



Policy Name	Pet Policy		
Policy Ref			
Review Date	September 2024		
Purpose	REVIEW & APPROVE		
Next Review Date	August 2028		
Committee	Service Delivery Policy		
Author	Linlay Anderson		
Internal Policy		To be published	

Charter Outcomes	Number(s)
The Customer/landlord relationship	1. Equalities 2. Communication 3. Participation
Charity Number	SC020981

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Department	Housing Management

Approval Date by Committee	August 2024*
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Notes

Policy drawn up with reference to:

Housing (Scotland) Act 2001
The Disability Discrimination Act 2005
The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
Scottish Government XL Bully Dog Guidance June 2024

First Produced: October 2009
Reviewed: August 2012
Reviewed: August 2017
Reviewed: August 2022
Reviewed: July 2023
Reviewed: July 2024

Angus Housing Association Limited

Pets Policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Under the terms of their tenancy agreement with Angus Housing Association, tenants have a right to enjoy their home.
- 1.2 The Association accepts that for some tenants, this may include keeping a pet, and acknowledges that many studies have shown that keeping pets can offer significant health and social benefits to their owners.
- 1.3 However, it is also acknowledged that irresponsible pet ownership can cause nuisance to other tenants and suffering for the animal(s). Therefore, it is essential to have a policy in place which outlines the rules and conditions for keeping pets in Association properties.

2. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The main objective of the Pets Policy is to ensure that controls and procedures are in place that allows tenants to keep pets, whilst ensuring that other people are not adversely affected by this. The Association aims to encourage responsible pet ownership and ensure that issues of pet nuisance, cruelty or neglect are dealt with appropriately and effectively.
- 2.2 The policy will specify the following:
 - Conditions under which tenants will be allowed to keep pets.
 - Instances where tenants will not be allowed to keep pets.
 - Action that will be taken where there are complaints about pet ownership.
- 2.3 The Association will act against tenants where they do not follow the Associations Guidance on Pet Ownership (Appendix 1), there is a breach of the policy and in cases where tenants allow animals to cause

nuisance. This includes causing injury to others through biting, noise nuisance, smell, or pets damaging property.

3. Legislative Framework

3.1 There are several pieces of legislation which inform the Association's Pets Policy. The main legislation is listed below.

- **The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001** – specifies a tenant's right to be informed about the terms of their tenancy. There is nothing specific in the statute regarding the keeping of pets, however the Association will ensure it complies with a tenant's right to information by including a contractual term in the Tenancy Agreement clarifying its position on this matter. The 2001 Act also specifies a tenant's right to consultation; the Association's Pet's Policy has been developed after full consultation with tenant groups.
- **The Disability Discrimination Act 2005** – it is a legal requirement of this act that the Association cannot discriminate against a disabled person, and this includes discrimination against a person with an 'assistance dog'. Examples of assistance dogs may be guide dogs for the blind; hearing dogs for deaf people; dogs for the disabled; or support dogs, and they must be allowed under the terms of this act.
- **The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006** – came into force in 2006 and introduced the concept of a 'duty of care', which means that people are legally obliged to ensure the welfare of the animals in their care. Although any pet would not be in the direct care of the Association itself, this act will inform the conditions it lays down for its tenants owning a pet and the circumstances under which permission may be withdrawn, or further action taken.

- **The Microchipping of Dogs (Scotland) Regulations 2016 –**

These regulations set out the legal requirements for dog keepers relating to microchipping of dogs, and put in place a supporting framework of rules for microchip implanters and database operators.

The main effects of the regulations are to:

- Require mandatory microchipping of all dogs in Scotland from 6th April 2016 and the recording of information about every dog and its keeper on a database complying with a specified set of conditions
- Set a technical standard for the type of microchip that must be used for the purposes of microchipping a dog under these Regulations
- Set out rules about who may implant a microchip of any kind in a dog in Scotland

After April 6 2016 it will also be an offence to transfer a dog older than 8 weeks to live with another keeper without first ensuring that it is microchipped and that the details of the current keeper have been registered. After transfer it is the responsibility of the new keeper to ensure that the details on the database are updated. You must make sure your dog gets a microchip implanted by the time it's 8 weeks old. Each microchip has a number that shows up when your dog's scanned. This number identifies your dog.

