

Application for Kennel Licence

I am applying for a Kennel Licence on my property for 50 dogs as I have a life long love of dogs and I want to turn that love into breeding my favourite breeds of dogs. Puppies are getting more expensive to buy so I see an opportunity for doing what I would love to do and turning it into a viable business venture.

I have owned dogs all my life so am experienced in their care and wellbeing. An RSPCA officer has recently visited my property in Woodanilling, as you are already aware, and has approved my kennel setup, as you are already aware.

I am only interested in breeding dogs whose breeds are known for their family orientated behaviour and this is a list of breeds that interest me.

Beagles, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Cavoodles, Groodies, Golden Retrievers, Poodles, Border Collies and cross breeds of these breeds.

I have farmed cattle for over 30 years. I breed beef cattle so am experienced with animal nutrition and animal husbandry.

I have an excellent relationship with some of the vets in Albany and Denmark. I see them on a regular basis when dealing with my pet dogs and my cattle. Therefore I also intend to develop an excellent relationship with the Kojonup vets.

I know about feeding requirements. The dogs I currently own are fed Advance Dog Biscuits. Which is a quality food. I supplement this with both tinned meat, dog rolls and cooked meat and vegetables.

I treat my dogs for fleas, worms and other parasites at the recommended periods and dosages. I use various products with different acting agents to avoid resistance but all products are good quality.

Dogs bedding, bowls and living areas are cleaned regularly.

Clean water is available at all times.

I intend to live on my property full time once my house is finished. In the meantime I am living in temporary accommodation at Beaufort River Roadhouse and staying in self contained accommodation, not the shed, on my property. I will continue to live close by until my house is finished.

I hope you consider my application favourably.

Beaufort River Kennel Application

Highlighted points addressed

Premises access.

Property address: 18686 Albany Highway, Beaufort River

Boundary of the property is fully fenced

Front gate access is secured at all times by padlock.
Western Power access gates are also secured with a padlock.

Access is by appointment only.

Security cameras are planned on property access points. Security cameras are planned on main residence and main operations building. Security cameras will allow remote live monitoring and record up to 7 days previous activity.

Fire Fighting equipment.

Hoses are located near all dog runs and a functioning fire fighting unit is on site at all times.

Property lighting

The main operations building is lit by led bulbs and down lights and covers the entire area of the operations building.

Outdoor yards are lit by 6 flood lights which are manually operated on an as needs basis. Lights are solar powered, with batteries and a back-up 7KVA diesel generator.

While full lighting in the facility is available, care is taken for dogs to experience natural lighting and natural darkness thereby promoting a healthy circadian rhythm.

Dogs housing and confinement areas

Housing is designed to allow natural lighting ie dark overnight and access to daylight during the day to ensure the most natural exposure to light as possible.

Dogs have free access to undercover sheltered areas and free access to outdoor natural surfaces and lighting.

There are individual/separate yards which provide shelter, shade, access to light, protection from the weather and access to natural ground surfaces.

- Each yard provides over 12 m² per dog.
- Maximum number of dogs per yard is 3.
- Incompatible dogs are not housed in the same yard.
- Similar sized dogs are housed together.
- Incompatible entire male dogs are not housed together.

Cleaning protocols

Main operations building cleaning protocols:

- Daily removal and replacement of any bedding requiring washing.
- Daily inspection of indoor confinement areas for maintenance requirements.
- Daily cleaning of floors using disinfectant of any indoor confinement areas housing dogs.
- Daily change of and cleaning of food and water bowls.
- Weekly changeover of all bedding for washing.
- Weekly inspection for building for maintenance issues.
- Complete changeover of bedding, food and water bowls and floor disinfection between changeover of dogs.
- Kennels disinfected weekly.
- Faeces removed daily.

Protocol for parasite control plan

- All dogs treated monthly with preventative medication for fleas, mites, intestinal worms and heartworm.
- Daily inspection for flies or evidence of fly bites. Preventative treatment of affected dogs or areas.
- Lice and mites are generally not a problem in dogs that are treated with monthly macrocyclic lactone parasite preventative treatments. Any detected infections would be treated with appropriate antiparasitic medications.
- Weekly inspection of all dogs for external parasites including but not limited to fleas, lice and ticks.

Protocol for rodent control plan

- Rodent baits used at a height and position which is not accessible to dogs.
- Manual traps will be used for surveillance and control in indoor areas.
- Weekly inspection of all housing in yards and appropriate control method employed, if necessary, in outdoor yard area.
- Weekly inspection of main operation building for rodents.

Dog health management plan

Dog admission protocol:

- Information recorded to each animal's individual veterinary information, identification, breeding history and health record.
- Dog scanned for identification microchip, microchip recorded on dogs' health record, microchip cross referenced to paperwork relating to dog.

Other details of incoming dogs recorded on dogs' health record:

- Name
- Microchip number
- Colour
- Male / female
- Entire / sterilised (date sterilised)
- Breed
- Age
- Vaccination types and dates
- Breeding history
- Body condition
- Any genetic health conditions
- Any general health conditions
- Behaviour assessment
- Temperament assessment
- Temperature check (normal 38.3 – 39.2 degrees centigrade) temperatures above 40 degrees or below 37.2 will be isolated and be taken to a veterinarian for assessment.

