not include internal sales in store and business to bu this can be the country of export of the specific animal. 3.0 Prospective sales: pet care and advice The business must advise buyers on housing size that exceeds the minimum sizes in this guide. When a business must advise buyers on housing size that exceeds the minimum sizes in this guide. species specific schedules. Staff must be able to provide the correct advice regarding (b) housing (c) handling (d) husbandry (e) the life expectancy of its species (f) the provision of suitable accessories (g) veterinary care Pet care leaflets or other similar written or electronic instructions must be given at the point of sale to encourage responsible pet ownership. They should refer to an owner's obligations in the Animal Welfare Act (2006). They must outline the 5 welfare needs set out in the Act. Staff have the right to refuse a sale if they are concerned or are not satisfied to the best of their knowledge that the prospective owner is able to meet that animal's welfare needs. Advice must be given on microchipping as relevant to the species. Dogs - care and advice The business must give the buyer advice on: updating microchipping as relevant to the species. must show the day by day ratio of old food and new food. A puppy contract and puppy information pack must be provided at the point of sale. Cats - care and advice on: microchip registration vaccinations socialisation neutering If the new owner is going to feed kittens different food, a transitional feeding schedule must be provided. This must show the day by day ratio of old food and new food. A kitten checklist must be provided at the point of sale. Small rodents - care and advice The business must give the buyer advice on: compatible group size and gender diet housing socialisation behaviours Advice should be given on recognising basic signs of wellbeing or ill health in the relevant species. Rabbits - care and advice Where sold singly, the licence holder or staff must ask if the purchaser owns a suitable conspecific. If they do not, the business should encourage them to buy one, or check that they have a care plan in place for a single housed rabbit. The business must give the buyer advice on vaccinations and reproductive health care. Ferrets - care and advice If parrots are sold singly then the business should explain to the buyer the bird's need for daily companionship. The sale of parrots to purchasers who are unable to provide a suitable enclosure and suitable mental stimulation should be discouraged. The need for high quality lighting of a suitable spectrum should be explained to buyers. Reptiles - care and advice The business must give the buyer advice on environmental conditions and water quality. Pet care leaflets or other similar written or electronic information must be made available to customers free of charge at the time of purchase. This is in addition to any offer to purchase pet care books or leaflets. You can use the following information: This must also include whether the animal was wild caught or captive bred, where known. 4.0 Suitable housing The design and layout of the premises must allow animals to be able to choose what they can see and who or what, for example they should be able to see, hear or smell each other. If animals are on public displayed on enclosures to deter members of the public from tapping on glass or poking fingers into cages. Clear signs must be in place at all times outlining: health and safety risk to customers appropriate behaviour around the specific species Other measures may be required, such as, limiting access to some sides of animal enclosures. Licence holders keeping species listed on the Dangerous Wild Animal Act (DWAA) Schedule must be able to demonstrate that they have considered safety of staff and the general public: in the design of the enclosures in the layout of the premises where the animals are kept the design of any safety barriers The design of enclosures must help to prevent animals from escaping. Licence holders selling animals on the Schedule to the DWAA their licence issuing authority of the details of the purchase - their authority will have issued them with the licence to keep or sell an animal that is listed under the DWAA Whilst pet shops are exempt from the DWAA, consideration must be given to complying with any special requirements specified in the DWAA for the safe housing and care of any DWAA listed animal. 5.0 Buying and selling animals (a) unweaned mammals (b) mammals weaned at an age at which they should not have been weaned (c) non-mammals that are incapable of feeding themselves (d) puppies, cats, ferrets or rabbits, aged under 8 weeks (e) puppies or kittens which were not bred by the licence holder Dogs, cats and ferrets must remain with their mother for the first 8 weeks of life unless the mother dies or there is a health risk to the offspring from remaining with her. Where necessary, a vet or certified clinical animal behaviourist may certify that it is in the best interests of the animal to be removed earlier. Puppies and kittens can only be sold by their breeder must be the same named individual as the licence holder on the pet selling licence. The guidance on dog breeding sets out what licence conditions apply to that activity. The licence holder must be able to prove that they have bred the puppies or kittens by providing evidence that they had control over the decisions for the matings for dogs and cats including: the location of mating or fertilisation (including where this may have occurred on other premises) the identity of the sire (where known) how and where the animals are born, reared and kept until sale Businesses selling dogs and cats should expect prospective buyers to ask to see the offspring with the mother before making any purchasing decisions. The inspector should view: the mother and the offspring in the environment that will be used for potential buyers licence holders' supporting evidence such as photographs, microchip and veterinary records to show that they housed and cared for the animal and its mother for the first 8 weeks of its life 6.0 Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease Animals must be allowed to acclimatise before 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. Acclimatisation periods Species or group Suitable acclimatisation period Rabbits 2 to 3 days Guinea pigs 2 to 3 days Chinchilla 2 to 3 days Small mammals 1 to 2 days Birds Until feeding and behaving normally for the species Required higher standard for protecting pets from pain, suffering, injury and disease A documented health checklist should be completed daily and must cover physical, psychological, and behavioural issues and any abnormality recorded. Part C – Selling dogs 4.0 Staffing for businesses selling selling dogs 4.0 Staffing for businesses selling dogs 4.0 Staffing for b being assessed. Dogs must be checked: every 4 hours during the overnight period and outside of normal working hours Required higher standard. 5.0 Suitable environments for selling dogs Businesses must prevent the risk of injury, illness and escape. Home environment for businesses selling dogs The inside and outside of the buildings must be kept in a good, clean presentable condition. There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog. If timber is used it must be of good quality, well-kept and any damaged areas sealed or over-clad. Exposed wood must be properly treated against wood rot. Only non-toxic products may be used. Standing water from cleaning or urine is not acceptable. Drainage must be permanently unblocked, with liquids able to run off into drains immediately. Any drain covers in areas where dogs have access must be secure and designed and located to prevent toes or claws from being caught. All interior surfaces to which dogs have access must be cleaned regularly and maintained in good order and repair. Wherever possible, interior surfaces must be smooth, waterproof and able to be cleaned. Floors must be smooth, waterproof and able to resist impact and scratching, and to prevent injury External doors and gates must be lockable. Those involved in the care of the dogs must have easy access to keys or key codes in case of emergency. There must be at least 2 secure physical barriers (for example, doors or gates) between a dog and any entrance or exit to the property to the outer curtilage to avoid escape. All outdoor fencing must be strong and rigid. It must be of sufficient height and kept in good repair. It must prevent an animal escaping over, through or digging under the structure. Where dogs have access to mesh, the diameter of the wire must not be less than 2 millimetres (British Standard 14 gauge welded mesh). Square mesh size must not exceed 50 millimetres by 50 millimetres and for chain link it must not exceed 75 millimetres. Gaps or apertures must be small enough to prevent a dog's head passing through, or entrapment of any limb or body parts. Any electrical sockets and appliances in the dog designated rooms and where the dogs have access to must be secure and protected against damage. Kennel environment for businesses selling dogs Unit doors must open inwards to protect the health and safety of staff. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of staff. and waste is not impeded, or allowed to gather due to inaccessibility. Access doors must not be propped open. For kennels where there are facing dog units accessed by an indoor corridor, the corridor must be at least 1.2 metres wide. If this is not feasible, demonstrable measures must be in place to protect the safety of staff, such as routes taken to remove dogs from kennel units and where dogs are placed within the facility. Kennels and runs must open onto secure corridors or other secure areas so that dogs are not able to escape from the premises. These corridors and be designed to allow staff to access dogs and clean all parts of the unit safely. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of staff. Where new kennels are built, they must be built in compliance with good building practice, on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane. Environmental conditions for dogs (including enclosure sizes) Dogs must be monitored to check if they are too hot or too cold. If an individual dog is showing signs of heat or cold intolerance, steps must be taken to ensure the welfare of the dog. A dog must be able to remove itself from a direct source of heat. Dogs (particularly puppies) may be adversely affected by the sound of other barking dogs. Dogs under one year of age must be located in the quietest part of the facility. The kennel area must be large enough to allow for separate sleeping and activity areas. The kennel must allow each dog to be able to walk, turn around and wag its tail without touching the sides of the kennel. The dogs must 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 dogs housed at any one time. The length and width must be sufficient to allow all the dogs to lie outstretched without their noses or tails touching the walls or other individual. access to the activity area at all times. In certain circumstances, it is permissible to have separate activity area but in such cases dogs must be fully cleaned and disinfected between use by different groups of dogs. Where adult dogs are kept, an outdoor exercise area must be available for toileting and exercise. It must be secure and escape proof to allow off lead activity. Puppies must have free access in at least one room, providing the size of this room meets the minimum enclosure sizes for dogs. Bitches with litters must be provided with double the space allowance. As puppies grow the space allowance. As puppies grow the space available to them must be increased accordingly. Minimum kennel sizes for dogs Dog weight (kg) Minimum kennel sizes for dogs. Bitches with litters must be increased accordingly. Over 10 to 15 4.0 1.5 Over 15 to 20 4.0 2.0 Over 20 to 30 8.0 4.0 Over 30 These sizes must be scaled up accordingly and must be proportionate Beds and bedding must be provided and be suitable to allow dogs to be comfortable. A dog bed must be: of a durable construction situated away from draughts be a suitable size for the breed of dogs kept large