

Animal Welfare

Who is responsible for what.



Responsibilities under the Animal Welfare Act 2006

Anyone who owns, keeps, works with or has any responsibility for an animal is legally obliged to ensure the animal's welfare needs are met by providing for these five basic needs:

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

Failure to do so may mean an offence has been committed under section 9 of the Animal Welfare Act, so if you are not sure how to look after domestic animals, visit the RSPCA website for guidance or the DEFRA codes of practice. For advice on farmed livestock contact your local Trading Standards Animal Health team (see useful contacts page).

Key



First point of contact

* References to a "Council" refers to the Woking Borough Council. "County Council" refers to Surrey County Council.

Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Unnecessary Suffering (Section 4) – an offence to cause unnecessary suffering to an animal by an action or failure to act.	Not to cause unnecessary suffering to an animal.	Councils have the power to appoint inspectors under this Act. Trading Standards may investigate instances involving farmed animals.	Do not generally deal with this but may get involved in some cases.	RSPCA will generally take the lead in investigations relating to domestic animals/puppy farms. From 1st January 2021 all on

				farm referrals requiring further investigation will be referred to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) - duty vet
Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Poisoning Section 7) – it is an offence to administer, or permit to be administered, poisonous or injurious drugs to an animal.	Take care in what is given to your pets as different things can be injurious to different species. If you suspect that your pet has been poisoned, consult a vet immediately.	Do not generally deal with this but may get involved in some cases.	Do not generally deal with this.	The RSPCA will generally take the lead in investigations, but you can also contact the Veterinary Medicines Directorate where you can report veterinary product misuse.
Tail Docking Section 6) – it is an offence to remove or cause to remove all or any part of a dog's tail	If considering docking, check with a vet to see if docking is allowed. Be aware that if the docking is done by anyone other than a vet by a third party on behalf of the owner/keeper then a prosecution could still take place.	Do not generally deal with this but may get involved in some cases. i.e. in licensed premises	Do not generally deal with this.	The RSPCA will generally take the lead in investigations. NB Vets can also be

<p>(except on a vet-certified working dog). The dog is required to be of a type specified in Schedule 1 of the Docking of Working Dogs' Tails (England) Regs 2007.</p> <p>Docking must only be carried out by a vet, before the puppy is 5 days old.</p>				<p>prosecuted for illegal tail docking.</p>
<p>Dog/Animal fighting (Section 8) – organising, attending, allowing or participating in any animal fighting is an offence.</p>	<p>Have a duty not to organise, attend or allow or participate in any animal fighting.</p>	<p>Do not generally deal with this but may get involved in some cases.</p>	<p>The Police have unique powers under the Act and will be involved in these investigations</p>	<p>RSPCA will generally take the lead in investigations.</p>
<p>Type of incident</p>	<p>Owner/Keeper's responsibility</p>	<p>Council*</p>	<p>Police</p>	<p>RSPCA</p>
<p>Duty of care (Section 9) – it is an offence</p>	<p>Duty of care to the animal to ensure, that as far as possible, its welfare needs are met.</p>	<p>Councils have the power to appoint inspectors under this</p>	<p>Do not generally deal with this</p>	<p>RSPCA will generally take</p>

<p>to fail to take reasonable steps in all the circumstances to meet the welfare needs of an animal, including abandonment.</p>		<p>Act. County Council Trading Standards may investigate incidents involving farmed animals.</p>	<p>but may get involved in some cases.</p>	<p>the lead in investigating</p>
<p>Emergencies in which an animal is suffering or is likely to suffer if the circumstances don't change (Section 18 and 19).</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>The Council's Appointed Inspectors have specific powers of entry to licensed premises. Where animals are in distress and a s.10 Improvement Notice is unlikely to resolve it, s.18 enables an officer to take animals into possession or arrange for it to be euthanised.</p>	<p>Constables have specific powers of entry, seizure of an animal or to authorise an animal to be humanely destroyed for welfare reasons</p>	<p>RSPCA will usually be involved in incidents but do not have the powers of entry that appointed Council Inspectors and Police Constables have. They may accompany Police or Council who have the legal powers of entry.</p>
<p>DOGS</p>				
<p>Dogs (or other animals) abandoned in</p>	<p>Anyone who abandons an animal without taking reasonable steps to ensure that its needs are met may be guilty of an offence under s.9 of the Animal Welfare Act. If the animal actually suffers as a result of its abandonment, there may also be an offence</p>	<p>The Council does not have any legal duty to act in such cases (unless the offence</p>	<p>The Police may assist the RSPCA in gaining access.</p>	<p>RSPCA will generally take the lead in investigations.</p>