Protocols if adverse findings on admission assessment:

- Elevated core body temperature:

- Plan – isolation until dog can be assessed on site or transported to local veterinary clinic for health assessment.
- Signs of infectious disease including but not limited to: skin conditions, hair loss, pruritis, redness, swelling, pustules, raised or irritated areas and lumps
 - Plan – isolation until dog can be assessed on site or transported to local veterinary clinic for health assessment.
- Signs of infectious disease relating to respiratory tract including but not limited to: cough, nasal discharge, ocular discharge, laboured breathing, rapid breathing, panting, and unusually noisy breathing
 - Plan – isolation until dog can be assessed on site or transported to local veterinary clinic for health assessment.
- Signs of infectious diseases related to the gastrointestinal tract including but not limited to loose stools, vomiting, drooling and inappetence.
 - Plan - isolation until veterinary advice or veterinary assessment can be sought.
- Lethargy inappropriate for breed, age and expected activity level of dog.
 - Plan – isolation until veterinary advice/veterinary assessment.
- Adverse behavioural findings
 - Plan - management on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of behaviour displayed. Excess timidity with people or other dogs – daily intervention with gentle appropriate socialisation plus assessment by an animal behaviourist. (see Dog Behaviour and Welfare assessment)

- Adverse findings relating to inherited genetic conditions:
 - o Plan - all animals to have DNA profiling completed for known breed specific genetic conditions prior to breeding. Adverse findings indicating a dog will pass on known inherited preventable genetic congenital conditions will be not used in the breeding program - or advice will be sought from a veterinarian or an animal geneticist to determine whether a dog is suitable or should be excluded from the breeding program. These dogs will be assessed for suitability for pet homes and rehomed in accordance with rehoming protocols. (see Retired Breeding Dogs and Dogs not assessed as suitable for Breeding)

- Adverse body condition findings:
 - o Plan - Overweight dogs to be fed a veterinary weight reduction ration and given daily exercise appropriate to their breed and current fitness level. Reassessment weekly by body condition score and weight recorded on individual dogs' health record. Underweight dogs to be fed a high-quality ration developed high caloric needs dogs (ie higher crude protein and fat percentage.) Underweight dogs to be reweighed weekly and if no improvement in body weight and body condition then veterinary advice/veterinary assessment sought.

- Vaccination status
 - o Plan - dogs found on admission check to have incomplete vaccination status, overdue vaccination or incomplete vaccination appropriate to their age to be seen by a veterinarian to rectify vaccination status.

Microchipping Protocols

- All incoming dogs to be scanned for an existing microchip number.
- Microchip number to be recorded to animals Health Record.
- Animals found to not have a microchip to be microchipped by a veterinarian or a person authorised to microchip dogs.
- Microchips to be checked at annual health check and vaccination.
- All puppies to be microchipped by a veterinarian or an authorised person prior at 6-8 weeks of age or prior to sale or rehoming.
- Animals retained for breeding to be microchipped prior to 12 weeks of age and microchip number recorded to animals Health Record.

Protocols for Quarantine and Introduction of new dogs.

- Incoming dogs to be kept isolated until assessed for disease and temperament.
- Any dogs with evidence of disease or temperament issues to be assessed by a veterinarian before introduction to other dogs.
- New dogs to be introduced to other dogs under supervision. Adverse reactions or timidity to result in the new dog being removed. Reintroduction attempted with socially appropriate dogs. Dogs are social animals and prefer to be housed with other dogs rather than in individual areas.

Dog Movement Protocols

- Dogs to be transported in airline approved and appropriately sized transport crates. Dogs must be able to stand up, turn around and lie down comfortably.
- Incompatible dogs and dogs that are not familiar with each other not to be crated together for transport.
- Vehicle used to transport dogs to be disinfected between each trip to minimise disease introduction.
- Dogs are transported in an airconditioned vehicle.

- Vehicle not to be left unattended in hot conditions to prevent heat stress.
- Dogs to be transported in an enclosed vehicle with tinted windows to prevent heat and cold stress.
- Dogs to be transported must be in good body condition and not showing signs of disease or distress unless to transport is to seek veterinary treatment.

Nutrition and Feeding Protocols.

- Dogs to have access to clean water at all times, water containers to be checked twice daily.
- Puppies under 12 weeks of age to be fed 3 x daily.
- Dogs over 12 weeks and under 20 weeks old to be fed 2 x daily.
- Dogs over 6 months of age to be fed daily.
- Dogs to be fed a premium commercial pet food diet appropriate for life stage and physiological status.
- Water bowls and food bowls to be in good condition to prevent contamination and allow for effective cleaning.
- One food bowl to be provided for each dog and incompatible dogs not to be fed together.
- Dogs assess to be overweight (body condition score above 5/9) to be fed weight control diet and appropriate exercise program to be undertaken.
- Underweight or underconditioned dogs (body condition score below 4/9) to be fed high calorie diet veterinary recommended diet.
- Overweight and underweight dogs to be assessed weekly by weighing and body condition score re-evaluation.
- Dogs not responding to dietary and exercise intervention to be assessed by a veterinarian.
- Unexpected changes to a dog's body condition score or weight inappropriate to its diet to be assessed by a veterinarian.
- Dogs displaying polyuria/polydipsia (increased drinking/increased urination), inappetence (not eating or

reduced appetite), vomiting, abnormal toileting, lethargy and abnormal behaviour to be assessed by a veterinarian.