- **The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 –** makes it an offence to keep specific breeds of dogs and must be taken into account when granting permission to a tenant to keep a dog.
- **The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 -** aims to ensure that where private individuals keep dangerous wild animals they do so in circumstances which create no risk to the public and safeguard the

welfare of the animals. Licences are required from the local authority for any animal which appears on a schedule to the Act.

- **The XL Bully Dog – Scottish Government Guidelines – July 2024**

The Scottish Government changed the rules for owning an XL Bully dog in Scotland.

In order to keep an XL Bully Dog owners must have applied for a Certificate of Exemption by the 1st August 2024. Owners will be committing a criminal offence if they do not have a Certificate of Exemption.

It is an offence to:

- have an XL Bully in public without a lead and muzzle
- breed or breed from an XL Bully
- sell, give away or rehome an XL Bully
- abandon an XL Bully or let it stray

Tenants must comply with the Scottish Government's Guidelines and provide the Association with the following for XL Bully dogs they own or visit their property –

- A copy of the exemption certificate.
- Proof of suitable third-party liability insurance.
- Access to your property to ensure the premises including the garden are secure and the dog is not able to escape.

For further guidance/information on XL keeping an XL Bully dog please refer to Appendix 2.

4. The Associations Guidance on Pet Ownership

4.1 Tenants, both new and existing, will not be required to request written permission from the Association to keep any uncaged domestic animal, such as a dog or cat. However, tenants must adhere to the Associations

Guidance on Pet Ownership and there are limits on the number of dogs or cats tenants can keep. For additional information please refer to Appendix 1 & 3.

For the avoidance of any doubt, tenants are not allowed to keep any reptiles, mice, rats or insects. Permission must also be sought for fish tanks with a volume of 150 litres or more, in order that the load bearing capacity in the property can be confirmed.

4.2 Tenants will be responsible for -

- The behaviour of any pets owned by themselves or by anyone living with them or visiting them. They must ensure that pets are supervised, kept under control and do not cause nuisance or annoyance to neighbours, visitors, Association staff or contractors. This includes fouling, noise and odours from pets. Dogs must always be kept on a lead in common areas or Association grounds and not allowed outside a tenant's property unaccompanied.
- Tenants must ensure their pets do not cause damage or deterioration to their house; their neighbour's property; any other Association owned property; any common parts; or any garden or landscaped areas. The Association will require that any such damage is either made good by the tenant, or it will be treated as a rechargeable repair.
- Tenants are responsible for cleaning up dog or cat faeces immediately from private garden ground or any public space.
- Tenants will be asked to rehome a pet which is causing nuisance or damage.
- Tenants are legally responsible for the health and welfare of any pet and they must ensure it has a suitable environment; a suitable diet; receives sufficient exercise; is able to exhibit normal behaviour

patterns; and is protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease. The animal's need to be housed with or apart from other animals should also be considered.

- Tenants should ensure that their pet is microchipped as per **The Microchipping of Dogs (Scotland) Regulations 2016**, registered with a vet and receives standard routine healthcare, such as vaccinations and regular parasite control measures, as well as appropriate treatment for any illness(es).
- Tenants must make suitable provision for a pet should they become unable to take care of it, either on a temporary or permanent basis. In such circumstances, if this has not been done, staff will contact the appropriate authorities to arrange for the care of a pet.
- Tenants must not leave any uncaged pet(s) alone in the property for any length of time if they are away, and never overnight, unless clear, suitable arrangements have been made to provide adequate care. In general, pets will require to be boarded elsewhere, however close supervision by a friend or neighbour may be adequate for some species.
- Where a tenant has been negligent in their care of a pet; or where a tenant can no longer meet the basic welfare needs of a pet, the Association will take appropriate action to ensure the pet's welfare.
- Tenants are prohibited from breeding or selling animals on a commercial basis from any Angus Housing Association owned property.
- The Association will reserve the right to impose any other condition on a specific case where it is felt to be appropriate in the interests of other tenants, staff, or the animal itself. The tenant's failure to engage

with the Association to come to a resolution will result in the Association taking enforcement action to remove the pet.

4.3 The Tenancy Agreement Section 2.5 states the Association will only allow for the maximum of one dog or cat per household, however tenants may be able to keep more than 1 pet but this is dependent on several factors including:

- the size of accommodation
- the type and size of the animals
- personal circumstance and reason for request
- availability of garden or proximity of other exercise and toileting area
- history of any previous or current pet ownership
- ability of the tenant to ensure the welfare of the animals.
- Before reaching a decision, the Association would refer to any guidelines available from professionals such as vets, animal charities, or groups.

