The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

Inspection proforma providing Boarding in Kennels for Dogs

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Premises Name: Officer Name: Premises Address: Date of inspection: 14th December 2021 Person Seen:

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

Condition	Guidance	Officer Notes
1.0 Licence Display	The licence must be displayed in a public-facing	Displayed in reception area
1.1 A copy of the licence must be clearly and	area of the premises such as the entrance or	
prominently displayed on any premises used for	reception area.	
the licensable activity.		
1.2 The name of the licence holder followed by		
the number of the licence holder's licence must		
be clearly and prominently displayed on any		
website used in respect of the licensable activity.		
2.0 Records		Records were presented and are up
2.1 The licence holder must ensure that at any	Electronic records must be backed up	to date. Mostly paper based records
time all the records that the licence holder is	S	but some information is stored on pc
required to keep as a condition of the licence are		and GDPR is followed and all data is
available for inspection by an inspector in a		backed up.
visible and legible form or, where any such		
records are stored in electronic form, in a form		
from which they can readily be produced in a		
visible and legible form.		
2.2 The licence holder must keep all such records		
for at least three years beginning with the date on		
which the record was created.		

3.0 Use, number and type of animal 3.1 No animals or types of animal other than those animals and types of animal specified in the licence may be used in relation to the relevant licensable activity.	This licence applies only to the boarding of dogs. However, if there are welfare concerns relating to other animals then the inspector should inform either the relevant person in the Local Authority, the Police or suitable animal welfare organisation as appropriate.	No other animals kept on the premises other than owners own dogs.
3.2 The number of animals kept for the activity at any time must not exceed the maximum that is reasonable taking into account the facilities and staffing on any premises used for the licensable activity.	The licence conditions must clearly state the numbers of dogs permitted at the premises used for the activity. Undeclared breach of this number can invalidate the licence, especially if not reflected in increased staffing levels. This figure must include any dogs kept within the licensed kennels which are not present for boarding.	There are 15 units on site plus one kept for isolation purposes with two full time members of staff present.
4.0 Staffing 4.1 Sufficient numbers of people who are competent for the purpose must be available to provide a level of care that ensures that the welfare needs of all the animals are met.	 Where there is evidence that the welfare needs of the animals are not being met, the inspector should consider if the staffing levels are appropriate. The inspector should take into account: The size of premises The layout of the premises i.e. how many dogs may be permitted in each separate area The type of dog e.g. breed, age, health status and needs The qualifications / experience of the staff Additional services offered by the establishment 	Two full time members of staff with additional help for walking on private land. The premises are situated on considerable private land allowing for safe and secure exercising of the dogs. Owner is very experienced and the kennels have been in the family for many years prior to him taking over and is well established.

	 Use of part-time or voluntary staff 	
	As a guide, the ratio of staff to dogs in established businesses will be around 1:25.	
Higher Standard	Staffing levels will be up to 1 full-time equivalent attendant per 15 dogs kept.	This is exceeded.
4.2 The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must have competence to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they are caring and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour. Training must be a minimum of an OFQUAL regulated level 2 qualification in a relevant subject, or clear evidence of knowledge and experience.	 Suitable and sufficient training of staff must be demonstrated to have been carried out in the following areas: Dog welfare, including recognising poor welfare and understanding the 5 welfare needs Dog handling; Dog behaviour; Cleanliness and hygiene; Feeding and food preparation; Disease control; Recognition and first aid treatment of sick 	No formal qualifications are held but many years of experience with the kennel environment and also as a dog warden. Shows good understanding of the five welfare needs.
Higher Standard	animals.A member of staff with a relevant accredited Level3 qualification must be present during the workingday.	No formal qualifications held.
4.3 The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff.It will be applicable to any members of staff and can be shown by engagement with courses, written or online learning, keeping up to date with any research	 The training policy must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and must include: annual appraisal planned continued professional development recognition of knowledge gaps 	Owner engages in online training and keeps up to date and informed but has no plans for any formal training / qualifications.