Vaccination Protocols

- Vaccinations to be recorded to dogs Health Record.
- Puppies bred on site to be vaccinated by a veterinarian at 6-8 weeks of age prior to sale/rehoming. Minimum vaccine to be given – C3 (core vaccination consisting of vaccination against Parvovirus, Distemper and Hepatitis).
- Incoming dogs to be isolated until vaccination status can be assessed and determined that vaccination status is up to date or vaccination can be performed by a veterinarian.
- All puppies purchased to be vaccinated at 6-8 weeks with a C3 core vaccination by a veterinarian if not determined to be vaccinated prior to purchase. Proof of vaccination must be obtained or the incoming dog should be vaccinated.
- All puppies purchased to be vaccinated at 12-14 weeks with a C3 or C5 vaccination. (C5 vaccination consist of core vaccination plus Parainfluenza virus, Bordetella bronchiseptica).
- All puppies purchased to be vaccinated at 16-18 weeks old with a C3 or C5 vaccination.
- All dogs on site to receive annual vaccination with a C3 or C5 vaccination by a veterinarian.
- In the event of disease outbreak of an infectious disease veterinary advice to be sought for treatment of individual affected dogs and for a management plan for disease eradication.

Protocols for disease prevention

- Newly introduced dogs to be kept isolated until assessed for disease.
- Any dogs with adverse health inspection finding to be assessed by a veterinarian.
- Newly introduced dogs to be routinely treated with prophylactic antiparasitic treatment for internal and external parasites including fleas, ticks, heartworm, ear mites and intestinal worms. Treatment to occur prior to introduction to any other dogs. Dogs to be kept isolated for 24 hrs following prophylactic antiparasitic treatment

- to allow time for any parasites to be eliminated. Dogs' coats to be assessed with appropriate grooming tools to check for external parasites 24hrs post treatment.
- Newly introduced dogs to be kept isolated until assessed with a woods lamp (Uv Black Light) for dermatophytosis (ringworm). Positive animals to be treated by a veterinarian and to be kept isolated until assessed to be disease free.
 - Disinfection of areas and enclosures where affected dogs have been housed in the event of any disease.
 - Dogs with any infectious disease to be isolated at an appropriately equipped veterinary facility.
 - Sick dogs or dogs assessed to be at risk of having or being in contact with a dog with a contagious disease to be isolated until assessed by a veterinarian or transported to a veterinary clinic.
 - Food, water bowls, bedding, social enrichment toys to be kept exclusively for the use in the isolation area and not used or moved to other areas.
 - Appropriate personal protective equipment including disposable gowns, shoe covers, gloves and face masks to be available in the isolation area.
 - Hand washing facilities to be available in isolation area, with appropriate hand disinfectant and hand sanitiser available.

Protocols for preventative health care

- All dogs to receive annual vaccination (see Vaccination protocol).
- Dogs to be checked annually by a veterinarian during their annual health check and vaccination.
- Teeth to be checked annually by a veterinarian during yearly health check and assessment. Dental treatment provided including appropriate dental diet or teeth scale and polish under anaesthesia when required/recommended by veterinarian.
- Nails to be checked monthly and clipped by an appropriately trained person as needed.
- Coats to be checked weekly and groomed on an as needs basis.

- Puppies that have not finished their recommended vaccination protocol to be kept isolated from unvaccinated dogs, newly introduced dogs, isolation areas and sick dogs.
- Parasite control to prevent heartworm disease, intestinal worm burden and external parasite infestation (see Parasite Control).

Protocols for parasite control

- All dogs to be treated with age appropriate monthly veterinary recommended antiparasitic preventative treatment for prevention of fleas, ticks, heartworm, ear mites, intestinal worms.
- Puppies to be wormed at 2,4,6,8,12,16, and 20 weeks old with age-appropriate intestinal worming prevention treatment.
- Dogs to be checked weekly for evidence of external parasites by coat inspection and grooming.
- Veterinary advice to be sought in the event of external parasite identification.
- Fly control – fly bates to be used when seasonally appropriate. Faeces to be removed daily.
- In the event of rodent control problems or excessive fly contamination a licenced pest control operator with appropriate experience in animal safe products will be engaged.

Protocols for monitoring for stress and illness

- Dogs to be checked daily by an appropriately trained person for signs of ill health including but not limited to:
- excess lethargy, vomiting, diarrhoea, straining to defecate, inappetence, polyuria, polydipsia, ocular discharge, closed or red eyes, nasal discharge, coughing, increased respiratory effort, increased respiratory rate or panting, pruritis (itchy skin), skin redness, hair loss, lameness, difficulty rising, change in normal exercise tolerance, shivering, injuries and abnormal behaviour.
- Dogs showing signs of ill health should be isolated until veterinary advice and treatment can be provided.
- Dogs to be monitored during hot weather for signs of heat stress including: increased thirst, heavy panting,

weakness, drooling, vomiting, diarrhoea, muscle tremors and collapse.