(For further information please refer to Appendix 3)

4.4 Tenants can keep small caged animals and birds or fish tanks under 150 litres; however tenants owning such pets will still be bound by the conditions stated at 4.2. regarding responsibility for any nuisance or damage and for animal welfare. Should any concerns be raised, the Association will refer to any available guidelines issued by those agencies stated previously.

Support Dogs

- 4.5 Tenants are still responsible for their animal's behaviour and its welfare. Any concerns raised would be dealt with in the same way as stated at Section 6.

Tenants Fostering on behalf of Animal Charities or Family/Friends

- 4.6 Tenants can foster pets on behalf of animal charities (or to look after pets belonging to friends and family as a temporary measure for example hospital admissions) but are responsible for the animal's behavior and its welfare.
- 4.7 Tenants wishing to construct outside accommodation for a pet must complete an Alterations and Improvement Form. Any such application must include details of the species to be housed and plans of the proposed construction.
- 4.8 Communal pets will not be permitted due to the difficulties involved in ensuring the ongoing responsibility for the animals' welfare.
- 4.9 In the event of tenants being decanted and being unable to take their pet(s) with them, the Association will support them in sourcing suitable temporary accommodation for the animal(s).

5. Pets Tenants Prohibited from Keeping

- 5.1 The Association will also not allow a tenant to keep a dog registered on the Index of Exempt Dogs or dogs listed in Section 1 of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 –
- Pit Bull Terrier
 - Dogo Argentino
 - Fila Brasileiro

- Japanese Tosa

This also includes any dog that has a '*substantial number of the characteristics*' of the four dogs above.

- 5.2 Any animal listed in the Schedule of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, and any animal prohibited by any other law will not be permitted in Association property.
- 5.3 Tenants will not be allowed to keep livestock or farm animals, for example sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, horses, chickens, ducks.
- 5.4 Tenant will not be allowed to keep a pet where the Association receives advice that the environment is unsuitable.
- 5.5 Where it is the Association's opinion that a tenant is unable to look after the welfare of a pet and fulfil their responsibility for keeping it under control or the Association believed the pet would be at risk of suffering.
- 5.6 The Association will consider any history of pet ownership the tenant may have, either in an Association tenancy or that of another landlord, when dealing with pet ownership. Where records show a previous history of neglect or cruelty; or instances of irresponsible pet ownership, such as failure to control an animal.

6. Consequent Action if Conditions for Keeping a Pet are Broken

- 6.1 If any of the conditions stated at 4.2 (or any other conditions which have been imposed for a specific case) are broken, appropriate action will be taken as detailed below.
- 6.2 The Association will investigate any issues raised according to the Estate Management and Neighbour Disputes Policy and procedure, or the Complaints Policy as appropriate. Where a complaint is upheld

following investigation, the tenant will be given the opportunity to rectify the situation, and undertake remedial action as agreed with the Association.

- 6.3 The Association will aim to ensure that tenants receive advice and support on pet management issues necessary to help them keep their pet and resolve any problems to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.
- 6.4 However, the Association will reserve the right to request removal or rehoming of a pet where remedial action fails to resolve an issue and no other solution is available. In such cases, the tenant must make arrangements for the pet's permanent removal from the property within 28 days.
- 6.5 Legal action to end a tenancy would only be taken as a last resort where a tenant refused to co-operate to address concerns in relation to a pet; or where a problem could not be managed and no other course of action was available.
- 6.6 If a tenant were being evicted, every effort would be made to determine the presence of a pet or pet(s) and ensure the tenant had made suitable arrangements for them. However, if pets were found to have been left behind in a property, the Association would contact the appropriate authorities to arrange for their safe removal and care. The same action would apply in the case of an abandonment.
- 6.7 If it has been found that a tenant has neglected a pet's welfare, or mistreated or caused unnecessary suffering to a pet, then the Association will notify the appropriate authorities. Where this is brought to the attention of the Association by a third party, then they will also be advised to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. Visiting Pets

- 7.1 The Association's tenants are responsible for visitors visiting their property. Any pets visiting the property must not cause a nuisance while they are at the property. The tenant is equally liable for any nuisance being caused at the property even if it is from a visiting pet.