or developments for specific species and the documentation of the annual appraisal. Evidence of staff attendance or completion of the training must be provided	 Use of online courses and literature If no staff are employed the licence holder must demonstrate their own knowledge development. 	
 5.0 Suitable Environment 5.1 All areas, equipment and appliances to which the animals have access must present minimal risks of injury, illness and escape. They must be constructed in materials that are robust, safe and durable, in a good state of repair and well maintained. Kennels and runs must open onto secure corridors or other secure areas so that dogs are not able to escape from the premises. These corridors / areas must not be used as an exercise area. Each unit should have minimum headroom height of 1.8m 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. Exercise areas for common use must be suitably drained. Surface pooling of water must not occur and land drainage must be provided where necessary if normal site drainage is inadequate. Where artificial turf is used in outside areas, it must be maintained in good repair to avoid ingestion 	Timber, if used, must be of good quality, well-kept and any damaged areas sealed or over clad. Wood must be smooth and treated and properly maintained to render it impervious. Interior surfaces, including floors, must be smooth, impervious and able to be disinfected, where appropriate. Floors must have a non-slip, solid surface. Junctions between sections must be coved or sealed. There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog. Windows must be escape-proof. Doors must be strong enough to resist impact, scratching and chewing, and must be capable of being effectively secured. Large apertures to unlock a door must be avoided. Access doors must not be propped open. All wire mesh/fencing must be strong and rigid and kept in good repair to provide an escape and dig proof structure. Where metal bars and/or mesh and/or frames are used, they must be of suitable	 Two kennel blocks, both of which have recently benefitted from substantial improvements. All interiors meet the requirements and all surfaces are non-porous and easy to clean. All windows in the main block have been replaced with the additional of two more to allow further light and ventilation. These are all double glazed units and are lockable. Drainage is sufficient and there was no evidence of any pooling of water in any area. Drainage channels are present in each unit. Mesh is compliant and was in good repair.

hazards. Unit doors should open inwards to protect the health and safety of attending staff. Where this is not feasible there must be a documented procedure in place to demonstrate the safety of staff. Door openings must be constructed such that the passage of water/waste is not impeded, or allowed to gather due to inaccessibility. For kennels where there are facing dog units accessed by an indoor corridor, the corridor must be at least 1.2 m wide. If this is not feasible, demonstrable measures must be in place to protect the safety of staff e.g. routes taken to remove dogs from kennel units and where dogs are placed within the establishment. Any drain covers in areas where dogs have access must be designed and located to prevent toes/claws from being caught.	 gauge (minimum 2mm diameter, approximately British Standard 14 gauge) with spacing adequate to prevent dogs escaping or becoming entrapped. Gaps or apertures must be small enough to prevent a dog's head passing through, or entrapment of any limb or body parts. To protect against entrapment any such gaps must prevent the passage of a 50mm sphere, or smaller if appropriate. Drainage must be effective to ensure there is no standing or pooling of liquids. A minimum gradient of 1:80 is advised to allow water to run off. Waste water must not run off into adjacent pens/dog units. Drainage channels should be provided so that urine is not allowed to pass over walk areas in corridors and communal access areas. There must be no access to the drainage channels by the dogs housed in the dog units. Alternative means of removing excess liquid are permissible. 	
Higher Standard	Dogs 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, inclusion of raised platforms	The units consist of a sleeping area that is enclosed and a run. The sleeping area is raised higher than the run to avoid draughts. The dogs benefit from regular access to a large enclosed field for exercise / play.
5.2 Animals must be kept at all times in an	Dogs must not be restricted to areas when	Thermometers are in place to
environment suitable to their species and	climatic conditions may cause them distress.	monitor temperature. There are
condition (including health status and age) with	Insulation and temperature regulation in the	heat lamps in the sleeping quarters

respect to— (a) their behavioural needs, (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature (c) the water quality (where relevant), (d) noise levels (e) light levels (f) ventilation.	kennels must aim to keep the ambient temperature in the sleeping area above an absolute minimum of 10 degrees. 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	and the kennel block itself is equipped with a warm and cool air system to maintain a satisfactory ambient temperature throughout. There is sufficient ventilation. Heat pads for additional warmth are available when required.
	source of heat. Dogs, particularly puppies, may be adversely affected by the sound of other barking dogs. Dogs under seven months of age must be located in the quietest part of the kennel establishment. Dogs must not be exposed to draughts Ventilation must be provided to all interior areas to avoid excess humidity Excessive noise must be avoided.	
Higher Standard	Ventilation must be a managed, fixed or portable, air system to ensure appropriate temperatures are maintained in all weathers. This can be an air conditioning unit or use of removable fans. A noise management plan must be in place e.g. physical barriers, sound absorbing build structure, positive reinforcement training to keep barking down, kennel design to prevent noise generation with demonstration of effectiveness.	Warm / cool air system in place with additional fans available for the hotter months. Noise management through sound proofing in main kennel. Kennels are situated on a large private plot with nearest neighbours a considerable distance away but noise is a consideration and is well managed.