or on private property.	committed under s.4 (unnecessary suffering).	occurs at a licensed premises).		They will monitor the situation and if the dog is not fed or left with water for a period of time they will act to gain access and seize the dog.
Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Unwanted dogs (or other animals)	Giving up an unwanted pet should always be a last resort. There is an overpopulation of most companion animals and every effort should be made by the owner/keeper to responsibly rehome their pet. The owner/keeper should contact responsible pet rescue centres who may be able to rehome the animal.	The Council can not accept unwanted pets and can only deal with stray dogs - under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	None	No legal duties, but may accept unwanted animals and then rehome them.
Prisoners' dogs - where the Police take a person into custody who owns a dog (or other animal).	To make the Police aware if they have a dog (or other animal) that was not with them when they were arrested. Owners that are likely to be given a custodial sentence should make appropriate provisions for their pet's care.	None.	The Police have primary responsibility for the safe keeping of a prisoner's property.	None.

Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
<p>Pet Owner in Care - If a dog or other animal's owner is incapacitated, for instance is taken to hospital or is under Local Authority care.</p>	<p>Where possible, arrange for a relative or other suitable responsible person to look after your pet. Alternatively, make the Local Authority or hospital aware as soon as possible.</p>	<p>The Council may assist but the dog cannot be seized as a stray dog.</p> <p>The County Council are responsible for covering any kennelling costs under section 48 of the National Assistance Act 1948.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Dogs dangerously out of Control - dog attacks on a person</p>	<p>To keep their dog(s) under control at all times. Any concerns regarding training or behavioural issues should be addressed by seeking advice from a suitably qualified animal behaviourist or vet.</p>	<p>Although not a Council responsibility, some overlap occurs if the dog is seized as a stray. The Council may also assist Police, i.e. with CPWs/CPNs.</p>	<p>The Police have primary responsibility and will investigate certain serious incidents involving dogs which behave aggressively and where there is reasonable apprehension that it might injure a person, whether or not it actually does so.</p>	<p>None.</p>

<p>Dogs dangerously out of Control – attacks on a dog or another animal and livestock.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>The Council will investigate dog on dog (or other animal) attacks, where the complainant is able to provide an accurate detailed description of the dog / owner and an address.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Type of incident</p>	<p>Owner/Keeper's responsibility</p>	<p>Council*</p>	<p>Police</p>	<p>RSPCA</p>
<p>Banned Breeds - Suspicion that the dog may be a banned type.</p>	<p>It is an offence to own certain types of dog. These are the Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Dogo Argentino and Fila Brasileiro. It is also an offence to sell, abandon, give away or breed from a banned dog. Exemption from the ban may be given by a Magistrates court in certain circumstances.</p>	<p>If the owner is not known and the dog is seized as a stray the Council will seek assistance from the Police.</p>	<p>If the owner is known, the Police will deal with the matter, either by prosecution or by application to the Magistrates Court.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Dangerous Dog Register - Under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, DEFRA maintains a register of all exempted</p>	<p>Once placed on the index of exempted dogs, the owner must meet various requirements including;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintaining 3rd Party Insurance 2) Having the dog Tattooed and microchipped 3) Ensuring the dog is muzzled and placed on a lead in any public place (NB this includes in a vehicle) 4) Ensuring that the dog is in the control of a person 16 years or older whilst in a public place. 	<p>Councils do not usually conduct audits or checks on these dogs unless circumstances develop that bring a dog to their attention.</p>	<p>Although not a duty, the Police may audit the register for dogs in their area and periodically check these dogs.</p>	<p>None.</p>

