

Standard	Species	Standard	Guidance
1	Cat / Dog	When animals are received, they shall be thoroughly scanned for a microchip using an ISO-compliant scanner or if the animal has other ID suitable checks shall be carried out. When a microchip, tag or tattoo is found then reasonable attempts shall be made to trace the registered owner or keeper of any lost animal.	This can be done with the rescue's own microchip reader if owned, or by a vet. Microchip readers should be regularly checked to ensure they are functioning correctly. Previous owner information is not a suitable alternative to scanning.
2	Cat / Dog	Where no microchip is found, unless against veterinary advice, all animals shall be microchipped and registered with an appropriate database.	Rescues using foster homes should microchip as soon as possible, rather than just prior to rehoming. For foster carers, the key point for microchip registration is to be able to establish keepership. Best practice may vary between cats and dogs and the rescue's setup (e.g. whether the rescue has a centre address or not). For dogs it may be best practice to put the microchip in the foster carer's name, and the rescue as the second name. This will ensure prompter reunification if required, as dogs are going to be out in the community for exercise as part of their foster placement. For cats you could also consider placing the chip in the rescue's name as they should not be leaving the foster premises, in order to establish keepership whilst the cat is under the care of the rescue.
3	Cat / Dog	The health and welfare of all animals shall be assessed and monitored. Animals shall be examined by a veterinary professional or a suitably competent lay person as soon as possible. Animals with perceived health problems shall be seen by a veterinary surgeon as soon as possible.	This should be the rescue's own nominated vet, or in the case of wider geographical spread in a foster network, the arrangement made for individual fosterers and their local availability.
4	Cat / Dog	Animals shall be vaccinated on or shortly after arrival into the centre under the direction of the veterinary surgeon	For 'centre', read admittance to the rescue
5	Cat / Dog	All animals shall be supplied with an adequate and balanced diet. Clean, potable (fit for human consumption) water shall be available for both cats and dogs at all times and changed daily	Fosterers should be made aware of the dietary needs of the animal they are taking in. The rescue must ensure that the fosterer has access to the correct type of food, by whatever arrangement the rescue has. Any changes in food should be made gradually, and the new food type a suitable replacement for the animal
6	Cat	Cats shall be offered at least two separate meals a day approximately 8 hours apart during the daytime	

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7	Cat / Dog	Where animals are being fed together, care shall be taken to ensure that all animals are receiving sufficient food and that no animal is receiving more food than it requires. In communal animal areas, there shall be at least one feeding and water bowl for each animal	Cats should only be fed in proximity of each other if they are being fostered together, as a bonded pair, from the same household, and supervised throughout. They should not be fed with any resident pets. Dogs should only be fed in the vicinity of resident dogs where this is deemed positive for their wellbeing and supervised throughout (e.g. a dog who has come into rescue solo, but requires the company of another dog).
8	Cat / Dog	Eating vessels, which shall be capable of being easily cleansed and disinfected, shall be cleansed or disposed of after each meal and drinking vessels shall be cleaned at least once a day. Disposable eating dishes may be used.	
9	Cat / Dog	The food preparation area shall be kept clean and vermin free at all times. Suitable precautions shall be taken to minimise risk of contamination by vermin.	Consider where, in the domestic property, food preparation and storage is to take place. Actively look at the area.
11	Cat / Dog	Where any animal shows any sign of disease, injury or illness it shall be kept separate from the other animals and advice shall be sought from a veterinary surgeon. Any instructions for its treatment, which have been given by the veterinary surgeon, shall be strictly followed	<p>This should be the rescue's own nominated vet, or in the case of wider geographical spread in a foster network, the arrangement made for individual fosterers and their local availability.</p> <p>The foster carer should have basic pet care knowledge as to when to seek medical advice, including training on signs of illness</p> <p>Access to appropriate PPE should be made available where needed.</p> <p>In the event of injury and non-infectious illness, this can be easier in a foster environment than centre environment, and the animal to human ratio is at an advantage.</p> <p>In the event of infectious illness that may contaminate the environment, the foster carer ought to have a procedure, drawn up with the rescue, to put in place to allow suitable barrier nursing. If appropriate, isolation facilities at the veterinary practice could be used. Resident animals [if any] should not be put at risk of cross contamination.</p>