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5.3 Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable	The licence holder and staff must ensure that dogs benefit from adequate routine grooming and other health regimes as needed and agreed with the owner e.g. cleaning of eyes or keeping long fur from matting. This must include attention to coat, teeth, ears and nails and inspection for parasites.	There is a daily / weekly plan in place for cleaning and this is displayed and updated as tasks are completed. Additional spot checks are carried out frequently.
	Each occupied kennel must be cleaned daily at a minimum. Dogs must be removed from the area whilst it is	Dogs benefit from basic grooming as part of the welfare check that is undertaken each day.
	being cleaned.	Dogs are removed to the exercise area (weather permitting) during cleaning.
5.4 Where appropriate for the species, a toileting	There must be direct and continuous access to a	All units have a run attached and in
area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.	run for toileting or the dog must be taken out of the kennel unit to toilet at least 4 times at intervals throughout the day.	addition the dogs are regularly removed from the kennels to the large enclosed field.
5.5 Procedures must be in place to ensure	Kennels, including outside runs, must be inspected	Spot checks are carried out
accommodation and any equipment within it is	daily and kept in a clean condition, in accordance	frequently and additional cleaning is
cleaned as often as necessary and good hygiene	with the documented cleaning and disinfection	carried out as and when required.
standards are maintained. The accommodation	procedure.	
must be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.	Kennels must be disinfected at least once a week and at occupancy change.	Deep cleaning is carried out when an animal leaves and in the case of long stay dogs the deep clean is
	Faeces must be removed from all areas as often as necessary and in any case a minimum of twice a day.	carried out weekly.
5.6 The animals must be transported and handled	The licence holder must demonstrate that a	A bespoke van is available for the
in a manner (including for example in relation to	suitable vehicle is available to transport dogs or,	transportation of animals. The
housing, temperature, ventilation and frequency)	where a vehicle is not provided, a contingency plan	vehicle contains various size crates
that protects them from pain, suffering, injury	in place for emergency transport.	which are full secured.

 and disease. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after each collection / delivery. Leaving dogs in vehicles must be minimalised and dogs must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk to the animal. If transporting dogs by road, sufficient breaks must be offered for water and the chance to go to the toilet. 	Transport must be in accordance with existing legal requirements. Dogs must be suitably restrained using a dog crate, dog guard or transport harness. Dog crates must be of adequate size, designed to provide good ventilation and firmly secured, out of direct sunlight and away from heating vents.	The vehicle has air conditioning and is used predominantly for trips to the vet, collections and drop offs and is fully cleaned after use.
5.7 All the animals must be easily accessible to staff and for inspection. There must be sufficient light for the staff to work effectively and observe the animals.	 Where practicable this must be natural light, but artificial light must be available. Where artificial lighting is used, this must be within a range of 10 to 12 hours daily. Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight. 	The kennel block benefits from natural sunlight and artificial light. The lights are switched off overnight after last check at around 10pm. The external area is floodlit and the blocks also have external lighting. CCTV is in operation and can be used during periods of darkness.
5.8 All resources must be provided in a way (for example as regards. frequency, location and access points) that minimises competitive behaviour or the dominance of individual animals.	• There must be multiples of all resources (food, water bowls and sleeping areas), equal or greater than the number of dogs in the unit. Dogs must be carefully monitored, especially at feeding times.	Resources are plentiful and can easily provide for all the dogs present. Dogs are fed in their kennel units. Water bowls were present and fresh clean water is always available.
5.9 The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.	All dogs must be observed regularly throughout the day. The licence holder or responsible person must visit the dogs at regular intervals (of no more than 4 hours apart during the working day e.g. starting at 0800, until 1800), or as necessary for the individual	The dogs are checked regularly and the owner lives on site so this is easily achieved.

	health, safety and welfare of each dog.	
Higher Standard	All individual dogs must be inspected at least once at an appropriate interval during the out of hours period (e.g. 1800-0800).	Dogs are last checked at around 10pm and again at around 6am.
6.0 Suitable Diet 6.1 The animals must be provided with a suitable diet in terms of quality, quantity and frequency. Any new feeds must be introduced gradually to allow the animals to adjust to them.	• Adult dogs must be fed at least once per day and in accordance with the individual dog's needs. Dogs must be fed a complete diet appropriate to their age, breed, activity level and stage in the breeding cycle.	A feeding plan for each dog is displayed on the kennel unit and is agreed with the owner and food is provided by them where appropriate.
	The diet must be in agreement with the dog's owner and if there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, the owners must be told and veterinary advice sought.	
6.2 Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.	• Dogs must be monitored if they remain inappetent (without appetite) for longer than 24 hours and if there are concerns, veterinary advice must be sought.	Any loss of appetite is recorded on the kennel sheet and monitored. Any issues are referred to the vet.
	 Water intake must be checked and veterinary advice sought if dog is not drinking or is drinking excessively. Dogs displaying significant weight loss/gain must be evaluated by a veterinarian and treated as necessary. Veterinary advice must be followed if feeding debilitated, underweight or ill dogs, or those with specific dietary requirements 	Water intake is checked regularly. Long stay dogs are weighed regularly to ensure they are maintaining their weight.
6.3 Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from	• Dry feed must not be left out for more than 24 hours. When wet feed is fed it must be removed before the next feeding time.	A kitchen specifically for the kennels is well equipped and there is a fridge