- If heat stress is suspected then dogs should be wet down until veterinary advice can be sought.
- Veterinary advice including post mortem should be sought in the event of an unexpected death of a dog.

Protocols for care of sick or injured dogs.

- Dogs to be monitored daily by appropriately trained person for signs of sickness and injury.
- Veterinary advice and treatment to be sought immediately for any sick and injured dogs.
- Veterinary management plan to be followed for ongoing treatment of sick or injured dogs.
- Sick dogs to be kept separately to general dog population.
- Care of sick dogs to be undertaken in isolation area.
- Food, water bowls and bedding to be kept for the exclusive use of sick dogs and cleaned and disinfected between use.

Protocol for infectious disease outbreak and isolation facilities.

- Seek veterinary advice if infectious disease suspected or any clinical signs of infectious disease including – vomiting, diarrhoea, cough, lethargy, collapse, respiratory or ocular discharge.
- Veterinary advice to be followed in the event of an infectious disease outbreak.
- Isolation of affected dog/dogs in isolation area or at veterinary hospital.
- Food, water bowls and bedding to be kept for exclusive use in isolation area and cleaned and disinfected between use.
- PPE to be provided for staff in isolation area to be worn when treating or handling affected dogs.
- Isolation area to be cleaned and disinfected between use.

Protocol for euthanasia in emergency situations

- Dog/dogs deemed to be possibly requiring euthanasia are to be assessed by a veterinarian and if euthanasia is recommended then animal should be euthanised as

humanely as possible using intravenous injection of a euthanasia solution.

- Dog/dogs to be transported to the veterinarian or the veterinarian to visit depending on the situation and the ability to move the dog safely without undue pain and suffering to the animal or danger to people.
- If a veterinarian is not available to assess and euthanise the animal within a reasonable time frame then a person who is appropriately licenced and with appropriate competence in the humane destruction of animals will be engaged as an alternative euthanasia method.
- Animal must be assessed following euthanasia to ensure it is deceased.

Protocol for exercise, environmental enrichment and socialisation.

- Dogs to be exercised daily in an off lead 2-acre exercise area.
- Area is securely fenced to prevent escape.
- Exercise area to be maintained with natural sand and grass surface to prevent pad injury.
- Dogs allowed to socialise daily in exercise area under supervision.
- Socially incompatible dogs to be exercised at different times.
- Similarly sized dogs and known socially compatible dogs to be exercised at the same time.
- Dogs to be monitored during exercise times for signs of illness, lethargy, injuries and abnormalities of movement.
- Exercise area to be cleaned daily for faeces.
- Boundary fencing to be checked daily and initiate repair when needed to prevent escape or injury.
- Dogs to be given minimum of 1hr exercise per day depending on weather conditions.
- Exercise during hot weather to be done during the cool parts of the day (early morning and evening).
- Exercise area has an area where dogs can swim for exercise, enjoyment and environmental enrichment.
- Dogs to be housed in socially compatible groups of up to 3 dogs to allow for socialisation.

- Dog runs and dog exercise area to be natural sand surface to allow fulfillment of natural behaviours including digging and rolling.
- Dog runs and dog exercise area to have areas of shade and natural light.
- Appropriate chew toys and environmental enrichment toys to be provided in exercise area and dogs runs as recommended by experience dog trainers.

Protocol for dog behaviour and welfare assessment.

- Dogs that display excessive nervousness or aggression towards people or other dogs to be assessed by a trained animal behaviour expert/animal behaviourist.
- If following behavioural training and socialisation program as set out by animal behaviourist there is no improvement then the advice of a veterinarian will be sought.
- Dogs with excessive nervousness or aggression towards people or other dogs are not deemed suitable for the breeding program.
- Male and female dogs with unsuitable temperaments including nervousness or aggressive behaviour to be desexed.

Protocol for selection of breeding dogs

- Male dogs to be >12 months of age for breeding
- Male and female dogs to be of good body condition prior to breeding.
- Female dogs to be >12 months of age and have had at least one cycle before breeding.
- Female dogs to have no more than 2 litters per 18 months.
- Female dogs to have had no more than 5 litters.
- Female dogs to be less than 7 years old.
- All potential breeding dogs to be assessed by DNA profiling such as Orivet Full Breed profile to screen for genetic inherited diseases.
- Dogs determined via genetic testing to be at risk of passing on genetic diseases to offspring to be excluded from the breeding program.

- Dogs with phenotypic and potentially genetic undesirable characteristics including but not limited to puritis, obstructive airway disease, shortened limbs and valgus/varus limb deformity should be excluded from the breeding program.
- Breeding dogs to be assessed annually by a veterinarian to assess physical and behavioural suitability for breeding.
- Dogs to have passed behavioural assessment prior to breeding.
- Dogs to be physically mature at time of breeding.
- Dogs with any previous reproductive complications or if previously required a caesarean section to be assessed prior to breeding by a veterinarian to assess suitability for potential pregnancy.
- Potential breeding dogs to be of sound temperament and conformation.
- When selecting purebred dogs as potential breeding dogs they must be true to breed type (display characteristics of minimum breed standard).
- If the suitability of a dog in the breeding program cannot be clearly determined then the advice of a veterinarian or animal genetics expert to be sought.
- Genetically related male and female dogs not to be bred together.
- Female dogs to be up to date on vaccination and worming prior to breeding.

