

Pet Shop Licence Conditions for Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils

Pet Animals Act 1951

CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THIS LICENCE IS GRANTED

1. ACCOMMODATION

- 1.1. A copy of the Local Authority Licence must be suitably displayed to the public in a prominent position in the Pet Shop together with a current certificate of Public and Employers Liability Insurance.
- 1.2. Animals must at all times be kept in accommodation suitable with respect to construction, size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- 1.3. Animals must not be exposed to draughts and must be kept in an environment suitable to the species. If animals are displayed outdoors, they should have protection appropriate to their species.
- 1.4. Housing must be constructed of non-porous materials or be appropriately treated.
- 1.5. Animals must not be kept in housing in such a way that they can be interfered with by other animals or the public.
- 1.6. All livestock, for sale, must be readily accessible and easy to inspect.
- 1.7. Accommodation must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain good hygiene standards, consistent with the rate of stock turnover.
- 1.8. Where accommodation is on a tiered system, water, food or other droppings must not be allowed to enter the lower housing.
- 1.9. All accessories provided in the accommodation must be suitable for the species.

2. EXERCISE FACILITIES

- 2.1. Facilities must be available where appropriate. (For example - in the case of puppies, if they are kept longer than five days, an exercise pen should be provided.)

3. REGISTER OF ANIMALS

- 3.1. A livestock acquisition register must be maintained for all livestock brought onto the premises for the purposes of sale. A sales register must be maintained for:
 - i) puppies;
 - ii) kittens;
 - iii) psittacines;
 - iv) Species contained in the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (as modified). The current list of species is contained in Schedule 5.

(NB: This can be a cross reference to an invoice file. The purpose of the register is to ascertain the source of livestock and for emergency contact of purchaser. The name and telephone number of the purchaser is, therefore, sufficient.)

4. STOCKING NUMBERS AND DENSITIES

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

- 4.1. Schedule 1 - Caged Birds
- 4.2. Schedule 2 - Small Mammals
- 4.3. Schedule 3 - Ornamental Fish
- 4.4. Schedule 4 - Other Species

5. HEALTH, DISEASE AND ACCLIMATISATION

- 5.1. All stock sold must be in good health as far as can be reasonably determined without veterinary inspection.
- 5.2. Any sick or injured animal must receive appropriate care and treatment without delay. NB: This may include euthanasia

- 5.3. Veterinary advice should be sought whenever necessary.
- 5.4. Any animal with an obvious, significant abnormality which would materially affect its quality of life, must not be offered for sale. When in doubt, veterinary advice should be sought.
- 5.5. All animals must be allowed a suitable acclimatisation period before sale.
- 5.6. The facility to isolate sick animals must be provided.
- 5.7. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the outbreak and spread of disease. No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of having come into contact with any other animal suffering from any infections or contagious disease, or which is infested with parasites, shall be brought into or kept on the premises unless effectively isolated.
- 5.8. Puppies and kittens must be kept separate from other litters.
- 5.9. All necessary precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction to the premises, and harbourage, of rodents, insects and other pests. NB: 'Rodent' and 'insect' excludes livestock for sale or for feeding.

6. FOOD AND DRINK

- 6.1. Animals must be supplied with adequate amounts of food and drink, appropriate to their needs, and at suitable intervals.
- 6.2. All food must be suitable for the species concerned.
- 6.3. Food and drink receptacles must be constructed and positioned to minimise faecal contamination.
- 6.4. A sufficient number of receptacles must be provided and cleaned at regular intervals.

7. FOOD STORAGE

- 7.1. All food, excluding live foods, intended for feeding to livestock on the premises must be stored in impervious closed containers.
- 7.2. The containers and equipment used for feeding must be kept in a clean condition.

8. OBSERVATION

- 8.1. All livestock must be attended to at regular intervals, appropriate to the species. NB: In no circumstances will this be less than daily.