contamination.	Refrigeration facilities for feed storage must be	and freezer specifically for dog food.
Refrigeration facilities for feed storage must be provided.	provided. Feed must be stored away from risk of vermin and in appropriately cool and dry places.	Dry food is stored in sealable storage bins and labelled.
6.4 Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.	Receptacles must be non-porous. Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week and between dogs. If damaged they must be disposed of.	Mutliple resources are available and are disposed of when they become worn or damaged. Hot water is available for thorough cleaning of the food and water bowls.
6.5 Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.	 Fresh water must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary. At least one water bowl must be provided per adult dog. 	Fresh water is present in each unit and is changed regularly.
6.6 Where feed is prepared on the premises, there must be hygienic facilities for its preparation, including a working surface, hot and cold running water and storage.	In establishments where staff are employed, a separate hand wash basin with an adequate supply of hot and cold water must be provided for them to wash their hands. This must be connected to a suitable drainage system. Soap and hygienic hand drying facilities must also be available.	Hot and cold water is available in the kennel block and the owner lives on site so has access to the facilities in the home.
7.0 Monitoring of behaviour and training of animals 7.1 Active and effective environmental	A documented programme must be available setting out enrichment both inside and outside including grooming, socialisation and play. All dogs	There is an overall plan for the dogs around enrichment and additional / individual requirements are on the

enrichment must be provided to the animals in	must receive appropriate toys and / or feeding	kennel board for each dog.
inside and any outside environments.	enrichment unless veterinary advice suggests	
	otherwise. Items must be checked daily to ensure	
	they remain safe and must not be left with an	
	unsupervised dog.	\sim
7.2 For species whose welfare depends partly on	Opportunities to exercise must involve at least one	The dogs are removed from the
exercise, opportunities to exercise which benefit	walk every day or access to a secure open space	kennels several times a day for
the animals' physical and mental health must be	away from their kennel unit. Consideration must be	exercise and toileting.
provided, unless advice from a veterinarian	given to life stage, physical and mental health and	
suggests otherwise.	breed when planning daily exercise.	The dogs are never walked off the
Dogs from different households must not be mixed, including in exercise areas and when being walked, unless prior written consent has been obtained from the owners.	Informed written consent from owners must be obtained to enable a dog to be walked outside the facility. Dogs exercised outside the premises must be kept on a lead at all times. No more than four dogs must be walked at the same time.	property and are exercised separately unless they have been proven to be able to socialise with other dogs and this has been agreed with the owners.
The owner must stipulate what mixing is to take place i.e. whether it is mixing with dogs selected by the proprietor or with named dogs only.	Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas. Outdoor exercise areas must be safe and free from hazards which may cause injury.	
Exercise areas must be cleared of all potential hazards between use by different dogs. Faeces must		
be picked up between dogs/occupancy and at least daily.	S	
Higher Standard	There must a clear plan setting out two walks per dog each day for a minimum of 20 minutes each or two sessions of access to a secure open area away from the kennel unit.	This is exceeded.
7.3 The animals' behaviour and any changes of	The behaviour of individual dogs must be	The owner is experienced with dogs
behaviour must be monitored. Advice must be	monitored daily and changes in behaviour and/or	and recognises early signs of any
sought, as appropriate and without delay, from a	behaviours indicative of suffering, stress, fear,	issues that may arise.
veterinarian or, in the case of fish, any person	aggression and anxiety must be recorded and	,