Protocol for care and management of pregnant bitches

- Daily gentle exercise to be offered.
- Additional attention from carer to be provided if female dog is isolated from other dogs.
- Pregnant female to be kept separately from other dogs from 7 days prior to pups being due to be born.
- Pregnant females to be checked 2 x daily to check for signs of illness or abnormal behaviour.
- Veterinary advice to be sought if any signs of illness, inappetence, distress or unexpected change in behaviour.
- Pregnant females to be housed separately to males and socially incompatible dogs.

- Pregnant females to be housed with similar sized and socially compatible females for companionship.
- Pregnant female to be fed a veterinary recommended high calorie diet appropriate for the physiological stage of pregnancy.
- Pregnant females to be fed twice daily.
- In the instance that a pregnant female needs to be kept separately from other dogs for welfare or management reasons then additional attention to be provided by carer.

Protocol for care and management of whelping females

- Carer in charge of overseeing the management of whelping females to be experienced and familiar with the normal whelping process.
- Pregnant female to be kept separately from other dogs during whelping.
- Pregnant female to be housed in whelping area from a week prior to when pups are due to be born.
- Whelping females to have access to whelping box and appropriate bedding.
- Whelping area to be warm and quiet.
- Whelping female to be monitored by carer 4 x daily in the week prior to whelping date and then hourly once signs of whelping are noticed.
- If signs of dystocia are observed advice from a veterinarian to be sought.
- If no puppies are produced within 2 hrs of active contractions, then advice from a veterinarian to be sought.
- Appropriate assistance to be provided by a suitably experienced carer in the event of whelping difficulties.
- Veterinary advice to be sought in the event of the female becoming lethargic, dystocia (puppy stuck in the birth canal), green discharge before a puppy has been delivered, more than 2 hrs has passed between the delivery of puppies and if a dead puppy is born.
- Bedding/blankets to be changed as needed during whelping and at the conclusion of whelping to ensure bedding is dry and clean.

Protocol for care and management of lactating dams

- Lactating females offered frequent opportunities to go outside for toileting, minimum of 6 x daily.
- Lactating females to be offered opportunity to exercise from 2 weeks post whelping.
- Exercise to be supervised to ensure female can return to her puppies as required.
- Lactating females to have a separate area away from other dogs.
- Housing area for lactating females to be warm and free of draughts.
- Lactating females to be checked 2 x daily for signs of illness and for evidence of adequate milk supply.
- Lactating females to be checked for abnormal vulval discharge, enlarged red or hot mammary glands, significant weight loss.
- Lactating females to be checked for signs of milk fever including excessive panting, muscle twitching, abnormal gait, abnormal muscle facial contractions and excess rubbing of the face.
- Veterinary advice to be sought in the event of a female with signs of illness, abnormal behaviour or inadequate milk supply.
- Lactating females to have ad lib access to high calorie veterinary recommended physiologically appropriate food.

Protocol for care, management, monitoring and assessment of puppies

- Puppies bedding to be changed daily and as needed to ensure bedding is clean and dry.
- Puppies to be checked following birth for physical deformities including cleft pallet and other birth defects, any puppies with birth defects to be checked by a veterinarian.
- Puppies to be checked following birth for ability to latch efficiently to ensure puppies receive adequate colostrum.
- Supplementary colostrum or specially formulated puppy milk supplied to puppies if required via a bottle and teat.

- New born puppies to be monitored 4 x daily and puppies >2 weeks to be checked 2 x daily for signs of illness, physical abnormality, small size, failure to grow, failure to thrive, failure to latch, failure to feed, injury and abnormal behaviour.
- Puppies with signs of any abnormal signs to be checked by a veterinarian.
- Puppies to be gently handled daily from 7 days of age.
- Puppies to be wormed at 2,4,6 and 8 weeks old with an age-appropriate deworming product as recommended by a veterinarian.
- Puppies' socialisation program to be started once puppies are 4 weeks old.
- Puppies to be assessed for friendly temperaments at 5,6,7 and 8 weeks of age.
- Remedial socialisation to be started for puppies assessed to have shy or nervous temperaments.
- Puppies to be offered to age-appropriate veterinary recommended softened solid food 3 x daily from 3 weeks of age. Feeding should be monitored.
- Puppies to be treated with an age-appropriate parasite prevention product at 7-8 weeks of age as recommended by a veterinarian.
- Puppies to be checked by a veterinarian at 6-8 weeks of for a health assessment and vaccination with C3 (core vaccination against distemper, hepatitis and parvovirus).
- Puppies to be fully weaned and fed solid puppy food by 7 and ½ weeks old.
- Puppies to be fully weaned for at least 4 days before going to new homes.
- Puppies destined for new homes to spend small amount of time away from dam and litter mates each day to prepare puppy for independence.
- Environmental enrichment toys to be provided while puppy is separated from dam and litter mates.
- Puppies to be socialised including introduce to new people, new environments, different noises and house hold appliances and objects in a safe environment from 4 weeks of age.