9. EXCRETA AND SOILED BEDDING

- 9.1. All excreta and soiled bedding must be stored in impervious containers with close fitting lids.
- 9.2. Excreta and soiled bedding should be removed from the premises on a regular basis, at least weekly, and disposed of to the satisfaction of the appropriate local authority and in accordance with current regulations and good waste management practice.
- 9.3. All containers must be kept in a clean condition,

10. TRANSPORTATION

- 10.1. When receiving stock, the licensee must make every effort to ensure that it is transported in a suitable manner.
- 10.2. Any livestock received or consigned shall be transported according to the regulations laid down by the Transit of Animals (General) Order 1973 or other relevant legislation or recommendations. NB For air transportation, the IATA guidelines must be followed. For rail transportation, the British Rail guidelines must be followed.

11. TRANSPORTATION CONTAINERS

- 11.1. Livestock must be transported or handed to purchasers in suitable containers.

12. SALE OF LIVESTOCK

- 12.1. All stock sold must be in good health as far as can be reasonably determined without veterinary inspection.
- 12.2. No mammal shall be sold unweaned or, if weaned, at an age at which it should not have been weaned. In the case of non-mammals, they must be capable of feeding themselves.

13. DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

- 13.1. When dangerous animals are kept, the cages must be of a secure construction appropriate to the species. A fine wire mesh glass or plastic safety barrier must be incorporated into the cage system.
- 13.2. Licensees selling animals on the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act must inspect the purchaser's licence to keep such an animal and inform the issuing authority of the details of the purchase.

14. PET CARE ADVICE

- 14.1. The Pet Trade & Industry Association Pet Care leaflets or other similar written instructions should be made available to customers where appropriate at the time of purchase.
- 14.2. Purchasers of accessories should, where necessary, be given proper advice as to their maintenance and use.
- 14.3. The PTIA Pet Store Manual or other appropriate reference books must always be available for use by staff.

15. STAFF TRAINING AND LIVESTOCK KNOWLEDGE

- 15.1. No animal should be stocked or sold unless the staff (or a member of the staff) is familiar with the care and welfare of that animal.
- 15.2. In respect of new applications, at least one member of staff working at the licensed premises must hold the City and Guilds Pet Store Management Certificate, or some other appropriate qualification.
- 15.3. The licensee must formulate a written training policy for all permanent staff, and will be required to demonstrate that systematic training is carried out.

16. FIRE AND OTHER EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS

- 16.1. Suitable emergency precautions and written procedures shall exist and be made known to all staff, including arrangements for evacuation of livestock.
- 16.2. Entrances and exits must be clear of obstructions at all times.
- 16.3. Fire extinguishers must be provided and sited as approved by the local Fire Protection/Prevention Officer.
- 16.4. The fire-fighting equipment must be maintained in good working order.
- 16.5. The licensee, or a designated keyholder, must at all times be within reasonable distance of the premises and available to visit the premises in case of emergency.
- 16.6. A list of keyholders must be lodged with the local police and fire brigade.
- 16.7. An emergency telephone number must be displayed at the front of the shop.
- 16.8. When pet shops are sited within other premises, the licensee or keyholders must have access at all times to the premises containing the livestock.

A. FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SALE OF LIVESTOCK

- 1.1. No animal should be sold to any person under the age of 16 years who is unknown to the retailer unless that person is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian or provides appropriate written consent. Subsequent sales to a juvenile less than 16 years (but over 12 years) of age who is known to the retailer can be carried out in the absence of a parent or legal guardian or appropriate written consent, provided that the retailer is satisfied as far as possible that:-
 - i) the parent/guardian would not object to the acquisition;
 - ii) the juvenile is sufficiently knowledgeable as to the needs, care and nature of the species acquired;
 - iii) the juvenile's intention towards the acquisition is consistent with the well-being of the animal concerned.

2. APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE

- 1.2. It is recommended that applicants consult their local authority prior to submitting an application.

3. TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

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

4. CATEGORIES OF ANIMALS WHICH A PET SHOP MAY BE LICENSED TO KEEP

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

1. **SCHEDULE 1: STOCKING DENSITIES - CAGED BIRDS**

Caged Bird	Length (cm)	Floor Area (cm ²)	
		Single	Each additional
African Grey		1250	625
Amazon	Up to 35 Over 40	1000 1250	500 625
Budgerigar		650	200
Cockatiel		1000	250
Cockatoo	Up to 35 35-40 over 45	1250 2000 2750	625 1000 1325
Lovebird		750	200
Macaw	Up to 40 40-60 over 60	1250 2250 3750	625 1000 1200
Parakeet (inc Conure, Kakarikim Rosella)	Up to 25 25-35 over 35	1000 1000 1400	250 250 450
Parrot (inc Caique, Pronus, Senegal, Meyers)	Up to 30 30-35 over 35	800 1250 1500	275 625 750
Parrolet		400	200
Hanging Parrot		450	200
Lorries & Lorrikeets	Up to 22.5 22.5-30 over 30	500 1250 2000	250 375 200
Seed eaters:			
Canary		650	250
Cardinal		1000	250
Dove & Pigeon	Up to 22.5 Over 22.5	450 1250	250 625
Finch (incl Mannikin, Silverbill, Sparrow, Waxbill)	Up to 12.5 12.5-17.5 over 17.5	650 750 1000	100 150 300
Grosbeak		1000	200
Quail	Up to 15 15-20 over 20	450 650 1000	250 375 500
Weaver	Up to 15 Over 15	650 1000	150 200
Whydah (male with full tail) (female and male in non-breeding plumage as Weaver)	Up to 40 Over 40	1000 2000	200 275

Softbills			
Barbet	Up to 20	1250	275
	Over 20	1400	450
Bulbil, Fruitsucker		1000	250
Fairy Bluebird, Oriole		1250	250
Jay, Jay-thrush (Laughing Thrush)	Up to 25	1500	250
	25-35	2000	500
Magpie	Over 35	4000	1000
Mynah Hill		1500	250
Pekin Robin, Mesia		1000	200
Starling (incl small Mynahs)	Up to 20	1500	375
	Over 20	1000	250
Tanager, Sugar bird	Up to 15	1000	250
	Over 15	1000	250
Thrush (incl Shama)		1000	375
Toucan		3750	1000
Toucanette, Aracari		2000	625
Tlouraco		2000	352
Zosterops		750	100

NB: All birds should be housed in accommodation which allows the full spreading of wings.

SCHEDULE 2: STOCKING DENSITIES - SMALL MAMMALS

Species	Minimum Floor Area * (cm ²)		Minimum Cage Height (cm)
	Single	Each additional	
Mice	200	50	20
Hamsters	300	75	20
Gerbils	300	75	20
Rats	500	125	20
Guinea Pigs	700	175	20
Rabbits	2000	500	50
Kittens	2000	500	50
Puppies	10,000	2500	50

* Minimum floor areas apply to young stock. For adult stock offered for sale the dimensions should be doubled. For advice on the age of stock, you are advised to contact the veterinary surgeon.

NB The range of behavioural opportunities for many of the animals listed in the above Schedule will be increased by enriching the environment with such accessories as shredded paper, pieces of wood, toilet rolls, lengths of piping, etc.

The installation of shelving in rabbit cages is particularly beneficial to rabbits as they like to spend a lot of time off the cage floor.

SCHEDULE 3: STOCKING DENSITIES - ORNAMENTAL FISH

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

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

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

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

(1mg/Litre - 1ppm)

Cold Water

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

Tropical Fish

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

Tropical Marine Species

*Dissolved Oxygen	-min	5.5mg/litre
*Free Ammonia	-max	0.01mg/litre
Nitrite	-max	0.125mg/litre
Nitrate	-max	40mg/litre. This is an absolute figure, it does not relate to ambient tapwater.
*pH (tropical marine only)	-min	8.1

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

SCHEDULE 4: STOCKING DENSITIES - OTHER SPECIES

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

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

**The Association of District Councils
26 Chapter Street
London
SW1P 4NB
Tel: 0171 233 6868**

**The British Veterinary Association
7 Mansfield Street
London W1M 0A7
Tel: 0171 636 6541**

**The Pet Trade and Industry Association Limited
103 High Street
Bedford MK40 1NE
Tel: 01234 273933**

SCHEDULE 5: DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

The following species are classed as Dangerous Wild Animals by virtue of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) (No.2) Order 2007.

Scientific name of kind

Common name or names

MAMMALS

Marsupials

Family *Dasyuridae*:

The species *Sarcophilus lanarius*.

The Tasmanian devil.

Family *Macropodidae*:

The species *Macropus fuliginosus*, *Macropus giganteus*, *Macropus robustus* and *Macropus rufus*.