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13	Dog	A first aid kit shall be assembled for use of dogs that is specific to the requirements of the centre	This revised standards clarify that this is only for sites with 5 or more animals. It should not apply for the indoor foster environment. Foster carers should be prepared to deal with an emergency with their foster animal, like any pet owner – but should not provide any medical care they are not competent in carrying out.
21	Cat	In cat units, suitably sited and sized litter trays, which are easy to clean and impermeable, shall be provided at all times. They shall be placed as far away as possible from the resting and feeding areas	For 'cat units', this applies to whatever environment the cat is staying in. Other principles around size and placement remain.
22	Cat	Litter trays shall be large enough to allow the cat to move around, dig and cover faeces and urine without feeling restricted. A suitable absorbent material for litter shall be provided and shall be deep enough to absorb the urine and allow the cat to dig and cover	
23	Cat	Litter trays shall be scooped at least once a day and at any time during the day if found to be unduly soiled. Cleaning shall take place away from food preparation areas or at least at separate times. In multiple cat units one litter tray shall be provided for each cat	For 'units' read – any environment that the foster cat is staying in
24	Cat / Dog	All animals shall have the opportunity to exercise daily	Fosterers should be encouraged to play and interact with the dogs and cats, taking care to ensure that this contact does not cause the animals, particularly cats, undue stress, and is appropriate for each individual animal. Enriching the living environment where cats and dogs are housed is very important to ensure that their mental and behavioural needs are met. This is particularly important where the animals are likely to spend lengthy periods in the fostering environment.
25	Cat / Dog	All cats and dogs shall have toys and/or feeding enrichment to provide opportunities to perform natural behaviour such as hunting or play	Individually housed dogs should be given something to chew unless contrary veterinary advice is given. Where a resident dog is considered beneficial, and lives in the foster home, care should be taken around the sharing of toys. Feeding enrichment can be provided by scatter feeding of dried food or biscuits or food filled play balls or other items can be provided to supplement the normal feeding regime.

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26	Cat / Dog	The items provided shall be the correct size and type for the individual animal and its behaviour	The animal should be monitored closely when the object is first introduced. Changing the toys or feeding devices on a regular basis will introduce novelty and maintain interest. When adding new enrichment devices, fosterers should ensure that they do not cause stress to the animal or any resident animals. The items should be durable, clean and safe and capable of being easily cleaned and disinfected, or disposable. They should be cleaned and dried regularly and disinfected before being given to later foster animals. They should be checked daily to ensure they are safe and replaced when necessary.
27	Cat / Dog	Both cats and dogs shall have human contact and interaction on a daily basis	For dogs and cats which are not fearful, beneficial and positive contact can include grooming, exercise, playing, petting and training as appropriate for the individual animal. Dogs and cats which appear fearful of people should be introduced to handling gradually and in a positive manner to habituate them to human contact as appropriate for the individual animal. Appropriate placement of animals into foster care is essential (taking into consideration other residents in the home, and location of the house)
28	Cat / Dog	All puppies and kittens shall be adequately and appropriately socialised and habituated to prevent fear behaviour towards animals, situations, environments and people. A daily socialisation programme ensuring this shall be followed	Kittens and puppies should have positive interactions with a range of people. They should be gently introduced to handling, grooming, being lifted and touched all over. Kittens and puppies should be positively exposed to as many sights, sounds, tastes, textures and smells as possible in their time in foster, to help familiarise them to their future domestic homes
29	Cat / Dog	Animals shall never be forced to interact with people, and shall have the facility to avoid people should they wish, i.e. a hiding place or a high vertical resting place	This is particularly important for cats, whose foster environments may consist of a single room. Ensure that a hiding space is provided, preferably a high resting place such as a shelf.
30	Dog	Dogs shall be protected from animal company which causes them fear, frustration or distress, but provided with enjoyable animal company where possible	Amicable pairs of dogs are likely to engage in behaviours which they find fulfilling and enjoyable such as play and this can be achieved through pair or group exercise.