<p>dogs which are kept in the UK. Dogs can only be added to the register by a Magistrates Court, the public cannot apply directly to DEFRA.</p>				
<p>Type of incident</p>	<p>Owner/Keeper's responsibility</p>	<p>Council*</p>	<p>Police</p>	<p>RSPCA</p>
<p>Stray Dogs – Found dogs</p>	<p>Dog owners have a legal responsibility to ensure that their dog is wearing a collar and tag bearing their contact details and to ensure that it is microchipped. They should also take all reasonable steps to prevent their dog from straying. If their dog does escape, they should contact the Council as soon as possible. The owner of a stray which has been collected is required to pay a statutory fee plus any other costs incurred, e.g. kennelling.</p>	<p>If a finder cannot return the dog to its owner then the Council should be informed. The dog can be contained within the finder's home with prior agreement by the Council and upon service of a s.150 Notice. The Council will only arrange to collect a dog that has been contained and will arrange for the dog to be kept in their kennels for up to 7 days. After this time, if the dog remains unclaimed it may be rehomed.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Stray Dogs – Lost Dogs</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>If the owner has lost their dog and is unable to find them, they can</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>

		call the Council's Environmental Health service to leave a contact number and provide a description the lost dog. The service is often notified of found dogs and may be able to reunite dog and owner.		
Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Stray Dogs - Straying on highways with restricted public access i.e. Motorways.	As above.	The Council will only attend with the assistance of the Police or Highways Agency. Once a dog is seized the Local Authority will take responsibility for it as a stray if no owner is known/can be contacted. The Highways Agency are responsible for the motorway network.	The Police are responsible for animals which have escaped onto a road and are posing a danger to motorists.	None.
Dog barking	To ensure that their dog(s) do not bark for prolonged periods or at times of the day which cause nuisance to people nearby. Your vet can check for any problems/refer you to an animal behaviourist.	The Council will investigate complaints about excessive dog barking and have powers to Investigate under statutory nuisance legislation.	None.	The RSPCA may get involved if there are welfare concerns about the dog.

<p>Dog Fouling – on designated land which is open to the air and accessible to members of the public.</p>	<p>To ensure that if their dog fouls on designated land that they clean up after it immediately. Failure to do so is an offence.</p>	<p>The Council will investigate complaints about dog fouling. If a person in control of a dog is witnessed allowing their dog to foul, a Fixed Penalty Notice may be served. If an offence is reported, informal action may still be taken by the Council, who may contact the alleged offender or all residents in the vicinity to issue warnings/advice.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Type of incident</p>	<p>Owner/Keeper's responsibility</p>	<p>Council*</p>	<p>Police</p>	<p>RSPCA</p>
<p>IMPORTED ANIMALS</p>				
<p>Imported Pets</p>	<p>If you have purchased an animal which is suspected to have been brought into the Country in breach of the legislation it may be taken into quarantine at your expense.</p>	<p>The Local Authority enforces the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974.</p> <p>Non Commercial Movement of Pet Animals Order 2011 S.15 powers for Local Authority to inspect premises/documentation.</p>	<p>Assistance of arrest if required. Article 16 is the offence of bringing an animal into the country, of an animal which is non-compliant, and provides powers of arrest to the Police</p>	<p>RSPCA to liaise with the County Council or other agencies in respect of reports or collections of pets suspected to have been incorrectly imported.</p>

		The Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011 (TARP) is where DEFRA/APHA will be involved in the notification of commercial imports/exports.		
FARM ANIMALS				
Farm Animals (Livestock).	You must ensure their needs are met under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and any Regulations made under it and they are not suffering unnecessarily. You must comply with all disease control requirements such as records and movement documents.	County Council Trading Standards enforce disease control requirements and may enforce welfare legislation.	Police will assist with farm animals escaped onto a public highway and will provide assistance in the event of a disease outbreak.	RSPCA to liaise with County Council Trading Standards in respect of farm animal welfare.
DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS (DWA)				
Sick or injured wild animals.	It is an offence to kill, take, or offer for sale wild birds and some animals. If a wild animal is found injured, take it to a vet if possible, without putting yourself at risk. If you have found an injured or abandoned wild animal, before you touch the animal please check the online advice below; you may not need to intervene at all. See the 'What to do in an Emergency' FAQs on Wildlife Aid's website at www.wildlifeaid.org.uk/wildlife-faqs/	None.	Will assist the RSPCA to carry out stop, search and seizures and traffic control on roads. The Woking Borough has a specialist	Vets will accept injured animals for free. If it's not possible to take an injured animal to the vet, report the incident to the RSPCA. Any sick or injured wild animal,