Protocol for assessment, care and management of breeding dogs at the end of breeding. (Retired breeding dogs and dogs not assessed as suitable for breeding)

- Female dogs to be sterilised at 7 years of age, after 5 litters or at the recommendation of a veterinarian.
- Dogs to be sterilised that display excessive aggression towards people or other dogs and is not responsive to behavioural intervention.
- Dogs to be sterilised that display excessive nervousness towards other dogs or people and is not responsive to behavioural intervention.
- Sterilised dogs at the end of their breeding to be assessed by a trained animal behavioural trainer/animal behaviourist for suitability for pet homes.
- All dogs to be sterilised and up to date with vaccinations before being rehomed to pet homes.
- All reasonable efforts to be made to rehome sterilised dogs at the end of their breeding.
- Euthanasia only to be considered in the event of ill health as deemed necessary by a veterinarian.
- Euthanasia only to be considered at the recommendation of a veterinarian for behaviour problems that are intractable to behavioural modification training.
- Record details of dog's new owner in the event of rehoming including name, address, phone number, email, copy of microchip transfer paperwork.
- Vaccination card/veterinary vaccination record to be transferred to new owners.

Grooming protocols

- Poodle type breeds with non-shedding coats to be clipped 2-4 times yearly or as needed.
- Grooming times to be appropriate with weather conditions.
- Dog's nails to be checked monthly and clipped as needed.
- All dogs to be checked weekly for matts and burs and groomed/clipped as needed.

Dogs Identification

Details to be recorded for each dog's identification.

- Dogs name
- Microchip number
- Date of birth
- Sex (male/female)
- Entire/desexed
- Breed
- Parents (if known)
- Breed registration number (if registered purebred)
- Coat colour/type
- Scars/identifying marks

Dogs Health Record

Details to be recorded on each dog's health Record.

- Dogs name
- Microchip number
- Date of birth
- Sex (male/female)
- Entire/desexed
- Breed
- Parents (if known)
- Breed registration number (if registered purebred)
- Coat colour/type
- Scars/identifying marks
- Vaccination date and type
- Intestinal worming treatment dates and type
- Heartworm prevention treatment dates and type
- External parasite treatment/prevention date and type
- Breeding history including, dates of mating, male dog mated to, AI/Natural mating.
- Date of whelping
- Number of live pups, number of dead pups, any pups born with abnormalities.
- Any assistance, complications or intervention required during whelping.
- Number of pups at 8 weeks of age
- Veterinary intervention during lactation
- Date of sterilisation

- Date of rehoming/details of rehoming.
- Date of death (in the event of death), reason and any post mortem finding.
- Date of euthanasia (in the event of euthanasia), location (veterinary clinic name), reason and method.

Supporting Statement for My Application For Kennel Licence

I am applying for a Kennel Licence to keep my dogs only.

I will not be running a Boarding Kennel therefore there is no requirement for car parking.

As these kennels and runs are to be the permanent homes for my dogs I intend to have a kennel in each run, and each run will be 13m long and 5m wide.

Each kennel will be 3m x 3m with overhang front and back for shade and protection from the weather. Kennels will be constructed using Cool Room Panels on floor, roof and sides. This provides insulation so the kennels will remain warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Kennels will be secured using shed anchors.

Being Cool Room panels they are smooth non slip surfaces that are easy to clean and maintain.

As these kennels will have a permanent opening, dogs will not be locked inside so they will be able to go outside to eat, drink and go to the toilet.

Dogs do not soil their bed area if they are able to go outside therefore there is no requirement for drains outside the kennel.

Kennels will be able to be washed with soap and water when required as they will have smooth, easy clean surfaces.

I will be using Environmentally Friendly ways to Manage Dog Urine and Dog Faeces.

Dilution is the Solution to Pollution.

Water where the dog urinates. This also has a second, very important feature.

It will keep the dust down as the yards will be covered in sand as sand is comfortable for the dogs to run on, play on, and lay on. It is also cool during summer and being watered regularly will also keep the dogs cool and they can enjoy a shower if so inclined.

Dog Poop. This is easily scooped up from sand using appropriate tools. The sand will then also be cleaned using water as above.

Sand is easily replaced as required as there is an abundance of sand on my property.

There is also an abundance of water.

Dogs drinking water comes from rain water tanks attached to existing shed.

Dog Poop can then be turned into Compost by adding sawdust or woodchips to the composter.

I have spoken to a lady near Bridgetown who operates a Boarding Kennel for 75 dogs. She has operated these kennels for nearly 40 years and recommends the above solutions for dog waste as these are the most effective for keeping down the smell. She says Sand beats any other medium for keeping urine odour at bay, and she has many years of experience.

Dog Yards.

My dog yards will all have wire mesh on the ground under the sand to prevent the dogs from digging out.

Yards will have wire mesh fencing 1.8 metres high, with a wire mesh gate 1.8 metres high. They will be 5 metres wide and 13 Metres long.

Yards will have shade cloth over the top to give protection from the sun over the kennel end. This will also keep the kennels cooler.