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32	Dog	Dogs shall be introduced to one another slowly and in a positive way	Giving due consideration to human safety and animal welfare implications. In the foster-based rescue, fosterers should be supported in introducing any resident dogs to foster dogs by a competent person to reduce risks to the dogs and people.
33	Dog	Decisions to pair dogs shall be made by competent persons. They shall not be housed with each other if either tries to avoid the other or appears fearful of them	Pair-housed dogs should have sufficient space and adequate resources to minimise anxiety/stress and to be able to move away from one another if they choose.
34	Dog	Pregnant, whelping, nursing bitches and puppies under seven weeks of age shall be accommodated somewhere safe and quiet	Bitches with puppies should be placed in a quiet foster home with experience of bitches and puppies, or under supervision from another experienced volunteer or staff member. Where the rescue has a policy of not taking in pregnant bitches/bitches with puppies, this is scored as compliant, as it ensures that they are not cared for if suitable facilities are not available within the rescue.
35	Dog	Puppies shall not be housed away from the bitch or rehomed until they are at least eight weeks of age, unless this is under veterinary guidance. Bitches need to be able to spend time away from the puppies as they wean	A bench or sanctuary table that she can jump on would be ideal. Weaned puppies should be housed with littermates or with other puppies of a similar age and size. Whilst pups should not be kept as singletons, mixing should be done under veterinary and/or behaviour expert supervision, taking into account the disease status and/or behaviour of the individuals. Puppies should remain as a group until their behaviour dictates otherwise and if their needs can be met, e.g. housing of a suitable size for all dogs can be provided.
36	Cat	In addition to toys and feeding enrichment, cats shall be given facilities for scratching	Cats prefer vertical surfaces with vertical grain for scratching and suitable materials include corrugated cardboard, bark, hessian-backed carpet or scratching posts. Scratching posts which are provided should be tall enough for the cat to use fully stretched. Scratching posts should be disposable or capable of being disinfected. Soothing background music can be beneficial and may be provided but loud music may be stressful and should be avoided. Odours can be used to increase and encourage natural behaviour. For example, scent trails can be laid around exercise areas and treats can be hidden

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37	Cat	If an adult cat is feral, no attempt shall be made to habituate or tame it – it shall be neutered quickly and rehomed to a suitable environment, i.e. one where it can live outside and is not confined	This involves either returning it to where it came from (if appropriate) or placing it in a suitable other environment where it can live outside and is not confined. Feral cats should not be confined to pens but if there is no alternative, it is better to keep feral cats in a large enclosure, e.g. 80 sq m per cat for a short period of time, while suitable accommodation is found rather than confining in a traditional pen. They should not be kept permanently in this type of accommodation. A feral cat is a wild cat, poorly socialised
38	Cat	Only compatible cats shall be housed together. Decisions to home cats together shall be made by a competent person	Cats from the same household may be compatible and may benefit from each other's company. However, even cats from the same household may be incompatible and should be monitored for signs of fear, stress or persistent aggression. In these instances the cats should be separated either into individual housing, or into amicable groups, dependent on the individual case. Groups of feral cats may come together naturally and by choice around a source of food. This is different to the way we make cats live together in our homes. Putting together unrelated or incompatible cats can put pet cats under pressure and cause stress. Single housing is the best choice for cats unless they have been living together harmoniously in a home previously.
39	Cat	Pair housed or group-housed cats shall have sufficient space and adequate resources to minimise competition and to be able to avoid each other and hide away separately from one another if they choose. This includes provision of a separate bed and hiding place for each cat	
40	Cat	Cats shall not be housed in the same enclosure as other species even if they have come from the same household	
41	Cat	Where cats are housed in the vicinity of other cats, each cat shall be able to hide from every other cat	Cats in the foster environment should not be in the view of other cats, unless they are being fostered as a bonded pair, as this is likely to cause stress to cats. Stress will lower the cat's immune response and make illness more likely. The possibility for disease transfer can be higher in a foster home due to the nature of the environment.