<pre>competent to give such advice if adverse or abnormal behaviour is detected. Advice must be obtained where necessary from a suitably qualified clinical animal behaviourist.</pre>	acted upon. All staff must be able to identify dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. Dogs likely to, or showing, signs of being nervous or stressed must be located in a suitable part of the establishment, bearing in mind their individual disposition. This could include: elderly dogs; nervous dogs; dogs on some medications. Where a dog shows signs of being nervous, stressed or fearful, steps must be taken to address this.	Plans are in place to alleviate these issues and the dogs can be moved to different areas of the kennels if it is found to be required.
7.4 Where used, training methods or equipment must not cause pain, suffering or injury.	Training must be reward based (i.e. reward desired behaviour and ignore unwanted behaviour).	Informal training is carried out around behaviour etc and is reward based and relaxed.
 7.5 All immature animals must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to— (a) learn how to interact with people, their own species and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and (b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities in their environment. 	Documented processes must be in place to accommodate the needs of dogs under one year of age.	The kennels makes it a policy to avoid boarding younger dogs but a satisfactory written plan has been created should the need arise.
 8.0 Animal Handling and Interactions 8.1 All people responsible for the care of the animals must be competent in the appropriate handling of each animal to protect it from pain, suffering, injury or disease. A suitable range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device must be kept on site. 	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 never be punished so that they are frightened or exhibit aversive behaviour. People must have the competence to handle dogs correctly. 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. They must also have the ability to recognise and act upon undesirable	Both staff members are experienced and know how to deal with the dogs. There are younger children on the premises and they are not permitted to access to the kennel areas for safety reasons. Suitable equipment for dog handling is available.

	behaviours, and those dogs that are anxious or fearful.	
 8.2 The animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals. No animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary. A documented policy must be in place for monitoring the introduction of new dogs to the existing group to avoid stress to new or existing animals. 	Only dogs from the same household may share a kennel unit. Where dogs share a unit, the owner's written authorisation must be obtained and dogs must be monitored. Consent from the owner must also include authority for separating dogs, should problems arise.	Discussed. The kennels policy when boarding dogs from the same household is to ensure there is sufficient kennel space to allow them to be separated if necessary and the details of this are included on the consent form.
8.3 The animals must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.		The owners live on site and the dogs have more than adequate interaction throughout the day.
 9.0 Protection from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease 9.1 Written procedures must— (a) be in place and implemented covering— (i) feeding regimes, (ii) cleaning regimes, (iii) transportation(iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease, (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals, vi) the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of dead animals); (b) be in place covering the care of the animals following the suspension or revocation of the licence or during and following an emergency. 	The procedures must demonstrate how the conditions outlined in this guidance are met.	All required written procedures are in place and were provided for the inspection.
9.2 All people responsible for the care of the		The procedures are kept in the

animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.		kennel office and the emergency procedure is also displayed in each kennel block.
 9.3 Appropriate isolation, in separate self- contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals. Protective clothing and footwear must be worn when handling dogs in the isolation facility, and sanitation protocols adhered to. Whilst in use, the clothing must be kept in the isolation unit and not be removed other than for cleaning and disinfection. Any dogs in the isolation facility must be checked regularly and unless a separate person is caring for them, they must be visited after the other dogs. Separate feeding and water bowls, bedding and cleaning utensils must be stored in the isolation unit ready for immediate use. 	Provision must be made for the isolation of sick/injured/infectious animals and those that might reasonably expected to be carrying serious infectious diseases. Where isolation facilities are provided by the attending veterinary practice, a letter must be provided by the practice stating that they are prepared to provide such facilities. If not the stated isolation protocols must be followed. Dogs showing signs of infectious disease must not be allowed in any shared outside exercise area.	A kennel unit is kept available at all times and is not used for anything else. All equipment is in place ready for use and the unit is separate from the others with a separate entrance / exit. The practice for a sick dog would be to remove them to the vet at the earliest opportunity.
 9.4 All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread among the animals and people of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites. Vaccines used must be licenced 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 	An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to ensure that dogs have current vaccinations against canine parvovirus, canine distemper, canine adenovirus/infectious canine hepatitis, leptospirosis and other relevant diseases. Vaccination against diseases such as kennel cough (Bordetella bronchiseptica/Canine parainfluenza virus) may be required by the establishment. Certification from a veterinarian of a recent protective titre test may be accepted instead of a	Vaccination cards are copied and placed on the dogs file and are required for each boarding session to ensure they are up to date.