8. Tenancy Management Issues

- 8.1 The Association will investigate complaints about breaches of the pets' policy and any issues which arise from visits to the property.
- 8.2 The Association will contact the tenant to discuss the complaint. Where possible a visit to the property will be made to establish whether and how a pet is being kept. The condition of the property may indicate whether an animal is being kept appropriately, for example feeding bowls, fouling or chewed fixtures.
- 8.3 The Association will take the appropriate action, ranging from informal intervention and mediation to formal tenancy action. This must be clearly documented in writing and explained to the tenant.
- 8.4 If the Association believes a tenant is keeping a dog of an **illegal type** in their property, unless the dog is exempted, this is a criminal offence and you should contact the police immediately. Action can also be taken for breach of tenancy.
- 8.5 If a tenant is keeping their pet in a way that is **causing a nuisance**, options include (this is not an exhaustive list):
- Writing to the tenant to remind them of their responsibilities and explaining the potential consequences of their actions. The situation should be monitored closely and if there is no improvement formal tenancy action may be taken.

- Providing information from animal welfare charities about how to look after the pet, for example, the RSPCA '*Learning to be Left Alone*' information leaflet gives advice on how to prevent dogs becoming bored when left alone.
- Advising the tenant to seek the help of a certified clinical behaviorist more information can be found at

www.rspca.org.uk/findabehaviourexpert

alternatively, tenant should contact Scottish SSPCA, Dogs Trust or PDSA

- Advising the tenant that they must rehome the animal in a responsible manner within a given time period 28 days (tenants may need support to rehome a pet)
- Taking action for Anti-Social Behaviour or breach of tenancy, for example warning letters, mediation etc.
- Proceedings to introduce a Short Scottish Secure Tenancy Agreement.
- In cases of neglect or cruelty, the Association should report the matter to the SSPSA, relevant Local Authority or Police.

8.6 The Association reserves the right to seek legal costs against the tenant if legal proceedings are required.

9. Recording Information About Pets

9.1 In case of an emergency such as flood or fire, the Association will need to know what pets are being kept in the property in order to assist tenants during this emergency.

10. Abandoned Pets

10.1 It is the tenant's responsibility to rehome their pet responsibly if they are no longer able to care for it.

10.2 If a tenant moves out of the property, abandons or is evicted and leaves a pet behind, the Association should remove the animal from the property. Any costs incurred by the Association in dealing with the animal will be recharged to the tenant.

11. Good Practice Guidance on Responsible Pet Keeping

11.1 The Association will provide information about responsible pet ownership to all new tenants.

12. Encouraging Responsible Pet Ownership

12.1 The Association would aim to encourage responsible pet ownership by the following means:

- Highlighting to tenants the benefits of their pets being registered with a vet and receiving regular treatment.
- Highlighting to tenants the benefits of neutering and micro-chipping their animals and encouraging them to discuss this with their vet.
- Advising tenants about the benefits of pet insurance.
- Encouraging tenants to undertake training of a pet, where appropriate. This can contribute to the well being of the pet itself, as well as helping the tenant to ensure they can keep the animal under control and prevent it from causing nuisance to other tenants, staff or visitors.

12.2 The Association will encourage tenants to take into account what animal would fit in with their lifestyle and be realistic about their physical abilities when considering getting a pet.

13. Application of the Policy

- 13.1 The delivery of the policy objectives will be achieved via an accompanying procedure which sets out the processes to be followed by staff when dealing with any pet management issues.
- 13.2 An information note will be produced for tenants, highlighting the responsibilities of pet owners and the action the Association may take to deal with nuisances caused by pets or cases of cruelty or neglect, as well as providing general advice on pet ownership.

14. Equal Opportunities

- 14.1 In developing and implementing policies covering all aspects of our work, Angus Housing Association will ensure that our strong principles and commitment to equality of opportunity are evident. In line with the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 the Association operates in a manner which encourages equal opportunities and observes the equal opportunity requirements described in Section 106 of the Act. The Association also takes account of all applicable legislation, including the Equality Act 2010 and relevant Codes of Practice issued by the Equality and Human Rights Commission -

Our Policy recognises the protected characteristics as defined by the Equalities Act

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Gender
- Sexual orientation

In line with this commitment to equal opportunities, this policy and any summary or information leaflet can be made available free of charge in a variety of formats including large print, translated into another language or on audio tape.

