









The licence holder must register with a veterinarian with an appropriate level of experience in the health and welfare requirements of any animals specified in the licence and the contact details of that veterinarian must be readily available to all staff on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

Private veterinary surgeons who are not veterinary inspectors may also be asked to:

- Agree a preventative healthcare plan (PHP) with a licence holder who is registered to their practice for the animals in the licence holder's care. Read the [BVA, BSAVA, BVZS, CASC and CFSG preventative healthcare plan \(PHP\) guidance notes for private veterinary surgeons](#) and [download our template preventative health care plan](#).
- Conduct a puppy veterinary health check before the sale of a puppy to a new owner;
- Signpost and help the licence holder or prospective buyer to complete a puppy contract, such as [The Puppy Contract](#); or
- Provide appropriate isolation facilities to a licence holder for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals in the event that they are not able to provide separate, self-contained facilities at the licensed establishment. In this scenario, local authority inspectors would require from the licence holder a letter from the practice confirming that they would accept an animal with signs or suspicions of infectious disease into their isolation facility. Download [the BVA, BSAVA, BVZS, CASC and CFSG template letter to confirm the provision of isolation facilities in accordance the Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(England\) regulations](#).

We would also encourage veterinary surgeons to make breeders aware of current animal welfare legislation when undertaking breeding decisions ^{1, 2, 3} and the responsibility of breeders under [The Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(England\) Regulations 2018](#)⁴ not to breed from any dog if it can be reasonably expected on the basis of its genotype, phenotype or state of health that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on its health or welfare or the health and welfare of its offspring. Read the [BVA, BSAVA, CASC and CFSG guidance on complying with this requirement and the role of private veterinary surgeon in providing 'fit to breed' assessments](#).

[RCVS guidance on reporting suspected breaches of the Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(England\) Regulations 2018](#)

Veterinary professionals may become aware a client is working in a licensable activity without a licence, or breaching the terms of their licence. In such circumstances the veterinary professional may consider reporting the client to the relevant authorities (usually the Local Authority) if they consider it is in the public interest, or to protect animal welfare. In Chapter 14 of the supporting guidance to the RCVS Code of Professional Conduct for Veterinary Surgeons, [the RCVS provide supporting guidance regarding breaching client confidentiality/reporting clients](#).

In the guidance, the RCVS sets out circumstances where