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42	Cat	Kittens shall not be housed away from the queen or rehomed until they are at least eight weeks of age, unless this is under veterinary guidance. Queens need to be able to spend time away from kittens as they wean	A high platform for her to jump on to would be ideal
43	Cat	Pregnant, queening or nursing queens and suckling kittens shall be accommodated away from the main cattery units and instead somewhere safe and quiet, ideally in a foster home or a separate maternity unit	A quiet foster home with experience of queens and kittens, or under supervision from another experienced volunteer or staff member, is ideal. The foster home should be capable of thorough cleaning, as these cats will be vulnerable to infection. Where the rescue has a policy of not taking in pregnant queens/queens with kittens, this is scored as compliant, as it ensures that they are not cared for if suitable facilities are not available within the rescue.
44	Cat	Weaned kittens shall be housed with their littermates	
45	Cat / Dog	All animals shall be groomed when necessary and steps taken to ensure dogs and cats coats are free of mats	Regular grooming, if introduced gradually and in a positive way, will also allow the animals to get used to human handling.
48	Cat	Feral cats are wild animals and therefore there shall be no attempt to socialise or tame them	Some organisations will accept feral cats but neither re-homing nor long term care is appropriate for these cats
49	Cat	Adult feral cats shall not be kept in confinement any longer than necessary. They shall be provided with immediate care for the animal, where necessary, neuter and ear tip the animal, and then released into a suitable environment as soon as possible (ideally back to where it was caught if appropriate)	Ear tipping is required so that if the cat is recaptured or presented to the rescue it can be easily identified that it has already been neutered. True feral cats (as opposed to strays) are highly unlikely to ever become socialised to humans and being kept in an enclosed shelter environment is likely to cause significant distress and it will be difficult or impossible to meet the animals' welfare needs. Feral cats should not be kept captive except for veterinary treatment. Only one-off treatments are appropriate and long-term treatment and confinement are not. For chronic conditions, euthanasia should be considered. It is possible for a colony of feral or semi-feral cats to live quite successfully in an animal shelter but it is essential that they have free access to the outside and thus can choose to leave the sanctuary should they wish to do so. Confined 'feral gardens' are not appropriate except on a very short term basis while finding a suitable place for permanent relocation. For chronic conditions, euthanasia should be considered

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50	Cat / Dog	Each member organisation shall nominate one or more veterinary practices or veterinary surgeons who can advise on the health of animals entering and resident within the organisation	For foster networks spanning a wider area, veterinary practices local to the individuals in the foster network will need to be appointed.
51	Cat / Dog	All veterinary products shall be stored, used and disposed of as required by the product datasheet and Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) legislation, or relevant local legislation	Fosterers should ensure that they follow all safety guidelines with regards to storage and disposal of any veterinary products in their home environments – particularly where there are vulnerable members of the household. They should have COSHH data sheet for any medication they have in the home
52	Dog	<p>Steps shall be taken to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs are suitably restrained (using a seat belt harness, dog cage or dog guard) • Cages are of adequate size, designed to provide good ventilation and firmly secured, out of direct sunlight and away from heating vents • Not transported when the temperature poses risk to the animal • On long journeys dogs shall be - offered food at regular intervals of not more than 8 hours and given water at intervals of not more than 4 hours or as frequently as individual needs require - given the opportunity to relieve themselves • Not left unattended in vehicles for unreasonable periods • Not left in a vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk 	<p>The use of a dog cage is recommended and care taken to avoid escape.</p> <p>The EU Regulation on welfare of animals during transport applies to the transport of all live vertebrate animals for the purposes of economic activity (i.e. a business or trade) and is implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and by parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland transporters must comply with the Guidelines on animal welfare (non-farming) during transport. Some organisations may be required to obtain vehicle authorisation or training and certificates of competence under the relevant Orders but others may not – local enquiries should therefore be made. All dogs and cats transported from the Republic of Ireland to the UK, including those transiting Northern Ireland, are regarded as a “commercial movement” and must comply with the requirements of Balai Directive (92/65/EEC).</p>