Each yard will have a large water trough that holds over 100 litres of water so that dogs can drink and swim. Being able to lay in water or swim is very important if weather is very hot. And some dogs love being in water whatever the weather and they need to be happy.

All dog yards will be surrounded by a perimeter fence so that dogs can be let out daily for exercise. This exercise yard is about 2 acres and has a large waterhole for swimming. This exercise yard is securely fenced with link chain and is 1.8 meters high with gates to match.

Dogs will be well fed using premium food.

Dogs are in excellent health and are fully vaccinated.

Parasites are kept at bay using the new and very effective measures now available. I haven't had a flea on any of my dogs for years now but still maintain a regular program for fleas and worms.

Rodents will be kept at bay by using baits. Currently using Tomcat wax baits but also use poisoned wheat. All baits are kept safely away from the dogs.

Dog food is kept in rodent proof containers.

Neighbours.

My dog kennels will be at least 350 metres from the nearest boundary fence.

The nearest neighbours house is 2km away.

Therefore there will be little to no impact on my neighbours.

If dogs bark too much, they will have anti barking collars fitted.

Accommodation

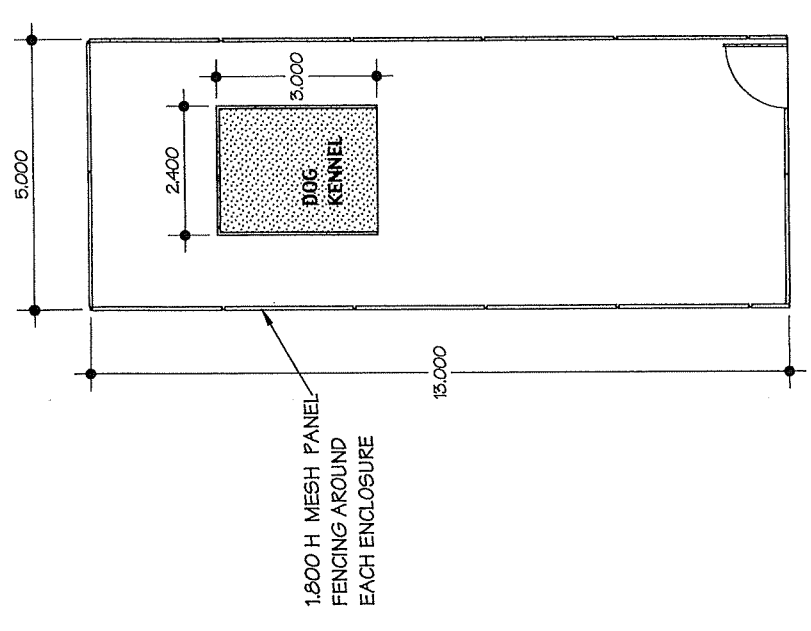
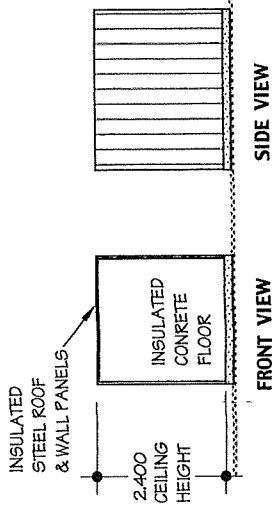
I currently stay part time at Beaufort River Roadhouse and part time in self contained caravan on my 500 acre property.

The Roadhouse is only 2km from my property therefore it is easy for me to look after my dogs each day. My dogs are very well cared for and very much loved. They are my family.

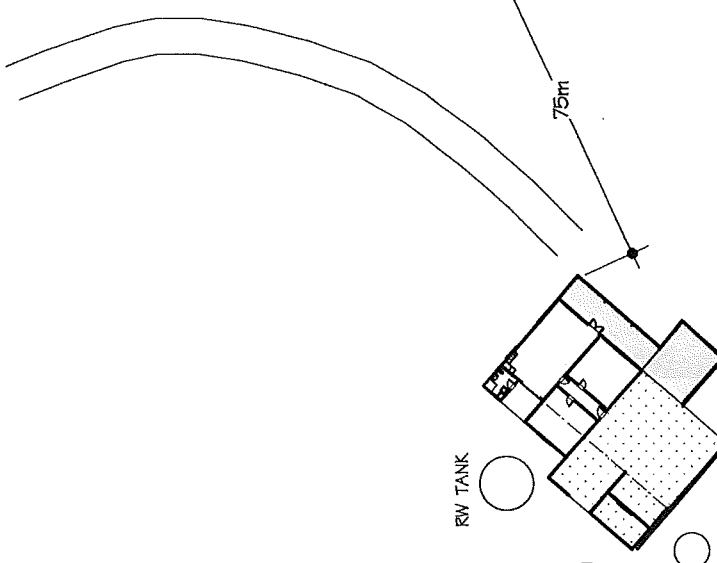
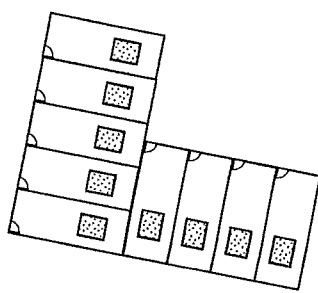
I am also applying to put a small transportable house on my property.