	<p>If you need further help, links to specialist local wildlife advice for particular species are listed below.</p> <p>Listings of animal welfare organisations in the South East region are also given on this website www.animalguide.info/branch-animal-welfare-organisations</p>		dedicated officer to deal with wildlife crime.	that cannot be taken to a vet should use the RSPCA emergency line 0300 1234 999.
Dormouse	Surrey Dormouse Group can be contacted through the website: www.surreydormousegroup.org.uk/			
Injured amphibians or reptiles	<p>Surrey Amphibian and Reptile Group (SARG) https://surrey-arg.org.uk/</p> <p>Surrey and Hampshire Reptile Rescue? Tbc.</p>			
Injured or grounded bats	Surrey Bat Group guidance and contacts: www.surreybats.org.uk/problems.html			
Hedgehog out during the day	If a hedgehog is out during the day it means that something is wrong and the hedgehog most likely needs help. For more guidance see www.surreywildlifetrust.org/act-wildlifehelping-wildlife-home/helping-hedgehogs			
Honey bees swarms	<p>Local bee-keepers are often able to help if you come across a swarm of honey bees. Please do double check first that you have correctly identified that they are honey bees, as other kinds of insects can also swarm.</p> <p>These webpages provide more information and useful contacts: https://surreybees.co.uk/swarms/ https://www.bbka.org.uk/swarm</p>			

Injured badger	West Surrey Badger Group's website provides useful contacts: www.wsbg.co.uk/contact.html			
Injured or grounded peregrine falcon	<p>Call an expert rescuer, do not try to capture it yourself.</p> <p>Wildlife Aid Foundation https://www.wildlifeaid.org.uk/contact-us/</p> <p><u>After first contacting the above,</u> please also make the Woking Peregrine Project volunteers aware: www.wokingperegrines.com/contact/</p>			
Injured or grounded swifts	<p>Swift Conservation advice and contacts www.swift-conservation.org/SwiftFirstAid.htm</p> <p><u>After first contacting the above,</u> please also make the Swifts in Woking volunteers aware: https://surreybirdclub.org.uk/conservation/swifts/</p>			
Horses or cattle strayed from heathland / common land	<p><u>If you find ponies or cattle which you believe have strayed from one of the sites mentioned (see right), please contact the relevant managing organisation:</u></p> <p><u>Surrey Heathland Partnership</u> www.surreycc.gov.uk/land-planning-and-development/countryside/partnerships/heathland</p> <p><u>Surrey Wildlife Trust</u> <u>Contact the emergency grazing team number shown on this webpage www.surreywildlifetrust.org/walking-near-livestock</u></p>	<p><u>The Council has four heathland sites, on which grazing is managed as follows:</u></p> <p><u>Grazed by ponies of local graziers, overseen by the Surrey Heathland Partnership:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Brookwood Heath</u> • <u>Smarts Heath.</u> <p><u>Conservation grazing by cattle, managed by Surrey Wildlife Trust:</u></p>		

Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
<p>Welfare of horses – Including stray, fly grazing and tethered horses.</p>	<p>You must ensure compliance with the Animal Welfare Act 2006. All equines must be microchipped and identified by a Horse Passport and registered in current owner's name.</p> <p>You must ensure compliance with the conditions set out in Schedule 1 of the licence, which includes ensuring that all livestock grazed on the land are registered with an authorised vet and provided with an ample supply of food pro rata on a daily basis and fresh water.</p> <p>Land owners may be able to arrange the disposal of fly grazed horses under the Control of Horses Act 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prey Heath</u> • <u>Sheets Heath.</u> <p>The Borough Council's Asset Management team are responsible for licensing horse grazing and will set out the licence conditions that the licensee must comply with in order to be granted a licence.</p> <p>Councils may investigate instances of horses illegally grazing on Council owned land. The Council has the authority to remove unlicensed horses and all associated costs can be recovered from the owner through the sale of the horse, if necessary.</p> <p>County Council Trading Standards enforce the Horse Passport Regulations</p>	<p>Will become involved with stray horses which present a public safety issue.</p>	<p>May be involved where there are specific welfare concerns.</p>
DEAD ANIMALS				