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53	Cat	<p>Steps shall be taken to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carriers are of adequate size, designed to provide good ventilation and firmly secured, out of direct sunlight and away from heating vents. • Not transported when the temperature poses risk to the animal. • On long journeys cats shall be offered food at regular intervals of not more than 8 hours and given water at intervals of not more than 4 hours or as frequently as individual needs require • offered a litter tray. • Not left unattended in vehicles for unreasonable periods • Not left in a vehicle where the temperature may pose a risk 	<p>Generally there should be one cat per carrier except for a litter of kittens. Ideally a queen and her kittens less than 8 weeks of age should be transported carefully together.</p> <p>The EU Regulation on welfare of animals during transport applies to the transport of all live vertebrate animals for the purposes of economic activity (i.e. a business or trade) and is implemented in England by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and by parallel legislation in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland transporters must comply with the Guidelines on animal welfare (non-farming) during transport. Some organisations may be required to obtain vehicle authorisation or training and certificates of competence under the relevant Orders but others may not – local enquiries should therefore be made. All dogs and cats transported from the Republic of Ireland to the UK, including those transiting Northern Ireland, are regarded as a “commercial movement” and must comply with the requirements of Balai Directive (92/65/EEC).</p>
54	Cat / Dog	<p>Each member organisation shall be able to seek the assistance of a suitably trained and experienced individual (internally or externally) who can evaluate and recommend appropriate positive behavioural modification programmes for dogs and cats that exhibit unwanted behaviour or rehabilitation requirements</p>	<p>The individual can be an employee, a volunteer or an external consultant. They should either hold a recognised qualification in training and behaviour, or be able to demonstrate through recommendation that they have sufficient experience and knowledge to provide advice. All behaviour modification programmes should be based on positive reinforcement and tailored to the individual requirements of the animal.</p>
55	Cat / Dog	<p>All training and behaviour modification shall be done through positive reinforcement methods without the use of coercive or punitive techniques and/or equipment</p>	<p>This precludes the use of intimidation, physical punishment and fear as well as the use of any equipment that may cause pain and fear which will compromise the welfare of the animal.</p>
56	Cat / Dog	<p>The characteristics of each particular animal shall be assessed in order to identify the most suitable type of home. When matching an animal to an adopter, consideration shall be given the animal’s health and meeting its welfare and behavioural needs</p>	<p>A number of factors should be considered including: the temperament of the animal; its age; how it reacts with people and other animals; how it reacts to physical contact and grooming; the location of the home available; exercise opportunities and the experience of the potential adopter</p>

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57	Dog	Particular care shall be taken when considering rehoming a dog in a new home with young children	Before such an arrangement is agreed the rehoming organisation should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog has the temperament required to live safely with young children and that members of the family understand how to interact safely with the dog. However, members are encouraged to consider rehoming suitable pets with families where possible
59	Cat / Dog	Each home which is used to provide foster care shall be visited, assessed and approved by a suitably knowledgeable member of the organisation's staff or volunteers before it is used for fostering animals to ensure home environment is suitable and foster carer competent	
60	Cat / Dog	An assessment shall be made, steps in place to avoid the risk of overcrowding and hoarding and agreement reached with the foster carer	
61	Cat	Extreme care shall be taken when fostering cats together from the same household, as close confinement with each other may be stressful. Cats from different sources shall not be mixed. Cats shall also not be mixed with resident cats	If indoors, there should be a room to which the cat is confined, which should be easily cleanable, e.g. if the cat had ringworm and had free access to a whole house with soft furnishings, this could be quite problematic.
62	Dog	Dogs shall not be fostered in homes where they are likely to be left on their own long enough for them to become distressed	The time any dog can be left shall be appropriate for the age and breed of dog, and appropriate for the individual dog's welfare needs. An initial assessment of their suitability to be left for certain periods (this can be from their history in previous home) should be done before placing in a foster home where pets will be left for certain periods.
63	Dog	Assurances shall be given that the foster homes will make arrangements for dogs to be given exercise sufficient for the size and breed of the dog and to meet its welfare needs	