enough for each dog to be able to lie flat on its side Bedding must be cleaned and disinfected, or disposable, and all bedding material in use must be clean, non-irritant and dry. Any bedding must be soft and absorbent. There must be some part of the sleeping area maintained at a minimum temperature relevant to the breed and type of dog. For most this is likely to be between 15°C and 26°C. Certain breeds may need extra consideration (for example, huskies). Cleaning logs and kennel Each occupied kennel must be cleaned daily at a minimum. Occupied kennels, including outside runs, must be inspected and cleaned daily, following the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. Kennels must be disinfected at least once a week and when there is an occupancy change. Where a pest problem is identified, a pest control programme must be implemented. Dogs must be removed from the area whilst it is being cleaned. All dogs kept must benefit from adequate routine grooming and other health regimes as needed (for example, cleaning of eyes or keeping long fur from matting). Toileting dogs Dogs must have regular opportunities during the day for toileting, taking into account individual needs. The toileting area must be separate from the bedding area, and puppy pads or similar material must be provided with the quantity determined by the number of puppies. Faeces must be removed from the kennel units as often as necessary and in any case a minimum of twice a day. For kennelled dogs, there must be direct and continuous access to a run for toileting or the dog must be taken out of the kennel unit to toilet for example during exercise. In a home environment dogs will have access to a secure outside area for toileting. Transporting and handling dogs All animals must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. The licence holder must demonstrate that a suitable vehicle is available to transport, dogs must be suitably restrained to prevent injury using a dog crate, transport harness or dog guard. Dog crates need to be of adequate size to ensure that the dog can stand, lie down and turn around freely. Crates must be designed to provide good ventilation and firmly secured. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection or delivery of any new dogs. Dogs must not be left in vehicles for unreasonable periods and must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk to the animal. Consideration must be given to whether it is necessary to transport animals when the temperature poses a risk. Sufficient breaks must be transported to vet facilities in an appropriate manner for their condition ensuring that transport does not cause further suffering. Veterinary advice on the condition of the animal and suitability for transport should be sought before transport. Required higher standards for provided with a design and layout that provides them with choice. Separate areas for different activities should be provided. This can be achieved by, for example, inclusion of raised platforms. Optional higher standards for providing a suitable environment for dogs Ventilation must be a managed, fixed or portable air system to ensure appropriate temperatures are maintained in all weather. This can be an air conditioning unit or use of removable fans. 6.0 Suitable diet for dogs must be fed at least once daily and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. Dogs must be fed a complete diet appropriate to their age, breed, activity level and stage in the breeding cycle. You must: keep a record of the type, quantity, frequency of food each dog receives must be kept seek veterinary advice if there are concerns about an individual dog's diet ensure adult dogs must have their own feeding dish feed puppies. Empty and clean food bowls following feeding so that food, particularly wet food, is not left out until the next feeding time provide fridges for food storage store food away from risk of vermin in cool and dry places Fresh clean drinking water must be multiple water bowls provided to ensure all dogs have ready access to water. Veterinary advice must be sought if abnormal drinking patterns are observed. Monitoring a dogs' diet Weekly records of weight and body condition score (BCS) must be kept to ensure the health of puppies and adult dogs and to allow any issues to be tracked. Dogs must not remain inappetent (without appetite) for longer than 24 hours without seeking veterinary advice. If there are specific concerns veterinary advice must be sought earlier. The general condition of the dogs must be observed and dogs displaying significant weight loss or gain must be a travel plan that sets out how animals are managed for long journeys over 4 hours. 7.0 Monitoring dogs' behaviour and training Each adult dog must have a documented daily exercise regime including lead exercise regime including lead exercise and free running. Puppies must be gradual so that puppies do not show a fearful response such as startling or withdrawal. Puppies must also be introduced to a variety of clothing styles. Beneficial and positive contact can include grooming, exercise, play, petting and training as appropriate for the individual. Enrichment for dogs A documented programme must be available setting out enrichment toys or feeding enrichment (or both) unless veterinary advice suggests otherwise. All items of enrichment must be checked daily to ensure they remain safe and must not be left with dogs when staff are not on the premises. Potential competition between dogs must be avoided. Exercise for dogs Opportunities to exercise for dogs of a secure open space away from the kennel unit. and breed when planning daily exercise. No more than 6 dogs per person can be walked at one time. Dogs must be familiarised with alternative forms of mental stimulation. Dogs must be prevented from having unsupervised access to ponds, pools, wells and any other garden feature that might pose a threat. Puppies cannot be walked so will require at least 4 opportunities to engage in play and human interaction during the day. Dog behaviour of individual dogs must be monitored daily. All staff must be able to identify dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. If a dog shows signs of being nervous, stressed or fearful, steps must be taken to address this. A daily socialisation and habituation programme must be documented and implemented. 8.0 Handling and interactions with dogs Dogs must always be handled humanely and appropriately to suit the requirements of the individual dog and to minimise fear, stress, pain and distress. Dogs must have the competence to handle dogs correctly. They must also have the ability to recognise and act upon undesirable behaviours. A protocol must be in place for dealing with difficult dogs, to include members of staff appropriately trained in dog handling and the use of appropriate equipment. A suitable range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device must be kept on site. Dogs must be protected from over handling by staff or the public as they require time to rest. Handling of dogs by customers must only take place with potential owners as an element of a socialisation programme. Puppies - handling and interaction Weaned puppies must be housed with littermates. Ideally, single dogs must not be left alone in a kennel, but where they are mixed they must be of similar age, temperament and there must be good supervision of mixing. Puppies from separate litters must be responsibly paired or grouped with the correct monitoring in place, including consideration as to whether separate litters must be in place to provide for additional enrichment and socialisation for any puppies that are held for longer than one month. Required higher standards for handling and interaction with dogs The last interaction with dogs from pain, suffering, injury and disease New dogs In a domestic environment, there must be the capacity for all newly introduced dogs to be kept away from any litters of puppies or places where the litters go. Preventing disease in dogs Litters of puppies must not be mixed until they have been on the premises for 7 days. Excreta must be stored away from areas where animals or food is kept. Preventative treatment for dogs Dogs must have current vaccinations (when appropriate for their age) against: canine hepatitis leptospirosis other relevant diseases Routine and documented treatment must be in place for internal and external parasites (adult dogs and puppies must be wormed and given flea and tick treatment as appropriate). Vaccines used must be licensed by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate for use in the UK. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable. If there is evidence of external parasites (fleas, ticks, lice) the dog must be treated with a product authorised by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. Treatment must be discussed with the vet before administration. Euthanasia for dogs Premises must have procedures in place for providing for overnight care and during premises closures. Optional higher standards for vet input for dogs There must be a routine monthly visit to check health and welfare by the veterinary practice and the veterinary practi socialise kittens every 4 to 5 hours over a 16 hour period. Cats must not be left for long periods without being assessed. Cats must be checked at least once in 8 hours during normal opening hours. Required higher standards for staffing There must be adequate staffing to undertake more frequent checks than required by the minimum standard. 5.0 Suitable environment for selling cats Businesses must prevent risk of injury, illness and escape. All windows must be escape and entry proof at all times. Doors must have secure latches or other closing devices. Enclosures must be arranged to ensure separated animals are not in direct contact. Units and exercise areas must open onto secure areas. Environmental conditions for cats (including enclosure sizes) For kittens under 26 weeks, see the dimensions in the minimum enclosure size you should use. Cats over 26 weeks must be kept in cattery-style pens. Follow the minimum standards guidance on providing boarding for cats. Cat units must be large enough to allow each cat to be able to walk and turn around without touching the sides of the unit. The cats must have sufficient room to play, stand on their hind limbs and to lie down without touching another individual. The unit size required must increase in relation to the size and number of cats housed at any one time. The length and width must be sufficient to allow all the cats to lie outstretched without their noses or tails touching the walls or other individuals. In certain circumstances it is permissible to have separate exercise area to sleeping areas but in such cases cats must be given access to the exercise area at least 4 times a day. Any separate exercise area must be fully cleaned and disinfected between use by differently due to a medical condition (for example cage rest). Raised areas must be easily accessible and ramps or steps may need to be used for very young or old cats. Cats kept in a domestic premises may be kept in one room, providing the size of this room meets the minimum enclosure sizes for cats. Litters of kittens or cats from different sources must not be housed in the same room. If queens are already in a social group in the house, their litters may mix. Cats must be capable of being easily cleaned, disinfected and all bedding material in use must be clean, non-irritant and dry. Any bedding must be soft and absorbent. All cats must be provided with a bedding area or bench, to allow the animal to lie comfortably. Temperature for cats For adult cats, the temperature in the sleeping area must stay between 15°C and 26°C. Kittens must be provided with additional effective and safe heat sources. Nursing queens must have the opportunity to move away from the kittens and the additional heat source. Kittens without a queen require higher temperatures. Minimum enclosure size for kittens up to 26 weeks of age Cats Minimum floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) Minimum cage height (m) Additional space 4 kittens, under 12 weeks old 1 1 x 1 0.6 0.6 0.25m² per kitten