The western and eastern grey kangaroos, the wallaroo and the red kangaroo.

Primates

Family *Cebidae*:

All species except those of the genera *Aotus*, *Callicebus* and *Saimiri*.

New-world monkeys (including capuchin, howler, saki, uacari, spider and woolly monkeys).

Night monkeys (also known as owl monkeys), titi monkeys and squirrel monkeys are excepted.

Family *Cercopithecidae*: All species.

Old-world monkeys (including baboons, the drill, colobus monkeys, the gelada, guenons, langurs, leaf monkeys, macaques, the mandrill, mangabeys, the patas and proboscis monkeys and the talapoin).

Family *Hominidae*:

All species except those of the genus *Homo*.

Anthropoid apes; chimpanzees, bonobos, orang-utans and gorillas.

Family *Hylobatidae*: All species.

Gibbons and Siamangs.

Family *Indriidae*:

All species of the genera *Propithecus* and *Indri* (*Avahi laniger* is excepted).

Leaping lemurs (including the indri and sifakas). The woolly lemur is excepted.

Family *Lemuridae*:

All species except those of the genus *Haplemur*.

Large lemurs.

Bamboo or gentle lemurs are excepted.

Edentates

Family *Dasypodidae*:

The species *Prionodontes maximus*.

The giant armadillo.

Family *Myrmecophagidae*:

The species *Myrmecophaga tridactyla*.

The giant anteater.

Carnivores

Family Canidae:

All species except those of the genera *Alopex*, *Cerdocyon*, *Dusicyon*, *Otocyon*, *Pseudolopex*, *Urocyon*, *Vulpes* and *Nyctereutes*.

The species *Canis familiaris*, other than the subspecies *Canis familiaris dingo*, is also excepted.

Family Felidae:

All except—

(a) the species *Felis silvestris*, *Otocolobus manul*, *Leopardus tigrinus*, *Oncifelis geoffroyi*, *Oncifelis guigna*, *Catopuma badia*, *Felis margarita*, *Felis nigripes*, *Prionailurus rubiginosus* and *Felis silvestris catus*;

(b) a hybrid which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);

(c) a hybrid of which—

(i) one parent is *Felis silvestris catus*, and

(ii) the other parent is a first generation hybrid of *Felis silvestris catus* and any cat not within paragraph (a);

(d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c));

(e) any cat which is descended exclusively from *Felis silvestris catus* and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c)).

Family Hyænidæ:

All except the species *Proteles cristatus*.

Family Mustelidae:

All species of the genera *Amblonyx*, *Arctonyx*, *Aonyx*, *Enhydra*, *Lontra*, *Melogale*, *Mydaus*, *Pteronura* and *Taxidea*.

The genus *Lutra* except the species *Lutra lutra*.

The species *Eira barbara*, *Gulo gulo*, *Martes pennanti* and *Mellivora capensis*.

Family Ursidae:

All species including the species *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* and *Ailurus fulgens*.

Family Viverridae:

Wild dogs, wolves, jackals, the maned wolf, the bush dog and the dhole.

Foxes, raccoon dogs and the domestic dog (but not the dingo) are excepted.

All cats including the bobcat, caracal, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, ocelot, puma, serval and tiger.

The following are excepted:

a) the wild cat, the pallas cat, the little spotted cat, the Geoffroy's cat, the kodkod, the bay cat, the sand cat, the black-footed cat, the rusty-spotted cat and the domestic cat;

b) a hybrid cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);

c) a hybrid cat having as one parent a domestic cat and as the other parent a first generation hybrid of a domestic cat and any cat not within paragraph (a);

d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c);

e) any cat which is descended exclusively from a domestic cat and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c).

Hyænas. The aardwolf is excepted.

Badgers (except the Eurasian badger), otters (except the European otter) and the tayra, wolverine, fisher and ratel (otherwise known as the honey badger).

All bears including the giant panda and the red panda.

The African, large-spotted, Malay and Indian

All of the genus *Civettictis*.

civets and the fossa.

All of the genus *Viverra*.

The species *Cryptoprocta ferox*.

Pinnipedes

Family *Odobenidae*: All species.

The walrus.

Family *Otariidae*: All species.

Eared seals.

Family *Phocidae*:

True or earless seals.