- 14.2 In terms of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, assistance dogs will be allowed in all Association properties, although tenants will still be responsible for the behaviour and welfare of the animal.

15. Monitoring

- 15.1 Any complaints regarding pets will be recorded and monitored in accordance with the Estate Management, Neighbours Dispute or Complaints Policy and Procedure. Any issues or trends which are identified will be used in the policy review process along with other feedback to ensure the policy remains appropriate and effective.

16. Policy Review

- 16.1 This policy will be reviewed on a four-yearly basis and more frequently should circumstances require. The review will assess the effectiveness of the policy and accompanying procedure and identify any changes which may be required.
- 16.2 As part of this policy review, consultation will take place with both staff and tenants to ensure account is taken of operational issues and the opinions of service users.

Appendix 1

Guidelines for Dog Owners

1. Pet Ownership

The Association promotes all residents' right to enjoy their home and try to ensure that everyone (dog owners and non-dog owners alike) can benefit from living in cleaner, safer and healthier surroundings.

Written permission from the Association to keep any uncaged domestic animal, such as a dog or cat is no longer required. However, tenants must adhere to the Associations Guidance on Pet Ownership and there are limits on the number of dogs or cats tenants can keep.

Dog owners must adhere to the Associations Guidelines for dogs. These guidelines also apply to any visiting dogs. Listed below are rules, which must be followed by dog owners, Failure to adhere to these will result in tenancy action being taken against you.

If you are the owner of XL Bully dogs you must advise the Association Immediately and insure you adhere to the Legislation on ownership of an XL Bully dog.

2. Guidelines & Rules for Pet Ownership

In accordance with the Association's Pet Policy tenants are allowed –

Flats, Maisonettes & 4 in a block

1 dog or cat

Houses

2 dogs or 2 cats, alternatively 1 of each.

The number of pets must not exceed the property and failure to adhere to this will result in the Association taking appropriate tenancy action.

Tenants are responsible for any animal that lives with or visits them. Tenants must keep their dog/s under supervision and ensure they do not cause a nuisance or disturbance to neighbours. The Association will investigate all dog complaints and where poor dog ownership has been identified appropriate tenancy action will be taken.

You must ensure your pet/s do not damage the property. Tenants whose pets cause damage or deterioration in the condition of the property will be re-charged and appropriate tenancy action will be taken.

Pets and visiting pets are the tenant's responsibility and must not be left in common areas.

Tenants should ensure dogs are not left unattended in gardens or properties for excessively long periods of time and continued barking or whining caused by this will be considered a nuisance to neighbours.

Tenants should ensure that their dog is always on a lead within the vicinity of the property and within the estate area. Tenants must ensure their dog is always under control. It is unacceptable for a child who cannot control a larger type of dog to oversee such an animal, even if it is on a lead.

Tenants should ensure that their dog is exercised in a proper area away from the immediate vicinity of the property and estate area and not routinely use the communal areas as a toilet.

In accordance with the law tenants must ensure their dog is micro chipped and is wearing a collar.

Tenants are responsible for picking up after their dog and needed to be extremely mindful of the potential serious health hazard which dog excrement

presents, especially for young children out playing (for example, a virus from dog excrement can cause blindness).

If any dog fouls on Association property, the tenant or person in charge of the dog, will be responsible for immediately cleaning up and removing the resultant mess.

Tenants are responsible for their dog or any visiting dogs. Should a dog bite or attack anyone, the tenant will be expected to immediately rehome or dispose of the dog. Failure to do so will result in the Association taking appropriate tenancy action.

Tenants are not permitted to breed dogs either in the house or garden grounds. If it is brought to the attention of the Association that you are breeding dogs then tenancy action will be taking.

Dogs should be placed in another room when staff or contractors are visiting the property.

3. XL Bully Dogs

Tenants who own an XL Bully Dog will be expected provide the Association with the following information:

- A copy of the exemption certificate.
- Proof of suitable third-party liability insurance.
- Access to your property to ensure the premises including the garden are secure and the dog is not able to escape.

Tenants will also be expected to provide the Association with this information for any XL Bully Dog which visit their property.