Single cat, 12 to 26 weeks 0.85 0.9 x 0.95 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 1.66 0.9 1.8 - 3 to 4 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.9 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 x 2.1 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks 1.5 0.9 1.8 - 2 cats, 12 to 26 weeks and other health regimes must be carried out, for example cleaning eyes or keeping long fur from matting. Moveable items must be removed for cleaning at least once a week or more frequently as required. Disinfectants which are toxic to cats must not be used, for example, phenol-based. Toileting cats Where there are multiple adult cats, there must be removed from the litter trays, which must be removed from the litter trays. Faeces must be removed from the litter trays, which must be provided when cats are left overnight. Litter trays must be placed as far away as possible from the resting and feeding areas. Excreta must be stored away from areas where animals or food is kept. Litter trays must be large enough to allow the cat to move around, dig and cover faeces and urine. A suitable absorbent material for litter must be provided and must be deep enough (at least 3 centimetres for adult cats) to absorb the urine and allow the cat to dig and cover. Transporting and handling cats All animals must be transported according to the regulations laid down in current legislation. The licence holder must demonstrate that a suitable vehicle is available to transport the cats. It does not have to be owned by the licence holder. Cats must always be transported (either within the cattery or to and in a vehicle) in a suitable, strong cat carrier. Vehicles must not be left in vehicles for unreasonable periods and must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk to the animal. Consideration must be given to whether it is necessary to transport animals when the temperature poses a risk. Sufficient breaks must be offered for water and food where appropriate. Cats must be transported to vet facilities in an appropriate manner for their condition ensuring that transport does not cause further suffering. Veterinary advice on the condition of the animal and suitability for transport should be sought before transported with their mother in normal circumstances. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for cats The floor area must be at least 1.5 times larger than the minimum required. Cats must be provided with a design and layout that provides them with choice. Separate areas for different activities should be provided. This can be achieved by, for example, including a choice of raised platforms or hiding places. Optional higher standards for providing a suitable environment for cats Ventilation must be a managed, fixed or portable air system to ensure appropriate temperatures are maintained in all weather. This can be an air conditioning unit or use of removable fans. A noise management plan must be in place (for example, physical barriers, cat unit design, location

of noise producing equipment) with demonstration of effectiveness. Required higher standard for toileting cats A privacy area for cats where they are not visible to people or cats in neighbouring pens must be provided for toileting. 6.0 Suitable diet for cats where they are not visible to people or cats where they are not visible to people or cats in neighbouring pens must be fed a diet appropriate to their age, breed, activity level and stage in the breeding cycle. Kittens less than 12 weeks of age must be fed at least 4 times daily, at appropriate intervals, with more frequent intervals for hand-reared kittens. Cats must be fed at least twice per day and in accordance with the individual cat's needs. Food and water must be placed away from the litter tray and each other, ideally at least 60 centimetres apart. Food bowls should be emptied and cleaned following feeding so that food, particularly wet food, is not left out until the next feeding time.. Fridges for feed storage must be provided. Feed must be stored away from risk of vermin in cool and dry places. Monitoring cats' diet Food and water must be kept to ensure health of kittens under 6 months and to allow any issues to be tracked. Monthly records of weight and BCS must be kept to ensure the health of adult cats and to allow any issues to be tracked. If a cat lacks appetite for 24 hours veterinary advice must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. There must be multiple water bowls provided to ensure all cats have ready access to water. Required higher standards for cats' diet Cats must have a feeding plan which splits meals into small portions throughout the day. Where the individual cat will benefit, they must every day be given some food through scatter feeding or other appropriate feeding device. Cats must still get the majority of their daily food allowance in a feeding dish. If this is not done the reason must be documented, for example, due to veterinary advice. 7.0 Monitoring cats' behaviour and training Enrichment for cats All cats must have at least 4 play sessions a day. There must be environmental enrichment in all cages such as toys, climbing frames and platforms. Toys must be easily cleaned or replaced between litters. Items must be checked daily to ensure they remain safe. Exercise for cats All cats must have a provision for daily exercise appropriate for breed, age, ability and physical capability. Exercise must involve the opportunity to play and interact with people, taking care to ensure that this contact does not cause the cats, particularly kittens, stress. Cats' behaviour A daily socialisation and habituation programme must be documented and implemented for kittens less than 12 weeks. Kittens must have positive interactions with a variety of people. They must be gently introduced to handling, grooming, being lifted and touched all over. Kittens must be positively exposed to sights, sounds, tastes, textures and smells that they are going to live. Required higher standard for cats' enrichment A written programme must be available setting out a variety of enrichment both inside and outside, including training, grooming, socialisation and play. 8.0 Handling of cats by the public as they require time to rest. Handling of cats by the public must only take place with potential purchasers as an element of a socialisation programme. Cats must always be handled humanely and appropriately to suit the requirements of the individual cat and to minimise stress and distress, such as anxiety, fear, frustration and pain. Cats must never be punished so that they become frightened or display agitated behaviour. Scruffing of cats (picking up a cat by the scruff of its neck) must not be done except as an absolute last resort. Kitten handling and interactions Litters must not be routinely mixed and if several litters are kept in one area then the pen must have solid sides to prevent direct contact or by sneezing with each different litters. already mixed, for example, in a domestic house. Litters from different sources must never be mixed. Cats' interaction with people Cats must have beneficial human contact sessions with cats must have beneficial human contact sessions with cats must have beneficial human contact sessions with cats must have beneficial human contact and interaction, for example, staff on a daily basis. Interaction contact sessions with cats must have beneficial human contact sessions with have beneficial human contact sessions with have beneficial occasions during the day. Kittens must be visited a minimum of 4 times per day with 20 minutes of interaction per litter. A plan must be in place to provide for additional enrichment and socialisation for any kittens that are held for longer than one month. Required higher standard for interaction with cats The last interaction session must take place within one hour of the end of the working day. 9.0 Protecting cats from pain, suffering injury and disease Cats must have current vaccinations against feline respiratory viruses (feline herpesvirus and feline calicivirus) when appropriate for their age. Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable. If there is evidence of external parasites the cat must be treated with a product authorised by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. Treatment must be discussed with the vet before administration. Optional higher standard for protecting cats from pain, injury and disease There must be discussed with the vet before administration. health and welfare by the veterinary practice and the veterinary record kept. 10.0 Emergencies A person that is competent in providing for the animals must be on the premises at all times. Part E – Rabbits 5.0 Suitable environment for selling rabbits Slatted, grid or wire mesh floors must not be used in rabbit housing. Angora Rabbits, when in full coat, may be kept on mesh floor cages for a maximum of 4 weeks. The mesh should be clipped and returned to an enclosure with a solid floor and suitable bedding. Environmental conditions for rabbits (including enclosure sizes) Enclosures must be large enough for rabbits to be able to stand fully upright on their haunches without touching the sides of the enclosure or another rabbits. Where rabbits are housed on a retail premises, additional provision must be made for regular exercise. This can be provided by a programme of regular exercise outside of the housing, or housing that provides a significant permanent area in addition to the required area. See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. Rabbits must be followed. good quality straw or dust-free hay. Rabbits must be provided with a suitable litter and substrates in sufficient amounts. Suitable litter materials include dust-free wood shavings, supplemented with hay. accommodation should be no lower than 12°C and no higher than 26°C. In very hot weather, cooling procedures must be in place, such as, but not limited to, fans to increase air movement, ice packs or air conditioning. In cold temperatures, extra nesting material must be provided, for example heating. Enclosures must not be placed in full sun without adequate shade provision and should be protected from drafts and rain. Light for rabbits are subject to seasonal light variation. Minimum enclosure sizes for rabbits Weight of rabbits Maximum stocking density Minimum floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum enclosure sizes for rabbits - higher standards Weight of rabbit Maximum stocking density Minimum floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional animal (m²) Up to 4kg 4 0.67 1 x 0.67 or 0.8 x 0.8 0.45 0.3 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.67 or 0.8 x 0.8 0.45 0.3 (approximately 45%) 4 to 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.67 or 0.8 x 0.8 0.45 0.3 (approximately 45%) 4 to 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.67 or 0.8 x 0.8 0.45 0.3 (approximately 45%) 4 to 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.67 or 0.8 x 0.8 0.45 0.33 (approximately 45%) 4 to 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.33 (approximately 38%) Over 6kg 2 0.86 1 x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.8 0 x 0.9 0.8 0 x 0.9 0 x 0. x 0.86 or 0.9 x 0.9 0.6 0.4 (approximately 45%) Transporting and handling rabbits must be able to sit, lie down and turn around in the carrier. Pregnant does are not to be transported within 10 days of their expected birth date unless on veterinary advice. Veterinary advice must also be sought before transporting lactating does and kittens. If nursing does and kittens are to be transported, they require additional care including adequate bedding and nesting material. Housing material. Housing and competition for rabbits There must be two entrance or exit points to prevent monopolisation. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for rabbits Where rabbits are housed, they should have permanent access to a separate sleeping area. See the higher standards for providing a suitable environment for rabbits that are physically able to use platforms must be provided with access to a platform or multiple platforms. For closed top cages, rabbits must be able to access these easily and be taken with open top enclosures to ensure sufficient height to prevent escapes or access by predators. If platforms are provided in closed top cages, rabbits must be able to access these easily and be able to sit on them fully without touching the cage roof. Required higher standards for toileting rabbits Litter trays must be deep cleaned at least weekly. Required higher standards for transporting and handling rabbits Containers must open from the top to facilitate removal of the animal. Containers must be fed a suitable diet for rabbits All rabbits must be fed a suitable diet for rabbits All rabbits must be fed a suitable diet for rabbits and handling rabbits a A small portion of commercially available rabbit foods can be given to supplement the primary diet of hay or grass. A balanced and mitigated by staff. Food must be appropriate to the age and breed of the rabbit and manufacturer's feeding guidelines must be followed. If used, leafy greens and treat foods must be given in moderation and in small amounts as appropriate to the individual deteriorates. A vet must be consulted if a rabbit shows signs of constipation or diarrhoea. Water for rabbits Water may be provided in a clean gravity fill drinking bottle (which must be of a suitable size for the individual), automatic drinkers, or in bowls. Bowls are not suitable if kittens are present. Any changes to drinking receptacles must be made gradually and drinking monitored to ensure animals are drinking normally. Required higher standards for rabbits' diet Hay must be provided in a hay receptacle or feeder at an appropriate height, which keeps it off the floor and reduces the risk of contamination of the hay. Foraged foods (that have been foraged in uncontaminated areas and correctly identified) must be feeder at an appropriate height. to the rabbits. Commercially available dried forages including willow can also be used to supplement the diet and provide a low risk alternative to foraged foods. Optional higher standards for rabbits' diet Rabbits must be provided with access to growing grass to graze on, which can be in planted grass trays. Alternatively, rabbits can be provided with 2 different types of hay. Optional higher standards for rabbits' water Water must be provided for rabbits in multiple bottles are present, in which case only bottles are suitable). 10.0 Monitoring rabbits' behaviour and training Suitable enrichment items include, but are not limited to: tunnels paper bags filled with hay willow sticks balls branches from non-toxic, untreated fruit trees (for example, apple). New objects must be introduced carefully and not exchanged daily. Required higher standards for monitoring rabbits' behaviour and training Dietary enrichment must be used. For example, nuggets can be scattered around the enclosure, fed in puzzle feeders or hidden in paper bags or cardboard tubes. Where puzzle feeders or dispensers are used, rabbits must be monitored to ensure they can access the food. 11.0 Handling and interactions with rabbits must be monitored to ensure they can access the food. party must only take place with potential owners as an element of a socialisation programme. Rabbits must not be placed on their back in positions of tonic immobility, or picked up by the scruff of their neck or ears. Rabbits must be correctly sexed. All efforts must be made to ensure rabbits are not housed singly. Where this is unavoidable, special attention must be paid to specific human interaction and they must be provided with extra enrichment. A plan must be in place for all singly housed rabbits. Rabbits must not share housing with guinea pigs. 12.0 Protecting rabbits advice that rabbits and they must be vaccinated against myxomatosis and rabbit haemorrhagic disease (also known as RHD 1 and 2) must be provided with sales. Checking rabbits' front teeth and nails must be checked regularly unless inappropriate at the stage of the breeding cycle, and treated as necessary, to ensure they are not overgrown or misaligned - only a vet may correct overgrown or misaligned teeth. Rabbits must have a pre-mating check and then a check at weaning time. Part F – Guinea pigs 5.0 Suitable environment for guinea surface under veterinary advice. Environmental conditions, including enclosure sizes, for guinea pigs See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. Housing needs to be of sufficient size to allow all the guinea pigs, run, play, tunnel and stand without touching the roof of the enclosure. Ramps must be no steeper than 45° as guinea pigs are poor climbers. Where guinea pigs must be provided with constant access to places to hide, which may include hay piles or tunnels, in addition to their sleeping area. At a minimum each hiding place is to be large enough to allow one guinea pigs must be provided with a suitable nesting material in sufficient amounts. Suitable nesting materials include, but are not limited to, good guality dust-free hay or shredded paper. Guinea pigs must be provided with a suitable litter in sufficient amounts. Suitable litter materials include dust-free wood shavings, supplemented with hay. Sawdust is not suitable area of the sleeping accommodation should be no lower than 12°C and no higher than 26°C. In very hot weather, cooling procedures must be in place, such as, but not limited to, fans to increase air movement, ice packs or air conditioning. In cold temperatures extra nesting material must be provided, unless alternative temperatures extra nesting material must be provided. should be protected from drafts and rain. Minimum enclosure sizes for guinea pigs Type Stocking density Minimum floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum enclosure sizes for guinea pigs - higher standards Type Maximum stocking density Minimum floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area for each additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area for each additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area for each additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) width x length Minimum cage height (m) Additional floor area (m²) Example dimensions (m) Additional floor area (m²) Exa transported in suitable carriers and must not be mixed with unfamiliar animals in the same carrier. The carrier must be of an appropriate size so that it is not overcrowded. Housing and competition of guinea pigs There must be a propriate size so that it is not overcrowded. monopolisation. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for guinea pigs are housed, they must have permanent attached access to a secure pen. See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. Required higher standards for transporting and handling guinea pigs facilitate removal of the animal. Carriers must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must have sufficient vitamin C in their diet as they are unable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable diet for guinea pigs must be fed a suitable die to synthesise this specific vitamin. Therefore, a portion of specific guinea pig food must be given daily or alternatively, a stabilised vitamin C commercially available supplement can be provided. Care must be taken in product selection and suitability and if in doubt the vet must be consulted. Guinea pigs can also be given a portion of washed leafy green vegetables daily. Commercially available guinea pig foods can be given to supplement the primary diet of hay. A balanced and mitigated by staff. Food must be appropriate to the age and breed of the guinea pig and manufacturer's feeding guidelines must be followed. Water may be provided in a clean gravity fill drinking bottle (which must be of a suitable size for the individual), automatic drinkers, or in bowls. Any changes to drinking monitored to ensure animals are drinking monitored to ensure anima improvement where a guinea pig has mild anorexia or reduced appetite within 12 hours of onset or the condition of the individual deteriorates. A vet must be consulted promptly if guinea pigs' diet Forage foods (that have been collected in uncontaminated areas and correctly identified) must be fed to the guinea pigs. Commercially available dried forages including willow can also be used to supplement the diet and provide a low risk alternative to foraged foods. Optional higher standards for guinea pigs' diet Guinea pigs must be provided with access to growing grass to graze on. This can be achieved by placing plantecing grass trays in their exercise areas. There must be enough grass for all guinea pigs housed to graze simultaneously. Alternatively, guinea pigs suitable enrichment items include, but are not limited to, tunnels, paper bags filled with hay, willow sticks and balls, and branches from non-toxic untreated fruit trees (such as apple). Required higher standards for monitoring guinea pigs' behaviour and training Dietary enrichment must be used. For example, nuggets can be scattered around the enclosure, fed in puzzle feeders or hidden in paper bags or cardboard tubes. Where puzzle feeders or dispensers are used, guinea pigs must be monitored to ensure they can access the food. 8.0 Handling and interactions with guinea pigs. Two hands must be used to support larger or adult guinea pigs. Interactions with guinea pigs Guinea pigs must be housed in single sex groups unless sold or used for breeding. Guinea pigs have to be housed singly they must be provided with extra sources of enrichment. A plan must be in place for singly housed guinea pigs. 9.0 Protecting guinea pigs from pain, suffering, injury and disease Guinea pigs front teeth and nails must be checked regularly, unless inappropriate at the stage of the breeding cycle, and treated as necessary, to ensure they are not overgrown or misaligned - only a vet may correct overgrown or misaligned teeth. Guinea pigs in breeding harems must be checked as appropriate based on the management system. Part G – Ferrets 5.0 Suitable environmental conditions for ferrets (including enclosure sizes) See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. Housing needs to be of sufficient size to allow all the ferrets housed to be able to lie fully outstretched in any direction, run, forage, explore or play, as well as to stand fully upright without touching the roof of the enclosure. Ferrets must be provided with constant access to places to hide. As a minimum, each hiding place must be large enough to allow one ferret to rest alone. Sleeping areas need to be dry, draught-free, well ventilated and clean as well as large enough to allow all the ferrets housed to rest together fully outstretched, turn around unimpeded and move around comfortably. shredded paper, or fabric items that can be laundered (although these must be monitored for chewing or damage and replaced as necessary). Ferrets must be provided with a suitable litter materials include dust-free wood shavings, supplemented with dustfree hay. Sawdust and sand are not suitable as either nesting or litter materials. Temperature for ferrets Ambient temperatures must be in place such as (but not limited to): fans to increase air movement ice packs air conditioning In cold temperatures extra nesting material must be provided, unless alternative temperature control is provided (such as heating). Light for ferrets Ferrets need to exceed 16 hours light and 8 hours dark). Minimum enclosure sizes for ferrets Type Maximum stocking require space for their toilet area removed from their sleeping or eating areas. Litter trays can be placed in this area to assist with cleaning. Housing and competition of ferrets There must be at least one hiding place for each ferret housed within an enclosure and there must be the second sec standards for providing a suitable environment for ferrets Carriers must open from the top to facilitate removal of the animal, cardboard carriers are not advised as they are easily chewed and can become damp. Carriers can be provided for comfort. 