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(VMD) and licensed for use in the UK. Treatment must be discussed with a veterinarian before administration. Consent from the owner is required.Primary vaccination courses must be completed at least 2 weeks before boarding.	booster vaccination as required by the establishment. The certificate must state that it is valid for the current period. It is the decision of the kennel proprietor whether to accept such a certificate.	0
9.5 All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be stored and disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with any relevant legislation.	This must be in a clearly-marked bin which is emptied either daily or when full, whichever is the sooner. Excreta must be removed in accordance with the documented cleaning and disinfection procedure. Storage of excreta must be away from areas where animals or food are kept.	A trade contract for waste removal is in place and the bins are stored away from the kennel blocks.
9.6 Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinarian or, in the case of fish, an appropriately competent person and the advice of that veterinarian or, in the case of fish, that competent person must be followed.		It is the practice for the owner to consult with a vet at the first signs of an issue and remove them to the surgery if advised.
9.7 Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.	Any preventive treatment must be administered with consent from the owner and under the direction of a veterinarian.	Discussed. Longer stay dogs can be wormed and treated for flea prevention with the consent of the owner.
9.8 The licence holder must register with a veterinarian with an appropriate level of experience in the health and welfare requirements of any animals specified in the licence and the contact details of that veterinarian must be readily available to all staff	The name, address and telephone contact number, including out of hours provision, of the veterinarian used by the establishment must be displayed in a prominent place, close to the telephone and accessible to all members of staff. The veterinary practice must be in a reasonable travel distance.	The kennels are registered with the local vet and there is a good relationship with the vet happy to come to the kennels should the need arise.

on the premises used for the licensable activity.	Written consent between the dog owner and	This is covered on the consent form.
on the premises used for the incensable activity.	licence holder must be obtained with regards to	
	which veterinarian is to be used when dog is first	
	Ŭ	
	placed with licence holder	
9.9 Prescribed medicines must be stored safely	All courses must be completed to the specifications	All medicines are stored in a locked
and securely to safeguard against unauthorised	given by the veterinarian.	cabinet in the kennel kitchen or a
access, at the correct temperature, and used in	Any unused medications must be returned to the	sealed box in the kennel fridge. The
accordance with the instructions of the	owner, nominated contact or prescribing vet.	kitchen is locked between use.
veterinarian.	owner, norminated contact of presenbing vet.	
	A fridge must be available to store medicines	
	which require being kept at certain low	
	temperatures.	
9.10 Medicines other than prescribed medicines		
must be stored, used and disposed of in		
accordance with the instructions of the		
manufacturer or veterinarian.		
9.11 Cleaning products must be suitable, safe		All cleaning products are pet friendly
and effective against pathogens that pose a risk		and recommended for use in a
to the animals. They must be used, stored and		kennel environment. They are all
disposed of in accordance with the		labelled with directions for use. All
manufacturer's instructions and used in a way		cleaning supplies and equipment are
which prevents distress or suffering of the		stored with the resources in a unit
animals.		next to the kitchen which is kept
	00	locked.
Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate		
due to the possibility of pathogens residing in these		
moist environments.		
Grooming equipment must be kept clean and in a good		
state of repair. If provided by the owner, it must only be		
used on that dog and must be sent home with the dog.		
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Toys must be cleaned and disinfected between uses		
for different dogs, disposed of, or returned to the		
dog's owner (if they came in with the dog).	*	
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9.12 No person may euthanase an animal except	Only a veterinarian may euthanase a dog.	Discussed.
a veterinarian or a person who has been authorised by a veterinarian as competent for	Euthanasia must be humane and effective.	
such purpose or	The licence holder must keep a record of all	
	euthanasia and the identity of the qualified	
—(a) in the case of fish, a person who is	veterinarian that carried it out. The owner or	þ
competent for such purpose;	designated main point of contact must be contacted	
(b) in the case of horses, a person who is	to give consent. Unless imperative for the welfare	
competent, and who holds a licence or	of the dog, euthanasia must not take place until	
certificate, for such purpose.	consent is given.	
(c) a person who has been authorised by a		
veterinarian as competent for such purpose		
9.13 All animals must be checked at least once	Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be	Each dog is checked daily as part of a
daily or more regularly as necessary to check for	monitored daily. Any abnormalities in excreta must	basic grooming process when they
any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or	be recorded and acted upon as appropriate.	are removed from the kennel.
abnormal behaviour. Vulnerable animals must be	Dogs must be handled at least twice daily as part	
checked more frequently. Any signs of pain,	of their care and enrichment regime, unless	This fulfils the objective for a groom,
suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour	handling them would pose a risk to kennel	health check and interaction. The dogs are also handled (where
must be recorded and the advice and further	employees or cause stress to the dogs.	appropriate) during play / exercise in
advice (if necessary) of a veterinarian (or in the	~0	the secure area.
case of fish, of an appropriately competent person) must be sought and followed.		
9.14 Any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease		
or abnormal behaviour must be recorded and the		
advice and further advice (if necessary) of a		
veterinarian (or in the case of fish, of an		
appropriately competent person) must be sought		