4. Support for you and your dog

The Dogs trust offers additional free support for dog owners

- free online webinars for owners who want to help their dog be left alone - <https://www.dogstrust.org.uk/how-we-help/ownership/happy-dog-happy-home>
- Free Behaviour Support Line to support owners with training and behaviour issues - <https://www.dogstrust.org.uk/how-we-help/ownership/behaviour-support-line>
- Free online webinar that offers expert advice on how to keep children and dogs safe together - <https://www.dogstrust.org.uk/dog-advice/life-with-your-dog/at-home/dog-and-child-safety>

Appendix 2

Guidelines on Keeping and XL Bully Dogs

The Scottish Government has introduced restrictions and legislation regarding XL Bully dogs in Scotland. Owners of an XL Bully dog need to apply for a '**Certificate of Exemption**' to legally keep their pet beyond 31 July 2024. If you own an XL Bully dog you **must advise the Association immediately**, failure to advise the Association will result in Legal Action.

To get a Certificate of Exemption for your XL Bully Dog, you must:

- Get your dog microchipped by the time it is 8 weeks old.
- have your dog neutered by the time it is 18 months old.
- get third party public liability insurance for your dog.
- pay the application fee of £92.40.

For more details about how to apply for this certificate please visit the Scottish Government website. You will be committing a criminal offence and breaching your tenancy agreement if you **do not hold a Certification of Exemption on 1 August 2024**.

Once you have a Certificate of Exemption for your XL Bully, you must follow these rules for the life of the dog:

- Keep the dog at the same address as the certificate holder, you can temporarily keep the dog at a different address for up to 30 days in a 12-month period.
- Tell the Local Authority, Police, and the Association if you permanently change address. You will need to tell the Association if you temporarily keep the dog at another Angus Housing Association address for up to 30 days in a 12-month period.
- Advise the Local Authority, Police, and the Association if the dog dies or is exported.
- You must have third party public liability insurance for your dog, you can change insurance, but there can be no gap in cover.
- Keep the dog muzzled in public places, it is best to use a muzzle that lets the dog pant, breathe and drink easily.

- Keep the dog on a lead in public places and someone over 16 years old must securely hold the lead.
- Keep the dog in secure conditions both in the house and garden so it cannot escape.

Warning If you break these rules, you may be fined up to £5,000, sent to prison for up to 6 months, or both.

Tenants who own an XL Bully Dog will be expected provide the Association with the following information:

- A copy of the exemption certificate.
- Proof of suitable third-party liability insurance.
- Access to your property to ensure the premises including the garden are secure and the dog is not able to escape.

Tenants will also be expected to provide the Association with this information for any XL Bully Dog which visit their property.

We know this is a sensitive topic, pets are part of a family, and we will deal with any issues around any pet with care. However please be mindful as the tenant you are responsible for anything which goes on in your home, this includes any negative impact on neighbours through the actions of other household members, including pets. We have attached a copy of the Associations Responsible Dog Ownership Leaflet; the Association will act if tenants do not comply with these conditions, or we receive complaints about irresponsible pet ownership.

If you suspect that your neighbour or another tenant has a banned breed, please report directly to the Police or Local Authority Officers, it is their role to enforce the law regarding Certificates of Exemption. Unfortunately, the Association does not have the expertise or powers and are unable to determine if a dog is a banned breed. However, we will work with the Local Authority, Police, and other partners to ensure tenants adhere to the rules.

Appendix 3

Number of Domestic Pets Allowed

The number of domestic pets allowed will be dependent on the property type -

Flatted Accommodation Tenants living in flatted accommodation will be entitled to keep 1 small/medium dog or cat, regardless of the size of the property. Visitor's pets are not included unless visiting pets are looked after by tenant on behalf of their owner, whilst at work.

In addition to 1 small/medium dog or cat, 1 small animal such as a bird or hamster is also allowed

1 small fish tank

Hutches will not be permitted under any circumstance in communal gardens

House

Tenants living in houses will be entitled to keep 2 dogs or 2 cats or 1 of each.

In addition to 2 dogs or cats, 1 small animals such as a bird or hamster is also allowed

1 small/medium fish tank

Any tenant who exceeds the numbers of pets permitted which includes visiting pets will be asked to re home any additional pets. The Association will take enforcement action if required.

Pets - Applying for a House or Transfer

Any tenant or applicant looking to be rehoused by the Association must adhere to the Pet Policy and ensure the number of pets does not exceed those stated at Appendix 2.