6.0 Suitable diet for ferrets All ferrets must be fed a suitable, complete ferret diet, provided at appropriate intervals. Ferrets must not be fed dog or cat food, as these contain cereal and plant proteins which ferrets must not be fed dog or cat food. given anything that contains small bones, excluding day old chicks. Monitoring ferrets' diet A vet must be consulted if there is no improvement in poor intake or anorexia within 24 hours of onset or if the condition of the individuals deteriorates. Water for ferrets Where water is supplied in bowls they must be heavy based. Optional higher standards for ferrets' diet Treat foods must include cooked meat scraps and hard boiled eggs. Treats can be given in moderation and as appropriate to the individual ferrets. There must be environmental enrichment for ferrets must not be given in moderation and as appropriate to the individual ferret. to the risk of ingestion leading to intestinal blockages if chewed and swallowed. Exercise for ferrets reed access to an area in which to exercise. Required higher standard for monitoring ferrets' behaviour and training Dietary enrichment must be used. For example, nuggets can be scattered around the enclosure, fed in puzzle feeders or hidden in paper bags or cardboard tubes. Where puzzle feeders or dispensers are used, ferrets must be monitored to ensure they can access the food. 8.0 Handling and interactions with ferrets Ferrets must not be lifted using of littermates or individuals introduced as juveniles. Being induced ovulators, adult jills must be prevented from remaining in season to mitigate oestrogen related diseases. Veterinary advice must be sought about reproductive individuals introduced as juveniles. Being induced ovulators, adult jills must be prevented from remaining in season to mitigate oestrogen related diseases. interactions with ferrets Where ferrets have to be housed singly, they must be provided with extra sources of enrichment. A plan must be in place for all singly housed ferrets should be vaccinated against canine distemper, usually at 6 to 8 weeks of age and again at 10 to 12 weeks old, thereafter annually but as per manufacturer's recommendations. Checking ferrets Ferrets nails must be checked regularly to ensure they do not become overgrown. Part H – Domestic small rodents Domestic small rodents means hamsters, gerbils, rats, mice, chinchillas, degus alternative flooring such as solid wood. See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. Environmental conditions, including enclosure sizes for small rodents Every animal must be able to lie fully outstretched, turn around unimpeded, stand fully upright without touching the cage roof, hide, dig, run and play. Sleeping areas need to be dry, draught-free, well ventilated and clean as well as large enough to allow all the small rodents housed to rest together fully outstretched, turn around unimpeded and move around comfortably. Small rodents must not be given nesting materials which can separate into thin strands, for example, cotton wool. Suitable nesting materials for small rodents include, but are not limited to: hamsters - hay, wood wool, shredded paper or cardboard rats and mice - hay, shredded paper or cardboard rats and mice - hay. egg boxes, plain cardboard boxes) or paper and hay chinchillas and degus must be provided with constant access to a nest box filled with hay Any hay, nesting materials and substrates provided must be good quality and dust-free. Small rodents must be provided with a suitable litter and substrate in sufficient amounts. There are a number of different litters available and the type will depend on the animal kept. Suitable materials include but are not limited to: hamsters - dust-free wood shavings or granulated corn-cob rats and mice - non-aspen woodchips, cellulose based chips or shredded paper, dustfree wood shavings and hay degus - dust-free wood shavings and hay Small rodents must be provided with constant access to places to hide, in addition to their sleeping area. As a minimum each hiding place needs to be large enough to allow one individual to rest alone. Temperatures must be appropriate to species specific or life stage consideration. In general ambient temperatures must not go below 12°C or exceed 26°C. This may be provided with nesting material. High temperatures above 18°C can be detrimental to chinchillas and extra checks and precautions must be made on these in very hot weather. Providing sufficient nesting material can help achieve these temperatures. Minimum enclosure sizes for small rodents Type of animals Area in cm² for 5 animals Area in cm² for 7 animals 1,000 1,113 1,240 1,350 30 25 Rats 1,350 1,570 1,800 2,020 2,225 2,470 2,700 30 28 Degus 2,250 2,630 3,000 3,380 3,750 4,130 4,500 30 30 Chinchillas 2,500 3,750 5,000 6,250 7,500 8750 10,000 45 45 Minimum enclosure sizes for small rodents - higher standards Type of animals Area in cm² for 5 animals Area in for 6 animals Area in cm² for 7 animals Area in cm² for 8 animals Area in cm² for 9 animals Area in cm² for 10animum cage height (cm) Minimum cage height (cm) Mini applicable 25 25 Rats 1,800 2,400 3,000 3,600 4,200 4,800 5,400 30 28 Gerbil 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1 applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable as dwarf hamsters under 12 weeks old are allowed to have the same enclosure size as dwarf hamsters. Once sexually mature, a Syrian hamster must be transported in suitable carriers and must not be mixed with unfamiliar animals (in the same carrier). They must be transported with their companion small rodents, where applicable, and the carrier is to be of an appropriate size so that it is not overcrowded. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for small rodents. enclosure sizes that must be followed. Light-reducing shelters for rats, mice and hamsters (such as, but not limited to, a box or red tinted acrylic) must be provided with a choice of different nesting materials. Required higher standards for cleaning small rodents' environment After cleaning, some used unsoiled litter and nesting material must be transferred back to help keep scents familiar for the rodents. Optional higher standards for provided with access to a platform (singly housed) or multiple platforms. Animals must be able to access these easily and be able to sit (ideally stand) up on it fully without touching the cage roof. Optional higher standard for small rodents' light must be used to minimise disturbance. Light level must be sufficient enough for observing or undertaking required tasks. 6.0 Suitable diet for small domestic rodents must be fed a suitable diet that is available to them at all times. Chinchillas and degus must have constant access to good guality dust-free hay. All small rodents must be fully weaned on admission. Monitoring small rodents' diet If there is no improvement in poor intake or not eating within 12 hours or the consulted promptly if a small mammal shows signs of ill health. Water for small domestic rodents Water must be provided in a bottle or automatic water systems and located away from the sleeping area to help prevent this becoming damp or waterlogged if the bottle leaks. 7.0 Monitoring small domestic rodents' behaviour and training Enrichment for small domestic rodents' behaviour and training branches from non-toxic, untreated fruit trees (for example, apple). Opportunities for gnawing should always be available. Chinchillas and Degus must be given the opportunity to use a sand bath by offering one on a regular basis, for example 10 minutes daily. This should not be permanently available. Small mammals must not be given enrichment made of rubber, due to the risk of ingestion leading to intestinal blockages if chewed and swallowed. 8.0 Animal handling and interactions with small domestic rodents Small rodents must not be picked up by the scruff of their necks, ears or unsupported by the tail, nor must they be placed on their backs in positions of tonic immobility. Picking small mammals up unsupported by the tail can result in their fur. Interactions with small domestic rodents All small rodents must be housed in single sex groups unless a solitary species (or sold or used for breeding). Small rodents must only be housed with other rodents of the same species. Required higher standards for handling and interactions with small domestic rodents Where social species of small rodents (only those of a social species). 9.0 Protecting small domestic rodents from pain, suffering, injury and disease The front teeth and nails of every small rodent must be checked monthly, unless inappropriate at the stage of the breeding cycle, to ensure they are not overgrown or misaligned teeth. They should have a premating check and then a check at weaning time. Part I - Other non-domestic species (mammals) other non-domestic species (mammals) includes any other mammal not normally domesticated in Great Britain. 3.0 Use, number and type of non-domestic mammal Staff must have demonstrable knowledge of the species or a closely related species. Staff must comply with UK legislation with regard to the selling or procurement of invasive alien species. 4.0 Staffing to sell other non-domestic mammals Other non-domestic mammal novel species, it must be ensured that the same welfare requirements are met as for other species. Note that courses and qualifications relevant to pet vending may not cover the care of other non-domesticated species, particularly those that are less commonly traded. include, where they are available, government-issued Codes of Practice, husbandry guidelines from the zoo industry, guidance notes for related Dangerous Wild Animals Act Schedule listed species or other peer reviewed, industry or competent non-governmental organisation produced guidance materials. Inspectors unfamiliar with individual nove species are strongly advised to seek appropriate competent advice, for instance zoo licence inspectors, experienced private keepers or breeders or appropriately qualified individuals, including vets listed on the British Veterinary Zoological Society (BVZS) website. husbandry documents are retained and secondary opinions sought. 5.0 Suitable environment for non-domestic mammals Licence holders must ensure that animals are maintained to a minimum standard. Where these do not exist, standards for similar or related species must be considered as to their appropriateness and standards extrapolated. Licence holders must ensure that animals sold as part of a licenced activity are maintained to a minimum welfare standards must be considered in the inspector's judgement of the animal's welfare. The inspector must always consider whether an animal is appropriate for sale to the public. If welfare needs of the animal is being met as set out in the Animal Welfare Act 2006. 6.0 Monitoring non-domestic mammals' behaviour and training In many cases, handling is not in the animal's best interests and in such cases must be kept to a minimum. Optional higher standard for monitoring other non-domestic mammals A written provided. Part J - Birds 3.0 Use, number and type of birds Staff must have demonstrable knowledge of the species or of a closely related species. Any doubt or dispute regarding the husbandry of species not specifically detailed below must be referred to an individual with suitable experience of husbandry such as an exotics vet or related professional. 