Dead Animals - farm livestock or horses.	Must comply with the Animal By-products Regulations regarding the proper disposal of fallen livestock.	Buckinghamshire and Surrey Trading Standards can be contacted for advice, as they enforce the Animal By-Products Regulations which deal with disposal routes for carcasses. Pet crematoriums with appropriate facilities can be used for private cremation of pet horses	None.	None.
Dead animals on motorways or major trunk roads.	If you hit a dog, equine or farm animal you must report it to Surrey Police. It is encouraged that in the event of hitting a dog or a cat and where possible, take them to the nearest vets to be scanned for a microchip.	Highways Authority will remove (Surrey County Council).	Will assist with directing traffic.	None.
Dead animals on other public roads.	As above.	The Council will remove these and may scan for a microchip (cats and dogs).	None.	None.
Dead animals on private property.	If you have a dead animal in your garden, you are responsible as the landowner to have it removed. The animal can either be double bagged and placed in your black bin, or you can arrange for a waste removal service to come and have it removed at your own cost.	None.	None.	None.
FIREWORK DISPLAYS				
Firework displays	To take note of any upcoming firework displays and take appropriate precautions to keep your pets safe and secure.	To ensure that all firework displays on Council owned land are	The Fireworks Regulations 2004	None.

		widely promoted in advance. The Council does not have any powers to control when fireworks are used by members of the public.	prohibits the use of fireworks between 11pm and 7am, except for on Chinese New Year, Bonfire Night, Diwali and New Years Eve. This piece of legislation is enforced by the Police.	
ANIMAL LICENSING				
Animal Boarding Establishments	Duty to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment.	Enforcement of regulations and licensing of home dog boarding and commercial dog and cat boarding premises. Inspection of premises to ensure compliance with required licensing conditions under the Licensing of Activities Involving Animals (England) Regulations 2018	None.	May investigate animal welfare concerns.

Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Breeding Dogs	<p>Duty to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment.</p> <p>Duty to uphold conditions of the licence. Contravening or failing to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or obstructing or delaying any person in the exercise of his powers of entry or inspection constitutes an offence.</p>	Enforcement of the regulations and licensing of breeders who are in scope and investigation of unlicensed breeders.	Investigate allegations of breeding banned breeds.	May investigate animal welfare concerns.
Selling Animals as Pets	<p>Duty for an individual to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment</p> <p>Ensure animal handlers have the necessary knowledge and facilities to be able to provide animals with the appropriate specialist environment and care.</p> <p>Duty to seek specialist advice if selling exotic animals.</p>	<p>Enforcement of regulations and licensing of individuals selling animals</p> <p>Inspection of the premises and assessment of the Licensee</p> <p>Investigation into unlicensed individuals selling animals.</p>	None.	May investigate animal welfare concerns
Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Keeping or training animals for exhibition	Duty to hold a licence to keep or train animal(s) for in scope activities, e.g. pony parties and public performances, for example for television, theatre or in a film.	Enforcement of The Licensing of Activities Involving Animals (England) Regulations 2018	None.	RSPCA may take the lead on incidents relating to cruelty and

				liaise with the Local Authority.
Hiring out horse for riding or instruction	Duty to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment	Enforcement of Regulations and licensing of premises And investigation into unlicensed hiring out of horses for riding or instruction.	None.	May investigate horses found to be suffering at riding establishments.
Dangerous Wild Animals	Duty to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment and to prevent any means of escape.	Enforcement of regulations and licensing of keepers of Dangerous Wild Animals (as defined under the schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976) Investigation into unlicensed keepers of Dangerous Wild Animals.	None.	May investigate concerns around Dangerous Wild Animals found to be suffering.
Type of incident	Owner/Keeper's responsibility	Council*	Police	RSPCA
Zoos - licensed Zoos and similar animal	Duty to hold a licence and secure the welfare of the animals kept at the establishment.	There are no zoos currently in the Borough of Woking, but if there were, the LA would be	None, except where an animal has escaped.	May investigate concerns