Hoping you will consider my application favourably.

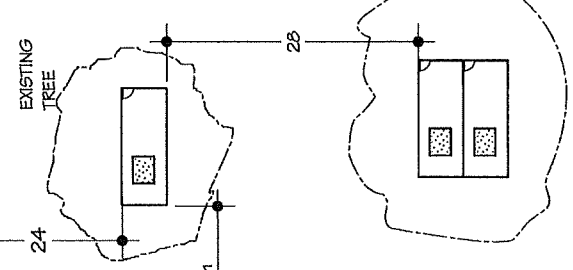
Thanking you in anticipation.



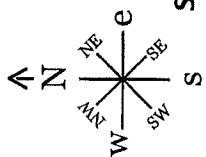
TYPICAL DOG COMPOUND
scale 1 : 100



ENLARGED SITE PLAN
SCALE 1 : 600



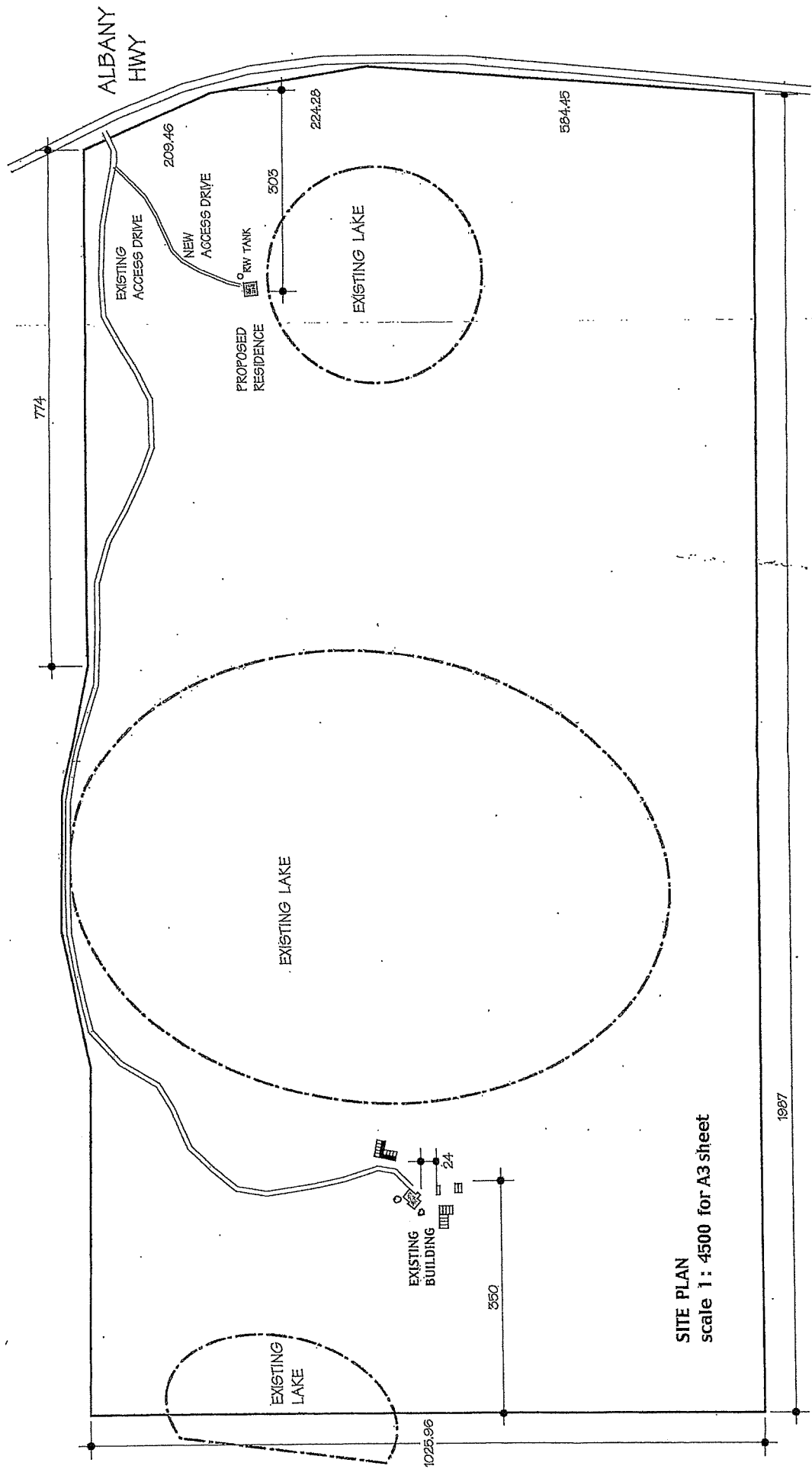
350 TO WESTERN BOUNDARY



SITE PLAN
scale 1 : 4500 for A3 sheet

1.800 H MESH PANEL FENCING AROUND EACH ENCLOSURE

EXISTING BUILDING



SITE PLAN
scale 1 : 4500 for A3 sheet