5.0 Suitable environment for birds Care must be taken where aviaries or cages are constructed of newly galvanised mesh to prevent heavy metal poisoning, particularly in psittacine birds which will often chew the metal. The licence holder must be able to demonstrate the steps taken to minimise or prevent any poisoning. Cages or aviaries should be constructed from materials most suited for the species housed and that are easy to clean and disinfect. Environmental conditions for birds (including enclosure sizes) All immature arboreal birds, at the point of fledging and for several following weeks, require larger cage sizes to stimulate flight. Where a bird uses a cage for sleeping, and the vast majority of the day is spent outside of the cage in a flight aviary where it is given the option to fly then the cage must be a minimum of one and a half times the bird's flying wingspan for each of the length, depth and height of the cage. For birds housed singly that spend the majority of their time in a cage, the cage width must be a minimum of twice flying wingspan, and the depth and height a minimum of one and a half times the birds flying wingspan. A pair of birds must have enough space to fly past each other with the depth being increased to a minimum of 2x flying wingspan. In multiple occupancy cages for every additional bird (either length or width or split between the 2 dimensions) of the individual's flying wingspan for that species as outlined in the avian enclosure sizes for birds for examples. In the case where the flying wingspan is unknown a rough estimate of 2 to 3 times the length of the bird (bill-tip to tip of longest tail feather) can be used as a guide for flying wingspan. Where non-flying birds are maintained, enclosure dimensions must reflect current best practice for the individual species. Birds that are ordinarily confined to smaller enclosures for the specific purpose of egg-laying or rearing of chicks (particularly chickens and pigeons) are exempted from the cage size dimensions referenced. However, the time kept in these enclosures should not, in any case, exceed 5 months in any one 12 month cycle. Businesses must also provide outcome based evidence to demonstrate that the welfare of the birds is being met with reference to guidance in the rest of this document, and ensure that they are complying with the legal requirements laid down in other relevant legislation. Where appropriate for the space. Shelter must be sufficient to allow all the birds to be undercover at the same time and preferably a third of a typical aviary should be covered with wind and rain-proof materials. Where a separate flight aviary is available, the licence holder must be able to demonstrate the frequency with which the birds have access to this larger aviary to the inspector. This must be a demonstrate the frequency with which the birds have access to this larger aviary to the inspector. housed within cannot put their head or wing through it. The mesh gauge must be stout enough that the birds cannot break or bend it. As appropriate to species, birds must not be exposed to toxic or cooking fumes in the areas where they are maintained as these can be toxic to the birds (for example, Teflon poisoning). Aviaries or cages must not be located next to kitchens or bathrooms. Aviaries should have a covered roof of netting with a mesh size small enough that birds housed within cannot put their head or wings through it or be of solid construction due to the presence of avian influenza in migratory waterfowl. There must be adequate perching space for all birds at the same time. Perches must be positioned to encourage activity, preferably flight, and so that birds do not defecate on each other or into food receptacles. Perching must be varied and non-abrasive to prevent bumblefoot. Suitable substrate should be provided for ground dwelling birds that scratch and forage. Temperature must be appropriate for birds Ambient temperature must be appropriate UVB (ultraviolet B) lighting must have appropriate UVB (ultraviolet B) lighting must have appropriate for birds Ambient temperature must be avoided. lamps manufactured for use with birds. These must be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations, and effect must be demonstrable to inspectors. Minimum enclosure sizes for birds Species Length of bird (head to tip of tail, cm) Average length of flying wingspan (cm) Minimum cage dimensions to allow flight (single birds only, cm). Length: 2x wingspan, length x depth x height) Examples for % enclosure size increase for each additional bird when they are already 2 or more birds in the enclosure Psittacines Budgerigar 18 30 60 x 45 x 45 5 Cockatiel 30 48 96 x 72 x 72 10 Love bird 15 28 56 x 42 x 42 10 Small parakeets and conures 20 35 70 x 52.5 x 52.5 10 Large parakeets, conures and small macaws 34 70 140 x 105 x 105 20 Cockatoo (small to medium) 35 75 150 x 112.5 x 112.5 x 12.5 x Canary 10 to 12 22 44 x 33 x 33 5 Zebra finch 10 to 12 22 44 x 33 x 33 5 Pigeon 35 70 140 x 105 x 105 10 Turaco 40 to 50 50 100 x 75 x 75 20 For multi-occupancy cages, the dimensions must be a minimum of 2 flying wingspans for length, height and depth, with Large cockatoos and macaws 85 110 220 x 165 x 165 20 Cage and aviary birds stocking allowing all birds access to resources, particularly perching. Avian enclosure size increases for multiple occupancy Individual Bird Weight Range (g) Increase of length or width (%) Example species Less than 50 5 Budgies, Canaries, Zebra finches and other small finches 50 to 100 10 Cockatiel, lovebirds, small parakeets or conures and pigeons More than 100 20 Larger species (such as macaws, medium or large parrots) Additional increase per number of birds over 2 birds. For example, 3 birds that weigh less than 50 grams equals a 5% increase, for every additional bird the increase will be an additional 5%. Cleaning birds Faeces and urates must be removed at least once a week. but more frequently as required. For species which are in poor health or should not be disturbed during breeding seasons, cleaning should be minimalized, provided that appropriately hygienic living conditions are maintained. Containers for food and water should not be disturbed during breeding seasons, cleaning should be minimalized, provided that appropriately hygienic living conditions are maintained. Flooring must be drop-through or easily cleaned, with consideration of substrate type and minimal disturbance for ground dwelling birds. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment. Birds must be displayed for sale in aviaries that are 4 times the bird's flying wingspan or larger in size for length, depth and height for an individual bird and 20% increase for each successive bird for multiple occupancy. A variety of substrates, including a variety of UVB bulbs must be monitored with a UV meter and recorded. Species specific requirements must be documented and available for inspection. Optional higher standard for providing a suitable environment for birds All cages must have direct access to a flight aviary. 6.0 Suitable diet for birds Birds that require it must have a constant ad lib supply of food Food supplements must be provided as appropriate to the species concerned. Specialist feeding practices must be taken into consideration in aviary design, such as access for breeding aviaries or flycatcher manure piles. At times these may be in perceived conflict with expectations for hygiene and where in doubt specialist advice must be sought. Licence holders must be able to demonstrate the rationale behind any specialist feeding practices being utilised. Required higher standard for birds' behaviour and training Enrichment Enclosures must be designed, furnished and of a size which allows inhabitants to exhibit a range of natural behaviours, including flying, climbing and hiding. Psittaciformes, and other species as appropriate, must be provided with suitable toys which encourage them to play and to 'forage' for foods. Cages and aviaries must have at least one side (one of its horizontal dimensions) clad in an opaque material, so that the occupants are not vulnerable on all sides to viewing and disturbance. Birds of prey subject to restraint by tethering for part of their lives must be flown at least 4 times a week unless tethered under veterinary advice for medical treatment. Licence holders must be flown at least 4 times a week unless tethered under veterinary advice for medical treatment. around freely during part of the year, for example in an aviary (free lofted) for rest periods from sale, demonstrations, breeding or moulting. The recommended period is a minimum of one month in a 12 month period but daily or overnight is preferred. Habituation of birds Handling must be kept to a minimum at all times except where the licence holder can demonstrate that it is for a reason that is in the best interest of the animal, for example to check the birds' behaviour Birds must not be housed or sold with their wings clipped. Wings are kept complete and flight is actively encouraged. All birds of prev or other trained birds where appropriate, must have daily periods of flight; either in aviaries or flown outdoors by a competent person. Optional higher standard for monitoring birds' behaviour Furniture must be changed on a regular basis to provide novelty and enclosures designed to provide choice for the animals within. 8.0 Handling and interactions with birds Social species must be kept in social groups suitable to the species. Where this is not possible, special attention must be provided with extra enrichment. A plan must be made by bused birds. Decisions to pair or group-house social bird species must be made by a suitably trained and competent staff. Compatible species specific sex ratios and suitable group sizes must be observed bearing in mind potential for persistent aggression. Only compatible species, known to be sociable and live in flock situations, must be shown in the housing arrangements and stocking densities. All immature birds must be housed with, or housed in close proximity to, others of their own or similar species, using adjacent cages or aviaries where they are in visual contact. Where behavioural problems are likely to arise in 'adult' non-colonial birds, consideration must be given to managing them separately with the same species adjacent in visual contact. Examples of species adjacent in visual contact. Examples of species adjacent in visual contact. breeding age can be aggressive to each other and their own mate. Required higher standards for handing and interactions with birds Birds must be removed from their eyes have been opened for more than one week to avoid risk of mal imprinting on humans as adult birds. Adult non-colonial birds must be managed in large flights, to allow birds space to escape from each other if required to prevent behavioural problems. Sufficient staff to manage the population must be provided as needed. Optional higher standard for handing clearly labelled aviaries and cages. Part K – Reptiles and amphibians 3.0 Use, number and type of animal Staff must have demonstrable knowledge of the species or a closely related species. 5.0 Suitable environment for reptiles and amphibians from injury, illness or escape Vivaria must allow for ease of cleaning and the maintenance of hygienic standards. This includes the use of waterproof materials for construction. Venomous animals must be kept in appropriate, secure enclosures (with suitable means of escape-proof ventilation). Service areas for venomous species must be kept in appropriate, secure enclosures (with suitable means of escape-proof ventilation). into cavity walls. Enclosures containing venomous species must be individually marked with warning signs identifying the species and number of animals. Venomous animal enclosure sizes for reptiles and amphibians) See the minimum enclosure sizes that must be followed. The size of the vivarium must allow a demonstrable and species-appropriate thermogradient to be maintained. All vivaria must be large enough to allow the animals separate types of activity including: resting thermoregulating feeding hiding swimming (if applicable) Only compatible species should not be kept communally. Predator and prey species should not be kept communally. Predator and prey species should not be kept communally. stress due to smell or noise. Aggressive individuals such as breeding males should be kept singly, or in conditions is not recommended. Although paludaria (vivaria with terrestrial and aquatic areas) which combine fish with small reptiles or amphibians of appropriate species are acceptable. Reptiles and amphibians may be housed individually or in small groups of the same or compatible species and life stage. To prevent trauma, materials with rough surfaces (such as metal mesh) must be used with caution in the construction of vivaria, unless there are species-specific requirements that indicate their use (for example, those required for example, those required for example, those requirements that smaller spaces are required for feeding or security, the animal must be maintained in the size-appropriate vivarium (as defined below). This is with the addition of a number of small hides, ensuring the reptile feels secure. Where there are documented problems with feeding individual reptiles in larger spaces they may be maintained in smaller