and followed.		
and followed.		
10.0 Emergencies	Entrances and fire exits must be clear of	A written emergency plan is
10.1 A written emergency plan, acceptable to the	obstructions at all times.	provided and displayed in both
local authority, must be in place, known and	Suitable firefighting, prevention and detection	blocks. This covers all the required
available to all the people on the premises used	equipment must be provided and maintained in	plans in the event of an emergency
for the licensable activity, and followed where	good working order. Any buildings must have at	or the need for removal of the dogs
necessary to ensure appropriate steps are taken	least one working smoke detector (or other suitable	on the premises.
to protect all the people and animals on the	fire detection system) installed in a suitable location	
premises in case of fire or in case of breakdowns	on each separate level / floor of the property and	
for essential heating, ventilation and aeration or	there must be at least one carbon monoxide	
filtration systems or other emergencies.	detector.	
There must be a documented policy in place for dealing	An emergency drill programme must be in place	
with emergencies, including extremes of temperature	with annual testing, or as determined by fire risk assessments. All new members of staff must have	
and weather conditions (both hot and cold).	this as part of their induction programme.	Fire extinguishers, smoke detectors
All electrical installations must be installed by	this as part of their induction programme.	and hoses connected to the mains
appropriately qualified persons and maintained in a safe	There must be a plan for accommodation of the	water supply are all in place.
condition; and sited such that they do not present a risk.	dogs should the premises become uninhabitable.	
	All equipment must be maintained in a good state	
	of repair and serviced according to manufacturer's	
	guidelines.	
10.2 The plan must include details of the	0.0	
emergency measures to be taken for the		
extrication of the animals should the premises		
become uninhabitable and an emergency		
telephone list that includes the fire service and		
police.		
10.3 External doors and gates must be lockable.		
The man active and gates inactive isolable		

10.4 A designated key holder with access to all animal areas must at all times be within reasonable travel distance of the premises and available to attend in an emergency.	 In non-domestic settings, an emergency contact name / number must be displayed on the outside of the premises. A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be interpreted as no more than 30 minutes travelling time. 	There is another dwelling on the premises where the owners parent live and they are keyholders as is a family member who lives less than 20 minutes away and works on the premises.
Higher Standard	A member of staff must be on site at all times	The two owners of the kennels live on site.

Part B – Specific conditions: (Schedule 4, Part 2 of the Regulations)

9 Suitable Environment 9.1 Dogs within the premises to which the licence relates must be prevented from coming into contact with other animals from outside the premises.		The dwelling and the kennel / exercise area are separated by high secure fencing and locked gates.
 9.2 In each kennel unit, the sleeping area must— (a) be free from draughts; (b) provide the dog with sufficient space to— (i) sit and stand at full height, (ii) lie down fully stretched-out, (iii)wag its tail, (iv)walk, and (v) turn around without touching another dog or the walls; (c) have a floor area which is at least twice the area required for the dog in it to lie flat; and (d) if built after the date on which these Regulations come into force, have a floor area of 	9.2(d) applies to new builds and extensions. It does not apply to kennels rebuilding on an existing footprint. It is expected that many new boarding establishments will be significantly larger than the minimum sizes currently provided.	Each kennel area is compliant with the regulations.

at least 1.9 square metres.		
Higher Standard	The sleeping area must be at least 2.85m2.	
9.3 Each kennel unit must be clearly numbered and there must be a system in place which ensures that relevant information about the dog or dogs in each kennel unit is available to all staff and any inspector.		All units are numbered and the check sheets are displayed on each unit on individual whiteboards showing the details of each dog.
9.4 Each dog must have constant access to its sleeping area.	There must be a clean resting place to provide comfort and warmth which is situated out of draughts.	Each unit has a raised sleeping area which is enclosed and has heat (when necessary), light and a bed to sleep
A dog must not be left without bedding. Soft bedding materials must be provided and adapted if necessary for old, young or infirm dogs to help regulate their body temperature. If a dog chews or destroys its bedding, it must be replaced with an alternative.	All beds and bedding areas must be kept clean, dry and parasite free. Bedding must be made of a material that is easy to wash/disinfect, or is disposable. Bedding must be changed, cleaned and disinfected between dogs.	on. Beds are changed after each dog leaves and more frequently if necessary.
9.5 Each dog must have a clean, comfortable and warm area within its sleeping area where it can rest and sleep	S	
9.6 Each exercise run must have a single, safe, secure, waterproof roof over a minimum of half its total area.	A dog must have constant access to its exercise run during the daytime. The roofing material must be of a material (ideally translucent) capable of filtering UV light and providing shade. A run must not be used as the primary sleeping / bedding area.	The exercise run on each kennel unit meets the required standard.
9.7 Where a dog poses a health or welfare risk to other dogs, it must be kept on its own in a kennel unit. If that kennel unit adjoins another kennel	Partition walls may be temporary as long as they are safe and robust.	Partition walls between each unit are full height and of solid construction and are easy to wipe clean and