All species except *Phoca vitulina* and *Halichoerus grypus*.

The common seal (or harbour seal) and grey seal are excepted.

Elephants

Family *Elephantidae*: All species.

Elephants.

Aardvark

Family *Orycteropodidae*:

The aardvark.

The species *Orycteropus afer*.

Odd-toed ungulates

Family *Equidae*:

Asses, horses and zebras.

All species except *Equus asinus* and *Equus caballus*.

The donkey and domestic horse are excepted.

Family *Rhinocerotidae*: All species.

Rhinoceroses.

Family *Tapiridae*: All species.

Tapirs.

Even-toed ungulates

Family *Antilocapridae*:

The pronghorn.

The species *Antilocapra americana*.

Family *Bovidae*:

Antelopes, bison, buffalo, gazelles, goats and sheep.

All species except any domestic form of the genera *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Capra* and *Ovis*.

Domestic cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep are excepted.

Family *Camelidae*:

Camels.

All species of the genus *Camelus*.

Family *Cervidae*:

The moose or elk and the caribou or reindeer.

All species of the genera *Alces* and *Rangifer*, except any domestic form of the species *Rangifer tarandus*.

The domestic reindeer is excepted.

Family *Giraffidae*: All species

The giraffe and the okapi.

Family *Hippopotamidae*: All species.

The hippopotamus and the pygmy hippopotamus.

Family *Suidae*:

Old-world pigs (including the wild boar and the wart hog).

All species except any domestic form of the

species *Sus scrofa*.

Family *Tayassuidae*: All species.

Hybrids

Any hybrid of a kind of animal specified (other than by way of exception) in the foregoing provisions of this column where at least one parent is of a kind so specified, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid.

This does not include an excepted hybrid of the Family *Felidae*.

BIRDS

Cassowaries

Family *Casuariidae*: All species.

Ostrich

Family *Struthionidae*: All species.

REPTILES

Crocodilians

Family *Alligatoridae*: All species.

Family *Crocodylidae*: All species.

Family *Gavialidae*: All species.

Lizards and snakes

Family *Atractaspididae*:

All species of the genus *Atractaspis*.

Family *Colubridae*.

All species of the genera *Malpolon* and *Thelotornis*.

The species *Dispholidus typus*, *Rhabdophis subminiatus*, *Rhabdophis tigrinus*, *Elapomorphus lemniscatus*, *Philodryas olfersii*, *Tachymenis peruviana* and *Xenodon severus*.

Family *Elapidae*: All species.

Family *Hydrophiidae*: All species.

Family *Helodermatidae*: All species.

The domestic pig is excepted.

New-world pigs (otherwise known as peccaries).

Any mammalian hybrids with at least one parent of a specified kind, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid.

This does not apply to excepted cat hybrids.

Cassowaries.

The ostrich.

Alligators and caimans.

Crocodiles and the false gharial.

The gharial (otherwise known as the gavial).

Burrowing asps, also known as mole or burrowing vipers and stiletto snakes.

Certain rear-fanged venomous snakes, Montpellier snakes and African vine snakes (otherwise known as African twig or bird snakes).

The boomslang, the red-necked keelback, the yamakagashi (otherwise known as the Japanese tiger-snake), the Argentine black-headed snake, the South American green racer, the Peruvian racer and the Amazon false viper.

Certain front-fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, whipsnakes and all Australian poisonous snakes (including the death adders).

Sea snakes.

The gila monster and the (Mexican) beaded

Family *Viperidae*: All species.

lizard.

Certain front-fanged venomous snakes (including adders, the barba amarilla, the bushmaster, the fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).

INVERTEBRATES

Spiders

Family *Ctenidae*:

Wandering spiders.

The genus *Phoneutria*.

Family *Hexathelidae*:

The Sydney funnel-web spider and its close relatives.

The genus *Atrax*.

Family *Sicariidae*:

Brown recluse spiders (otherwise known as violin spiders).

The genus *Loxosceles*.

Family *Theridiidae*:

The widow spiders and close relatives.

The genus *Latrodectus*.

Scorpions

Family *Buthidae*: All species.

Buthid scorpions.

Family *Hemioscorpiidae*:

Middle-Eastern thin-tailed scorpion.”

The species *Hemiscorpius lepturus*.

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