enclosures. Substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include, but not be limited to: paper towel bark chip wood chip terrarium sand Suitable substrate may include substrate facilitate burrowing. Measures must be taken to minimise ingestion of substrate. A moisture gradient is recommended for many amphibians. In setups which are misted on a regular basis to keep humidity levels elevated, it is important that a drainage layer is provided in the enclosure to avoid the substrate from becoming waterlogged. Drainage must be considered in all setups where there is a risk of waterlogging. Temperature for reptiles and amphibians Licence holders must be able to demonstrate that enclosures provide an appropriate thermogradient (the temperature for reptiles and amphibians Licence holders must be able to demonstrate that enclosures provide an appropriate thermogradient (the temperature range from the cool end to the hot end of the vivaria) for each species. Temperature must be monitored using a reliable and repeatable method. Licence holders must be able to demonstrate systems are in place to allow assessment of the range of temperatures an animal experiences over a 24 hour period, this can be done using a maximum and minimum thermometer, for example. Temperature must be checked daily on initial setup of a vivarium. Once the temperatures are stable, where thermostatically controlled heat sources are used, assessment can be reduced to once per week. Alternatively, an automatic system can be used that monitors temperatures and warns if parameters are outside of an acceptable range. what corrective actions were taken. There is no requirement to record ongoing conditions that fall within the appropriate range. Appropriate temperatures for each species that is in stock or commonly stocked by the licence holder must be documented in written procedures. At a minimum, the written procedures must document: ambient day temperature range minimum ambient night temperatures are not available for a species, comparable species from a similar geographical habitat can be used to define the range. For such species where there are no known care guidelines and specialist husbandry is required, these species must only be sold to competent specialist keepers. Any deviations from the expected temperature is provided for the animal. Heating equipment must be controlled with the use of thermostats where compatible, and the vivaria sited so as to prevent overheating. Where rack systems or other vivaria are utilised in thermally stable heated rooms, temperatures are representative of the other rack systems in the shared space, and that temperatures are maintained at the correct ranges for the species housed within. During inspection, licence holders must be able to demonstrate that this is the case. Ambient and basking temperatures must be able to demonstrate that this is the case of the species housed within. reference material for normal environmental parameters. Basking zones may be provided by radiant heat sources (such as a light bulb or heat mat), as appropriate to the species must be guarded or positioned, so no animal living in the enclosure can make direct contact with the heating element. This includes heat-emitting light sources but excludes heat mats and hot rocks or similar such heating devices. Hides or shelters must be provided in different areas across the thermogradient. Water quality for reptiles and amphibians must have water a for the formation of the form being met. Water for aquatic species of amphibians must be dechlorinated. Methods include harvested rain water (where appropriate) or using commercial dechlorinating products. Containers must be thoroughly washed between each use. For semi-aquatic reptilian species (such as terrapins, turtles, and crocodilians) and species where water features form a part of the enclosure design, water must be maintained in a clean hygienic state. Where appropriate terrapins must also have an adequate land basking area suitable for the species. Light for reptiles and amphibians Species requiring UVB lighting must have appropriate UVB emitting lamps manufactured for use with reptiles and amphibians. Replacement equipment, parts or bulbs must be fitted according to manufacturer's recommendations. On installation of a new lamp, a UV meter (preferably a UVI meter) must be used to ensure adequate and appropriate UVB levels are provided at the level the animal is located. Evidence of the frequency of lamp changes and assessment of UVB output on installation must be demonstrable to inspectors. UV light sources must not be screened by non-UV transmitting glass, mesh or plastic such that the animals do not receive the appropriate UVB levels. Animals must have areas of shade so that they can escape from the light if desired. Minimum enclosure sizes for reptiles and amphibians The snout-to-vent length (SVL) is the distance from the nose to the cloaca. The snout-to-tail length (STL) is the distance from the nose to the curved part of the shell of a tortoise. Carapace is the curved top part of the tortoise or terrapin shell, as opposed to the flat bottom part which is the plastron length (PL). Height and width of the enclosure must be appropriate to the species, and the recommendations stipulated below, must be adjusted accordingly. When considering vivarium size for arboreal species the licence holder must increase the height to the sizes outlined below for length and can reduce the length of the vivarium dimensions by one third. The following vivarium size guidelines are for a single reptile or amphibian, up to a maximum of 4 animals for group managed species unless specifically stated. For 5 to 8 animals the enclosure sizes area must double and for 9 to 12 triple, and so on. Most amphibians and reptiles are not social and may therefore be kept individually. Decisions to pair or group-house amphibian or reptile species specific sex ratios and suitable group sizes must be made by suitably trained and competent staff. Compatible species specific sex ratios and suitable group sizes must be made by suitably trained and competent staff. Length Width Height Water depth (where appropriate) Frogs and toads 30 cm or 3x SVL (whichever is larger) 30cm or 3x SVL (whichever is larger) 2x SVL Newts and salamanders 30cm or 3x SVL (whichever is larger) 2x SVL Snakes No less than 2/3 length STL No less than 1/3 length STL - Not relevant Lizards 4x SVL 2.5x SVL - Not relevant Terrapins and turtles 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant Lizards 4x SVL 2.5x SVL - Not relevant Terrapins and turtles 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 1/3 length STL - Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL Not relevant 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 90cm or 5x PL (whichever is larger) 5x PL (whichever is 2.5x SVL Land 1.5x SVL water 2x SVL Prevent escape 0.3x SVL Arboreal species must increase to the length outlined above. The length outlined above. The length outlined above. The length of the vivarium can be reduced by one third. Cleaning for reptiles and amphibians Faeces and urates must be removed a minimum of once daily if present. An exception to this is a system involving a larger enclosure with small species that has a mature bioactive system of management. There must be a programme of wastewater management and treatment for all amphibians to ensure no microorganisms are accidentally released. Those selling amphibians must treat wastewater to prevent the spread of chytridiomycosis (fungus) and other viral agents prior to disposal into the sewage. The treatment chosen must be effective against the potential pathogens concerned (for example, sodium hypochlorite, more than 1% for one minute). Evidence as to how this is achieved must be available to inspectors. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for reptiles and amphibians The output of UVB lamps must be documented and available for inspection. Specific written protocols for the quarantine or prevention of release of chytridiomycosis and potentially other biological agents must be available for inspection where amphibians are maintained. For thermostatically stable vivaria, temperatures. Where applicable, a minimum of 2 hides or sheltered areas must be provided and located in different areas of the thermogradient. Optional higher standards for providing a suitable environment for reptiles and amphibians Large established or permanent reptilian vivaria with water features must have water filtration systems to ensure hygiene is maintained. For species that require brumation, designated facilities must be available and a related policy regarding temperature and other husbandry requirements available for inspection. Suitable thermogradient, humidity and UVB index (where applicable) for the species must be displayed on each vivarium. higher standards. Minimum enclosure sizes for reptiles and amphibians - higher standards Group Maximum stocking density Length Width Height Space per additional animal Water depth (where appropriate) 7/3 length 2x SVL Newts and salamanders 3 30cm or 3x SVL (whichever is larger) 30cm or 3x SVL (whichever is larger) 4x PL 2x PL plus 20 to 30cm 1/3 4x carapace height (some terrapins do not need such deep water) Tortoises 1 to 4 90cm or 8x PL (whichever is larger) 4x PL 2x PL+20-30cm 1/3 Crocodilians 1 Land 4x SVL, water 5x SVL Land 3x SVL, water 5x SVL Land 5x SVL, water 5x SVL Land 5x SVL Lan height for arboreal species must increase to the length outlined above. The length of the vivarium can be reduced by one third. 6.0 Suitable diet for reptiles and amphibians Diet for reptiles and am regard to the specific needs of the animal. Feeding reptiles and amphibians Licence holders must maintain written records of feeding for all snakes, including hatchlings, which must be made available to buyers and inspectors. In situations where a specific reptile species is known to prefer to have food left in for 24 hours, this practice is considered acceptable but must be reflected in the individual species, which must be offered water at a frequency suitable to the species, amphibians and reptiles must be given access to water in a form that allows them to submerge or bathe within. Certain species, such as chameleons and some amphibians, do not often drink from standing water and must be offered water appropriately using an appropriate method, such as a dripper system or sprayer. 7.0 Monitoring of behaviour and training of reptiles and amphibians Enrichment for reptiles and amphibians Enclosures must be furnished in such a fashion as to allow inhabitants to exhibit natural behaviour, like climb or hide. All vivaria must be kept to a minimum at all times except where the licence holder can demonstrate that it is in the best interest of the animal, like to habituate the animal to handling for the purpose of health-checking. Beneficial and positive contact depends on species and can include feeding and training. 8.0 Reptiles and amphibians handling for the purpose of health-checking. hand washing prior to handling to prevent damage to species with moist skin. Hands must be clean and wet. Optional higher standard for reptiles and amphibians. 9.0 Protecting reptiles and amphibians from pain, suffering, injury and disease A dedicated area for storage of cadavers must be present separate from food stores. Required higher standard for isolation or quarantining reptiles and amphibians A dedicated area of isolation or quarantining reptiles and amphibians a dedicated area of isolation or quarantine must be available with associated protocols and policies in place to ensure biosecurity of the premises. Part L – Fish 'Coldwater species' refers to freshwater ornamental fish species which are kept in unheated aquaria, vats or ponds. These include, but are not limited to: goldfish (all varieties) common carp (including Koi) tench orfe rudd sturgeon 'Tropical freshwater' refers to all those ornamental fish species that must be kept in sea water and heated aquaria. 