unit any adjoining wall must be of full height and		cannot be chewed or damaged.
width so as to prevent the dog from coming into physical contact with any other dog.	•	
9.8 Only dogs from the same household may share a kennel unit.	Written authorisation is required.	This is covered on the consent form.
10 Monitoring of behaviour and training 10.1 Any equipment that a dog is likely to be in contact with and any toy provided must not pose a risk of pain, suffering, disease or distress to the	Items specific to a particular dog must be identified as such.	Any equipment brought in to the kennel with the dog is marked on the consent form at the owners risk. Toys are checked regularly for signs of
dog and must be correctly used.		wear and tear and disposed of when required.
10.2 All dogs must be provided with toys or feeding enrichment (or both) unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.	Supervised enrichment opportunities must be offered to each dog at least daily under supervision.	Playtimes are carried out where appropriate during time spent in the enclosed outside space and enrichment provided in the kennel
Higher Standard	There must be a documented daily enrichment plan setting out two or more sessions per day.	where appropriate. This is exceeded and sessions are recorded on the kennel notes.
10.3 All toys and other enrichment items must be checked daily to ensure they remain safe and must be cleaned and disinfected at least weekly.		As above.
10.4 Each dog must be exercised at least once daily away from its kennel unit as appropriate for its age and health.		This is exceeded as the dogs are removed several times throughout the day for exercise and play.
10.5 Any dog, which on the advice of a veterinarian, cannot be exercised must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation.		Discussed and advised what would happen in these cases.
10.6 There must be an area within each kennel unit in which a dog can avoid seeing people and	This applies whether a dog is single, paired or group housed.	The sleeping areas are enclosed and the dog can freely choose to spend as

other dogs outside the kennel unit if it so		much time in this space as required.
chooses.		
	*	
11 Records		All required records were seen and
11.1 A register must be kept of all the dogs at the		meet with requirements. Records are
premises which must include—		maintained and updated as
(a) the dates of each dog's arrival and departure;		necessary.
(b) each dog's name, age, sex, neuter status,		
microchip number and a description of it or its		
breed;		
(c) the number of any dogs from the same		
household;		
(d) a record of which dogs (if any) are from the		
same household;		
(e) the name, postal address, telephone number		
and email address of the owner of each dog and		
emergency contact details;		
(f) in relation to each dog, the name, postal		
address, telephone number and email address of		
a local contact in an emergency;		
(g) the name and contact details of the dog's		
normal veterinarian and details of any insurance		
relating to the dog;		
(h) details of each dog's relevant medical and	0.4	
behavioural history, including details of any		
treatment administered against parasites and		
restrictions on exercise;		
(i) details of the dog's diet and related		
requirements;		
(j) consent forms;		
(k) a record of the date or dates of each dog's		

most recent vaccination, worming and flea treatments; I) details of any medical treatment each dog is receiving.		
11.2 When outside the premises, each dog must wear an identity tag which includes the licence holder's name and contact details.		The dogs never leave the premises during their stay although kennel tags are available for use.
12 Protection from pain, injury, suffering and disease 12.1 Where any other activity involving animals is undertaken on the premises, it must be kept entirely separate from the area where the activity of providing boarding for dogs in kennels takes place.	Units housing rescue or breeding dogs must be separate. Extra precautions must be taken to prevent the spread of disease and the licence holder must be able to demonstrate how this is managed. Ideally there would be separate member of staff attending to these dogs and all equipment must be separate.	No other animal activities take place on the premises.
Higher Standard	There must be separate buildings used for different activities with separate staff and separate equipment.	Discussed but not applicable.
12.2 A preventative healthcare plan agreed with the veterinarian with whom the licence holder has registered under paragraph 9(8) of Schedule 2 must be implemented.	Sec	
 12.3 A holding kennel unit must only be used in an emergency and must not be used for longer than is necessary and in any event for no longer than a total of 12 hours in any 24 hour period. 12.4 In sub-paragraph (3), "holding kennel unit," means a kennel unit, separate from any other kennel unit, in which a dog may be housed 	Holding kennels must comply with the conditions as required for main kennels. Holding kennels must be a minimum area to allow the dog to exhibit normal behaviour and dogs must be provided with a bed, food and water.	The isolation kennel could be used for this purpose and deep cleaned once no longer required.

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

ΥN

Forms and licence Scanned and attached to commercial file

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