premises (i.e. sanctuaries or those zoos subject to exemption or dispensation).		responsible for the enforcement of Regulations and licensing of Zoos under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981.		around animal welfare.
Circuses	Duty to secure the welfare of the animals in circuses.	Inspection of circuses in relation to the enforcement of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, in respect of animal handling and public safety.	Jointly responsible with the RSPCA for cruelty or mistreatment of Circus Animals.	Jointly responsible with Surrey Police for cruelty or mistreatment of Circus Animals. From January 2020 in England, the use of wild animals in circuses is banned under the Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019.
Control of international trade of endangered species		The Environmental Health service and / or Council Officer will pass on intelligence of international trade of endangered species to the relevant agencies. DEFRA and APHA.	None.	None.



Importation of Farm Animals	To comply with the conditions set out at a national level by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), who regulate farms.	The Council does not have powers over the regulation and inspection of farms or for animal transportation. Local movement licences are issued by Buckinghamshire and Surrey Trading Standards.	None.	None.
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USEFUL CONTACTS

Organisation	Responsible for	Contact	Website
Woking Borough Council - Environmental Health	Animal Licensing	01483 743840 environmental.health@woking.gov.uk	www.woking.gov.uk
Woking Borough Council - Asset Management	Horse Grazing Licences	propertyservices@woking.gov.uk	www.woking.gov.uk
Buckinghamshire & Surrey Trading Standards	Animal Health and Welfare	0300 123 2329	www.surreycc.gov.uk/business-and-consumers/trading-standards/business-advice/animal-health
Surrey Police	Dangerous Dogs	101 or 999 in an emergency	www.surrey.police.uk
RSPCA (National)	Animal Welfare	24-hour cruelty line on 0300 1234 999	www.rspca.org.uk/home
RSPCA (Local Branch)	Animal Welfare	07553284028	www.rspca.org.uk/reportcruelty
Millbrook Animal Rehoming Centre (RSPCA)	Animal Rehoming Centre	0300 123 0740	www.rspca-millbrook.org.uk
Wildlife Aid Foundation	Injured Wildlife	09061800132 (calls cost 50p per minute)	https://www.wildlifeaid.org.uk/faqs/find-injured-orphaned-animal/
Swan Sanctuary	Swans	01932 240790	http://www.theswansanctuary.org.uk



National Equine Welfare Council (NEWC)	Protection of horses, ponies, donkeys and mules	01962 848350	www.newc.co.uk
Surrey County Council Highways	Major obstructions on the Highways	0300 200 1003	https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads
DEFRA	Notifiable diseases, such as Avian Flu and general animal welfare enquiries	03000 200 301	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-defra

USEFUL GUIDANCE

Animal Licensing Guidance for Local Authorities https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities
Procedural Guidance for Local Authorities https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957617/animal-welfare-licensing-procedural-guidance.pdf
Dog Boarding Licensing https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936827/animal-welfare-licensing-providing-boarding-for-dogs-guidance.pdf
Home Boarding for Dogs https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936828/animal-welfare-licensing-home-boarding-for-dogs-guidance.pdf
Dog Day Care https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936829/animal-welfare-licensing-providing-day-care-for-dogs-guidance.pdf



Cat Boarding

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936829/animal-welfare-licensing-providing-day-care-for-dogs-guidance.pdf

Dog Breeding

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936830/dog-breeding-guidance.pdf

Selling Animals as Pets

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936832/selling-animals-as-pets.pdf

Keeping of Training Animals for Exhibition

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936834/animal-welfare-licensing-keeping-training-animals-for-exhibition.pdf

Hiring out Horses

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936833/animal-welfare-licensing-hiring-out-horses.pdf

Keeping Exotic Animals as Pets

<https://www.rspca.org.uk/adviceandwelfare/pets/other>

Avian Influenza – How to spot it and how to report it

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu>

LEGISLATION

Animal Welfare Act 2006

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/45/contents>



Dangerous Dogs Act 1991

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/65/contents>

Control of Horses Act 2015

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/23/contents/enacted>

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

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2018/9780111165485>

Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1976/38>

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended)

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents

The Fireworks Regulations Act 2004

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1836/contents/made>

Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents