

## **SHETLAND ISLANDS COUNCIL**

### **THE PET ANIMALS ACT 1951**

#### **PET SHOP LICENCE**

##### **GENERAL LICENSING CONDITIONS**

1. The Licensee shall be permitted to trade at the specified business premises or locations and no other premises or locations.
2. The Licensee shall be permitted to trade only on the specified days and at the specified times.
3. The Licensee shall display his licence at all times in such a position that it can be clearly seen by members of the public.
4. The Licensee shall keep his licence at all times clean and legible, and shall exhibit it on demand to any authorised officer of the Council or Police Officer.
5. The Licensee shall not in any way alter, erase or deface his licence and shall when reasonably required, produce them for examination by any authorised officer of the Council or Police Officer.
6. The Licensee shall not lend or allow any other person to use his licence.
7. If the Licensee changes his address he shall, within fourteen days thereafter, give notice thereof to the Council and produce his licence to the Environmental Health Department, Charlotte House, Commercial Road, Lerwick, Shetland, ZE1 OLX who shall endorse thereon the particulars of such change of address.
8. If the Licensee ceases to operate the pet shop or if his licence has expired the Licensee shall, within seven days thereafter, give notice thereof to the Council and deliver his licence to the Environmental Health Department, Charlotte House, Commercial Road, Lerwick, Shetland, ZE1 OLX at which time the licence shall be deemed to have been surrendered.
9. The Licensee shall comply with any reasonable order or instruction given by a Police Officer or authorised officer of the Council:
  - (a) for the prevention of obstruction or annoyance to the public or to the occupiers of any premises;
  - (b) in connection with any emergency or disturbance; or
  - (c) on any occasion when such Officer in his discretion may consider it necessary in the public interest to give such order or instruction.

## **FIRE AND OTHER EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS**

10. Suitable emergency precautions and written procedures shall exist and be made known to all staff, including arrangements for evacuation of livestock.
11. Entrances and exits must be clear of obstructions at all times.
12. Fire-fighting Equipment must be provided and sited as approved by the Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service.
13. A competent person must maintain the fire-fighting equipment in good working order on an annual basis.
14. The licensee, or a designated key holder, must at all times be within reasonable distance of the premises and available to visit the premises in case of emergency.
15. A list of key holders must be lodged with the local police station.
16. The emergency telephone No. 999 must be displayed at the front of the shop.
17. When pet shops are sited within other premises, the licensee or key holders must have access at all times to the premises containing the livestock, the terms of such access being approved as suitable by the licensing authority.

## **ACCOMMODATION**

18. Animals must at all times be kept in accommodation suitable with respect to construction, size, temperature, ventilation and cleanliness.
19. 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.
20. Housing must be constructed of non-porous material or be appropriately treated.
21. Animals must not be kept in housing in such a way that they can be interfered with by other animals or the public.
22. All livestock, for sale, must be readily accessible and easy to inspect.
23. Accommodation must be cleared as often as necessary to maintain good hygiene standards, consistent with the rate of stock turnover.
24. Where accommodation is on a tiered system, water, food or other droppings must not be allowed to enter the lower housing.
25. All accessories provided in the accommodation must be suitable for the species.

## **EXERCISE FACILITIES**

26. Exercise facilities must be available where appropriate.

N.B. For example, in all case of puppies, if they are kept longer than five days, an exercise pen should be provided

## **REGISTER OF ANIMALS**

27. A livestock purchase register must be maintained for all livestock. 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).

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

## **HEALTH, DISEASE AND ACCLIMATISATION**

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

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

30. Veterinary advice should be sought whenever necessary.

31. 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.

32. All animals must be allowed a suitable acclimatisation period before sale.

33. The facility to isolate sick animals must be provided.

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

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

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

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

## **FOOD AND DRINK**

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

## **FOOD STORAGE**

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

## **OBSERVATION**

43. All livestock must be attended to at regular intervals, appropriate to the species.

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

## **EXCRETA AND SOILED BEDDING**

44. All excreta and soiled bedding must be stored in impervious containers with close fitting lids.
45. 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 relations and goods waste management practice.
46. All containers must be kept in a clean condition

## **TRANSPORTATION**

47. When receiving stock, the licensee must make every effort to ensure that it is transported in a suitable manner.
48. Any livestock received or consigned shall be transported according to the regulations laid down by the Transit Animals (General) Order 1973 or other relevant legislation or recommendations.

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

## **TRANSPORTATION CONTAINERS**

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

## **SALE OF LIVESTOCK**

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

## **DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS**

53. 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.
54. Licensees selling animals on the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act should inspect the purchaser's licence to keep such an animal and inform the issuing authority of the details of the purchase.

## **PET CARE ADVICE**

55. PTIA Pet Care leaflets or other similar written instructions including what the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 means to pet owners should be made available to customers where appropriate at the time of purchase.
56. Purchasers of accessories should, where necessary, be given proper advice as to their maintenance and use.
57. The PTIA Pet Store Manual or other appropriate reference books must always be available for use by staff.

## **STAFF TRAINING AND LIVESTOCK KNOWLEDGE**

58. 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.
59. 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, or must be in the course of training to take the examination (within two years of the introduction of these conditions).
60. The licensee must formulate a written training policy for all permanent staff, and will be required to demonstrate that systematic training is carried out.

## **STOCKING NUMBERS AND DENSITIES**

61. The maximum number of animals to be stocked on the premises will be governed by the accommodation available, as defined by the following maximum stocking density lists.

**STOCKING DENSITIES – CAGED BIRDS**
**FLOOR AREA (sq.cm)**

| <b>Parrots, Parakeets, Budgerigar, etc.</b>    |             |        |                 |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|
|  | Length (cm) | Single | Each Additional |
| African Grey:                                  |             | 1250   | 625             |
| Amazon:  | Up to 35    | 1000   | 500             |
|  | 35-40       | 1250   | 625             |
|  | Over 40     | 2000   | 750             |
| Budgerigar                                     |             | 650    | 200             |
| Cockatiel                                      |             | 1000   | 250             |
| Cockatoo                                       | Up to 35    | 1250   | 625             |
|  | 35-40       | 2000   | 1000            |
|  | Over 40     | 2750   | 1325            |
| Lovebird                                       |             | 750    | 200             |
| Macaw:   | Up to 40    | 1250   | 625             |
|  | 40-60       | 2250   | 1000            |
|  | Over 60     | 3750   | 1200            |
| Parakeet (incl. Conure, Kakariki, Rosella)     | Up to 25    | 1000   | 250             |
|  | 25-35       | 1000   | 250             |
|  | Over 35     | 1400   | 450             |
| Parrot (incl. Caique, Pronus Senegal, Meyer's) | Up to 30    | 800    | 275             |
|  | 30-35       | 1250   | 625             |
|  | Over 35     | 1500   | 750             |
| Parrotlet                                      |             | 400    | 200             |
| Hanging Parrot                                 |             | 450    | 250             |
| Lories and Lorikeets                           | Up to 22.5  | 800    | 250             |
|  | 22.5 to 30  | 1250   | 375             |
|  | Over 30     | 2000   | 500             |

| <b>Seed eaters</b>   |             |        |                 |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|
|  | Length (cm) | Single | Each Additional |
| Canary   |             | 650    | 250             |
| Carinal  |             | 1000   | 250             |
| Dove and Pigeon:   | Up to 22.5  | 450    | 250             |
|  | Over 22.5   | 1250   | 625             |
| Finch (incl. Mannikin Silverbill sparrow Waxbil)                                 | Up to 12.5  | 650    | 100             |
|  | 12.5 –17.5  | 750    | 150             |
|  | Over 17.5   | 1000   | 200             |
| Grossbeak  |             | 1000   | 200             |
| Quail:   | Up to 15    | 450    | 250             |
|  | 15-20       | 650    | 375             |
|  | Over 20     | 1000   | 500             |
| Weaver:  | Up to 15    | 650    | 150             |
|  | Over 15     | 1000   | 200             |
| Whydah (male with full tail) - female and male in non-breeding plumage as Weaver | Up to 40    | 1000   | 200             |
|  | Over 40     | 2000   | 275             |

## STOCKING DENSITIES – CAGED BIRDS (Continued)

| <b>Softbills</b>                          |             |        |                 |
|---|-------------|--------|-----------------|
|   | Length (cm) | Single | Each Additional |
| Barbert                                   | Up to 20    | 1250   | 275             |
|   | Over 20     | 1400   | 450             |
| Bulbil, Fruitsucker                       |             | 1000   | 250             |
| Fairy Bluebird, Oriole                    |             | 1250   | 250             |
| Jay, Jay-Thrush (Laughing thrush), Magpie | Up to 25    | 1500   | 250             |
|   | 25-35       | 2000   | 500             |
|   | Over 35     | 4000   | 1000            |
| Mynah hill                                |             | 1500   | 250             |
| Pekin robin, Mesia                        |             | 1000   | 200             |
| Starling (incl. Small Munahs)             | Up to 20    | 1500   | 375             |
|   | Over 20     | 1000   | 250             |
| Tanager, Sugar bird                       | Up to 15    | 1000   | 250             |
|   | Over 15     | 1000   | 250             |
| Thrush (incl. Shana)                      |             | 1000   | 375             |
| Toucan                                    |             | 3750   | 1000            |
| Toucanette, Aracari                       |             | 2000   | 625             |
| Tlouraco                                  |             | 2000   | 625             |
| Zosterops                                 |             | 750    | 100             |

No species of bird shall be housed in accommodation, which does not afford that species sufficient space for natural free and full wing stretching and the number of birds housed shall be such that overcrowding does not significantly reduce that freedom.

Long tailed birds or birds in full plumage must be provided with properly placed perches and feeding and watering points to prevent that plumage being fouled or otherwise damaged.

For perching birds, a sufficient number of perches (as appropriate) must be provided at such a height that the bird can rest its head without its head touching the top and its tail the bottom of the cage.

A quality padded net should be used when catching birds in an aviary.

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, it is advisable to contact the veterinary surgeon.

## STOCKING DENSITIES – SMALL MAMMALS

| Species     | Minimum Floor Area* (sq.cm) |                 | Minimum Cage Dimension (cm) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
|             | Single                      | Each Additional | Height                      |
| 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     | 10000                       | 2500            | 50                          |

Minimum floor areas apply to young stock. For adult stock offered for sale the dimensions should be doubled.

N.B. Enriching the environment with accessories will increase the range of behavioural opportunities for many of the animals listed above.

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.

## STOCKING DENSITIES – ORNAMENTAL FISH

It is virtually impossible to determine the quantity of fish to be kept in a tank purely on a weight / volume or number 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 testing should be carried out at least once a week in centralised systems and 10% of individual tanks should be likewise tested. Unsatisfactory test results must be recorded in a register, together with the corrective action taken. Further tests must be carried out when visual inspection of the tanks indicated the need.

| WATER QUALITY CRITERIA  |                  |       |                                    |
|---|------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Cold Water  | Dissolved Oxygen | - min | 6mg/litre                          |
|   | Free Ammonia     | - max | 0.02mg/litre                       |
|   | Nitrite          | - max | 0.2 mg/litre                       |
|   | Nitrate          | - max | 50mg/litre above ambient tap water |
| Tropical Fish   | Dissolved Oxygen | - min | 5.5mg/litre                        |
|   | Free Ammonia     | - max | 0.01mg/litre                       |
|   | Nitrite          | - max | 0.12mg/litre                       |
|   | Nitrate          | - max | 50mg/litre above ambient tap water |
| Tropical Marine Species   | Dissolved Oxygen | - min | 5.5mg/litre                        |
|   | Free Ammonia     | - max | 0.001mg/litre                      |
|   | Nitrite          | - max | 0.125mg/litre                      |
|   | Nitrate          | - max | 40mg/litre. *                      |
|   | pH               | - min | 8.1                                |
| * This is an absolute figure: it does not relate to ambient tap water |                  |       |                                    |

## **STOCKING DENSITIES – OTHER SPECIES**

Accommodations must be provided appropriate to size, age and type of species. This should be sufficient space for free and natural movement, which should not be restricted by either size of the accommodation or the number of animals in that holding. Correct temperature for the species must be maintained.

The advice and approval of the licensing authority should be sought wherever there is doubt about a species being sold.

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.