'Temperate' refers to those species that are suitable for unheated aquaria or vats which are connected via pipework to a central sump tank and filter. Water is circulated through the system, so that no water travels directly from one aquaria or vat to another. It instead travels via a biological filter and (possibly) other devices such as UV or ozone. Water quality in such systems is wholly dependent on the management of the whole system. (and heating) is provided individually to each aquarium or vat. 3.0 Use, number and type of fish There are more than 4,000 species of fish in trade whose welfare needs can be met based on a broad categorisation. It is not considered necessary nor feasible to individually identify all fish held within a facility. It is acceptable for fish to be categorised in broad groupings of: cold water tropical marine tropical marine tropical freshwater. The maintenance of a correct feeding regime. Exceptions to these standards might occur: when aquatic organisms are diseased after transport after another form other stress However, in these cases appropriate remedial actions like treatment, acclimatisation or isolation must be undertaken. 5.0 Suitable environment for fish Reducing the risk of fish getting injured, ill or escaping Fish must be able to move freely and turn around in aquariums or ponds. Some facilities will be handling very high numbers of animals on a daily basis, and at such facilities must take precautions to prevent and control the spread of disease and infection. Temperature for fish Temperature must be maintained within the optimal range for the fish species housed and kept as stable as possible. Changes in temperature must be avoided. Suitable temperature must be included in point of sale information provided to retail customers. Temperatures must be monitored daily with any deviations from the expected range recorded and the remedial measures being undertaken outlined. During periods, where this does not affect their welfare. Fish under quarantine or treatment may often be kept at slightly higher temperatures, it may be necessary to provide supplementary aeration or oxygenation of enclosure water. The placement of aquaria in shop windows must be avoided so fish are not exposed to excessive heat or light. For centralised systems, the water temperature must be appropriate to meet the husbandry requirements and temperature fish are defined as those sold as being suitable for unheated aquariums, kept in centrally heated rooms only. Consideration must be advised accordingly as to appropriate conditions to meet the welfare needs of the fish. In the case of doubt, licence holders must adopt a cautious attitude unless the species is a recognised coldwater one. These species must be kept in heated aquaria, such as in an aquarium with a thermostatically controlled heater. Temperature ranges of ornamental fish Category Fish groups (by common name) Temperature range Coldwater Goldfish (kept in aquariums) 4 to 25°C Fancy goldfish (all varieties) 4 to 25°C Pond fish (including goldfish, Koi carp, Orfe, Rudd and Tench 4 to 24°C Tropical freshwater Hillstream Loach, White Cloud Mountain, Minnows and Danios 18 to 27°C Bettas, Gouramis and Paradise fish

Majority will tolerate a range of 22 to 28°C. Paradise fish can tolerate cooler temperatures of 17°C Rainbowfish 21 to 28°C Discus 26 to 30°C American Cichlids (for example, Angelfish, Oscar, Parrot Cichlid, Severum, Firemouth Cichlid, Convict Cichlid and Jack Dempsey) 22 to 28°C African Malawi Cichlids 23 to 28°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Piranhas, Snakeheads and Wolf fish 22 to 27°C Catfish (for example, Corydoras, Suckermouth catfish) 21 to 28°C Tropical algae eaters (for example, Plecs (Plecostomus)) 20 to 28°C Killifish 20 to 26°C Piranhas, Snakeheads and Wolf fish 22 to 27°C Catfish (for example, Corydoras, Suckermouth catfish) 21 to 28°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses 20 to 26°C Freshwater stingrays, Knifefish and Elephant noses Loches (family Cobitidae) 20 to 26°C Large fish (for example, Giraffe catfish, Pacu, Giant Gourami) 22 to 28°C Monos, Scats, Archers and Puffers (brackish water) 22 to 30°C Marine Clownfish, Damsels, Chromis and Basslets 23 to 28°C Dwarf angelfish 23 to 28°C Angelfish 23 to 28°C Seahorses and Pipefish 23 to 28°C Morays, Groupers and Triggerfish 23 to 26°C Poisonous and venomous fish, frogfish, rabbitfish and pufferfish) 23 to 26°C Water quality for fish Ammonia and nitrite are toxic to fish and their accumulation must be avoided. See the water quality standards that must be followed. Water quality must be checked weekly and records kept of results for ammonia, nitrite and nitrate. Water testing must take place in stocked tanks. Centralised systems must be tested weekly. 10% of individually filtered tanks or vats must be tested weekly. relevant parameters. If a visual inspection of aquaria or vats indicates unusual behaviour or deaths, any necessary remedial action must be undertaken and recorded. Fish must not be subject to sudden fluctuation in chemical composition of their water, other than for the controlled treatment of disease or as part of a controlled breeding programme. In case of doubt, expert advice must be sought. Light for fish Fish must be maintained on an appropriate photoperiod (day and night cycle) as far as possible. For fish kept in outdoor ponds, vats and stock tanks shade from direct sunlight must be provided (for example, by the provision of plants or other shade). Water quality standards Water quality parameter Measurement standard, milligrams per litre (mg/l) Cold water species Free ammonia max 0.02mg/l Nitrate max 50mg/labove ambient tap water Tropical freshwater species Free ammonia max 0.02mg/l Nitrate max 50mg/labove ambient tap water Tropical marine species Free ammonia max 0.01mg/l Nitrate max 0.125mg/l Nitrate max 0.125mg/l Nitrate max 0.01mg/l PH min 8.1 Dissolved oxygen min 4mg/l Cleaning fish All aquaria, vats and ponds must be kept free of accumulations of suspended waste products or uneaten feed. Excess accumulation may affect water quality and therefore damage fish health. Waste material must be removed as necessary. Cleaning regimes must be sensitive to species-specific needs, as certain fish species may benefit from controlled algal build-up to facilitate grazing behaviour. Care must be taken to minimise stress during cleaning. Accessibility to staff Racked systems must be accessible by use of a stepladder or other such means. Feed for fish Food must be added directly to the tank or pond. Required higher standards for providing a suitable environment for fish Water quality must be assessed 3 times weekly and records kept of test results. In instances when water quality parameters are not met, the remedial action taken to restore acceptable parameters should be recorded. There must be evidence that UV systems are maintained regularly. Optional higher standard for providing a suitable environment for fish A suitabl procedures (or both) to ensure gradual change in light levels. 6.0 Suitable diet for fish Fish must be fed a diet suitable for that species at an appropriate feeding across the whole surface of the aquaria or pond and extending feeding times. Licence holders selling to the general public must have an understanding of the nutritional requirements of the categories of fish they sell and must advise the owner of these requirements. Feeding fish Given the numbers of fish that might be held in any one facility, it is not feasible to monitor and record changes in eating habits of individual fish. The feeding behaviour of groups of fish must be recorded if such behaviour changes significantly and appropriate advice obtained from a competent specialist when appropriate. 7.0 Monitoring of fish Any items that get in the way of the safe and easy capture of fish must not be used or must be removed from tanks prior to capture. 8.0 Fish handling and interactions Handling must be kept to a minimum at all times. 9.0 Protecting fish from pain, suffering, injury and disease Staff must take precautions to prevent cross-contamination between uses or dedicated to a specific tank. Aquaria and vats must be checked daily and cleaned as often as is necessary (as determined by water quality) to maintain good hygiene standards, consistent with the rate of stock turnover and consequent stocking densities. For fish, in-line UV treatment or other sterilising devices effectively provide a means of isolating individual tanks in multiple tank systems and are a suitable alternative to self-contained isolation facilities. They must be of an appropriate size and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Newly introduced stocks must be closely monitored and any disease problem which arises must be treated promptly. Fish waste, including cadavers, may be incinerated or disposed of through general waste in sealed double-bagged plastic bags. Fish showing signs of illness or disease may be kept with other animals provided that all the fish in the same tank (or in connected systems without a sterilisation filter) are given appropriate treatment. In cases of doubt about appropriate treatments, expert advice must be sought from a vet, competent person or fish specialist. Anyone responsible for euthanising fish must follow recommended practices, written procedures and have been suitably trained. In the case of fish, it is sufficient to check daily and maintain records limited to observed signs of ill health and disease. Where problems are identified, remedial action must be taken. In cold weather, ice may form on outdoor displays such as ponds. In such cases, it is important that a hole in the ice is made by floating a plastic ball which can be removed if the water freezes (for example). Required higher standard for protecting fish from pain, suffering, injury and disease The business must have in place reasonable measures to prevent the import, outbreak and spread of disease. This must be demonstrated by implementation of a biosecurity plan. Businesses consolidating imports of fish: guidance for inspectors 'Consolidators' refers to businesses which import live ornamental fish for the sole purpose of supplying imports directly to wholesalers and retailers. Routinely opening boxes compromises the welfare of the fish. Aquaculture Production Businesses (APB's) that are authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009, and that are inspected by the Fish Health Inspectorate, are exempt from the requirement to have a licence. In the case of APBs, if local authorities consider they need specialist advice they should consult the Fish Health Inspectorate who are experienced in the inspection of these businesses. section outlines the conditions that can be checked on inspection and the additional conditions that must be applied to such businesses. When inspecting business, you should check the general conditions: 1.0 (licence display) 2.1 (type of animals to be specified) 3.3 (written training policy) - at least one designated member of staff to be on site with an understanding of current import regulations 4.10 (animals not left unattended) - fish boxes must be handed over into the care of a person competent to provide necessary care from that point. They must not be dropped off and left unattended You should also check the follow pet sales conditions: 2.1 (register of animals) - purchase records maintained (see retailer) 2.5 (advertisements) - as retailer Fish must be transported in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) and current transport due diligence in this regard. In particular that: Fish will be packed and transported according to IATA standards. Distributors will meet legal obligations under current welfare in transit regulations. Anyone transported fish that enables traceability to source. This condition can be met by retaining invoices and receipts. Additional record keeping is not required. They allow access by the relevant authority to these records. Have a contingency plan in place that is available to inspecting authorities and includes: Provision for the care of fish in the event of failure to deliver (for example, delayed delivery) Emergency contact telephone numbers Required higher standards for buying and selling fish Businesses must have: documented procedures that controls in place to detect irregular transactions a well-maintained accounting system with a full audit trail

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