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64	Cat	The organisation shall have all cats neutered, unless this is against veterinary advice. Where deemed appropriate but it has not been possible to neuter before it has been rehomed, a system for ensuring the animal is neutered shall be put in place. For dogs routine neutering should be assessed on a case by case basis which includes physical factors such as breed, size and age, along with behavioural health of the dog. Where it has not been possible to neuter before rehoming, or it is recommended to delay neutering, a system for ensuring the animal is neutered at a later date shall be put in place, unless this is against a veterinary or competent Behaviourist's advice	This could be an arrangement for the animal to be returned to the organisation for the procedure to be undertaken or for an arrangement made with a veterinary surgeon. If a voucher is issued for the procedure to be undertaken by a local veterinary surgeon, it is important that a robust follow-up system is in place.
65	Cat	Healthy kittens shall be neutered before they become sexually mature (by 4 months) and shall be neutered before they are rehomed wherever possible	Neutering kittens a few days after their first vaccination is ideal and there is a great deal of scientific evidence to demonstrate that this is safe and does not adversely affect their development.
66	Cat / Dog	Any decision to euthanise an animal shall be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the individual animal. In most cases, except for feral cats, this decision shall only be made after rehabilitation has been explored and a full and thorough examination carried out to determine the facts surrounding each individual case	However, no decision to euthanise an animal should be taken without serious consideration and only if it is judged to be absolutely necessary. Before a decision is made to euthanise an animal a consultation should take place with the individual or individuals who have full knowledge of the animal concerned. This will include the fosterer who has been caring for them, and the vet that has been caring for the animal. A fosterer cannot make this decision independently as ultimately it must be the decision of the charity not the fosterer. If a Charity deems the animal in need of euthanise on quality of life grounds the fosterer should not be able to "adopt" it to save its life.
67	Cat / Dog	The key factors in deciding whether euthanasia shall be considered are as follows: (a) To prevent pain or suffering (including mental and emotional). (b) If an animal poses an unacceptable risk to people or to other animals. (c) If quality of life for the animal is compromised to an unacceptable degree, with no realistic prospect of improvement. (d) Any other good reason under organisation's operational procedures (e.g. space and resources) and/or its euthanasia policy	

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68	Cat / Dog	Euthanasia shall only be carried out by or under the direction of a veterinary surgeon using an approved humane method and, where appropriate, using pre-euthanasia sedation	Intravenous injection is the recommended method.
69	Cat / Dog	Each member organisation shall have a written policy on euthanasia	
70	Cat / Dog	Information about the prospective new owner/keeper and their family shall be obtained to ensure their circumstances and facilities fit the requirements of the particular animal they wish to rehome. Proof of address shall always be obtained	It is good practice to interview the prospective new keeper and complete a rehoming application form which should request information about previous experience of animal ownership, the lifestyle of the family and the facilities which would be on offer at the new home.
71	Cat / Dog	Prospective adopters and any dogs they have shall meet the dog they are considering adopting. Cats shall also meet their prospective adopters	<p>This meeting should be under supervision of the organisation's staff or volunteers. The prospective new owners should be offered the opportunity to interact with the animal. This could include taking the dog for a short walk.</p> <p>Visits to the prospective new home are not always necessary but they may be required if the animal has specific needs or at the rescue's discretion.</p> <p>Animals should not normally be given to a new owner or keeper without that new owner or keeper making a financial contribution to the organisation. The size of the financial contribution should be sufficient to deter the "impulse buyer". Caring for a dog or a cat is a long-term financial commitment and the organisation would be correct to have concern where a prospective new owner states that they are unable to make a financial contribution.</p> <p>The health certificate, if given, is complementary rather than an alternative, to the veterinary examination</p>
72	Cat / Dog	The prospective new owner shall be given specific advice and relevant details about their particular new pet and its future care, both behavioural and veterinary. Any previous or ongoing health issues shall always be disclosed to the prospective owner	

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73	Cat / Dog	The new pet shall be vaccinated and treated for parasites (see disease control and vaccination above) Where necessary, dogs shall be bathed in warm water and groomed. All animals shall be fully examined before departure, if not by a veterinary surgeon then by a suitably skilled and competent person. A vaccination record shall be given to the new owner	
74	Cat / Dog	It shall be made clear to the new owner that they are welcome to contact the organisation if they wish advice or information on any issue with their new pet	
75	Cat / Dog	The organisation shall keep records of all animals for which it is responsible, including a description of all animals received into the establishment, noting date of arrival and departure, vet history, behavioural assessments, the name and address of the new owner/keeper and a record of what details the organisation passed onto the new owner. The organisation shall ensure new keepers' details are recorded on the microchip database. It is acceptable for details of the rescue centre to be recorded as well	For 'centre' read 'rescue organisation'
A15	Dog	Where raised beds are provided, they shall be appropriate to the age of the dog regards size and height, and materials used shall not be toxic to dogs	
A16	Dog	The type of bedding used shall be safe, soft and easily cleaned or disposed of after use	
A17	Dog	Crating shall not be used to house dogs permanently and shall not be used as a long-term alternative to providing suitable kennel accommodation	Crating can be useful to aid recovery following an injury or operation, during transportation or for habituating puppies at an appropriate stage of growth and development to be left alone.
A18	Dog	Crates shall be large enough to allow the dog to stand, turn around normally while standing up, sit erect and lie down in a natural position. The dog shall have regular opportunities to toilet and shall not be left inside so long that he or she becomes distressed, or generally for more than four hours at a time	
B9	Cat	Cats need separate sleeping accommodation which provide somewhere for the cats to hide. All cats shall be provided with a bedding area or bench, large and suitable enough to allow the animal to lie comfortably	The foster environment should be no smaller than a cat pen (e.g. 2.5 m ² for single cats; 3.3 m ² for two cats and 4.5 m ² for up to 4 cats) and have a sleeping area included within this.

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B10	Cat	Shelves or raised areas shall be provided to allow cats to rest high up	The height of cat sleeping areas should be between 75cm and 1.5m. The raised areas should be easily accessible and ramps or steps may need to be used for elderly, ill, very young or disabled cats.
B15	Cat	Suitable bedding shall be provided which allows the animal to be comfortable and which is capable of being easily and adequately cleaned and disinfected. Bedding shall be sited out of draughts and shall be checked daily and maintained in a clean, parasite free and dry condition	
B16	Cat	A cat shall have space for safe play and exercise	The foster environment should be no smaller than a cat pen (e.g. 2.5 m ² for single cats; 3.3 m ² for two cats and 4.5 m ² for up to 4 cats). This should include a place to sleep, and shelves or raised areas should be provided and steps or a ramp should be provided to allow easy and safe access for elderly, ill, very young or disabled cats.
B17	Cat	Cats shall be provided with a place to hide which shall be large enough to provide concealment	Suitable structures include cardboard boxes or igloo type beds. Even a curtain, blanket or towel can be used if it can be used to shield the cat. In foster environments where multiple, bonded cats from the same household are present, there should be a separate hiding place for each cat