

# CLUMBER SPANIEL BREED HEALTH PLAN 2016

## INTRODUCTION

This Breed Health Plan has been developed to provide information on the current health status of the Clumber Spaniel and guidance /recommendations on breeding practice to assist with improvement on health issues. It has been produced by the Club's Health & Welfare Sub Committee and is approved by the Clumber Spaniel Club Committee.

## 1. HISTORY OF THE BREED

### 1.1 Origin

The Clumber Spaniel is the oldest recognised breed of spaniel and takes its name from Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire where its origins can be traced back over 200 years.

For many years, tradition stated that the first Clumber Spaniel type of dog arrived at Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire from the kennels of the French aristocrat, the Duc de Noailles, during the revolution, however much research has found no evidence to support this theory and the Clumber Spaniel is widely considered to be an English breed. There is a 1788 painting by F. Wheatley showing the Duke of Newcastle with a number of white and lemon dogs, which are recognisable as forerunners of the modern Clumber. It is widely known that these dogs continued their association with the aristocratic houses of Great Britain, culminating with King Edward VII. In the early 1900's the Clumber was extremely popular as a sporting spaniel and saw winners in the early Field Trials.

The two World Wars had a huge impact on the breed as it was hard to feed kennels of dogs during these times, especially the larger breeds, and many were destroyed. As a result the numbers of Clumber Spaniels dwindled dramatically. In the post-war years, until the mid 1960's, the Clumber went into a decline in popularity when its fate was in the hands of a few dedicated breeders who managed to maintain the excellent qualities of the breed. Numbers have gradually increased and stable numbers of puppies are registered each year.

There is a growing revival in the shooting field and a number of enthusiasts continue the traditions of this fine working dog. When trained, they make excellent workers and are once again being recognised for their working ability. Whilst not as fast as the lighter spaniels, he will do the work of many beaters, leaving no cover unexplored and pushing his way into the thickest of it like a tank and his original work was as a beater

### 1.2 Form & Function

The Clumber Spaniel is a large, solidly built dog; it is slightly longer in body than high, has sturdy legs to support its frame and is the heaviest of the land spaniel breeds with dogs weighing 29.5 - 34 kg (65 - 75 lb) and bitches weighing 25 - 29.5 kg (55 -65 lb).

The Breed Standard gives the General Appearance as: "Balanced, well boned, active with a thoughtful expression, overall appearance denoting strength. Substance is important but without exaggeration as the Clumber should be firm, fit and capable of a day's work of beating in heavy cover."

Like other Spaniels the Clumber was originally developed to hunt and flush game and the Clumber's stature enables it to work in the heaviest of cover. Hence in addition to being well boned he must also be muscular

which adds to their substantial appearance. However given his size the Clumber should be an active gundog and must have plenty of stamina to enable it to work tirelessly on a shooting day.

Further Breed Standard clauses for the body all support this image of strong and powerful dog:

“Strong” and “powerful” describes the Clumber’s overall outline. “Fairly long, powerful neck leading into strong, sloping, muscular shoulders.”

“Deep chest” with plenty of heartroom together with the correct angle of shoulder placement is what gives the ability to move with drive. “Legs are short, straight” with “large, rounded feet”. The body is “long, well muscled & strong with well sprung ribs which are carried well back”. The depth of body gives the impression of being low to the ground and of overall power and substance. Ribs should be carried well back to a short coupling.

“Muscular loin, well let down in flank” In keeping with the substance and strength of the breed the loin should be firm with muscle. The flank should be well down; not tucked up or narrow.

The topline should be level and kept so on the move. Viewed from the top the dog should look broad but not fat.

“Hindquarters powerful and well developed”. Good bone and substance with loins powerful, “hocks low, stifles well bent and set straight”. The second thigh should be well muscled to drive the body and his well built frame covers the ground supported by “well boned short legs”, driving from a strongly developed rear. Movement should be powerful and effortless.

At all times the Clumber should be a sturdy, powerful dog, without exaggeration and excess weight; that is also fit and active to enable it to carry out his original function.

### **1.3 Temperament & Behavioural Characteristics**

The Clumber is also known for his independent spirit, often seeming wilful and stubborn. He will take about two to three years as a wild and loving youth before settling down into a truly aristocratic, good natured, dignified companion who, when he senses the time is right, will play the clown. The Breed Standard gives the following descriptions:

Characteristics: “Stoical, great-hearted, highly intelligent with a determined attitude enhancing his natural ability. A silent worker with an excellent nose.”

Temperament: “Steady, reliable, kind and dignified; more aloof than other Spaniels, showing no tendency towards aggression.”

The key words of “highly intelligent with a determined attitude enhancing his natural ability” really say it all. Determined he certainly is and with a mind of his own! The rather sleepy expression belies the strong willpower which sets him apart from most other gundogs. Biddable he can be but often only when it suits him. His love of action and devotion to his master makes him a keen student who is capable of thinking for himself and learning fast if his interest is aroused.

The Clumber is said to be “stoical, great-hearted” and he certainly is. This may not be immediately apparent in the show ring but for those who work Clumbers or have watched them in the field this characteristic is obvious.

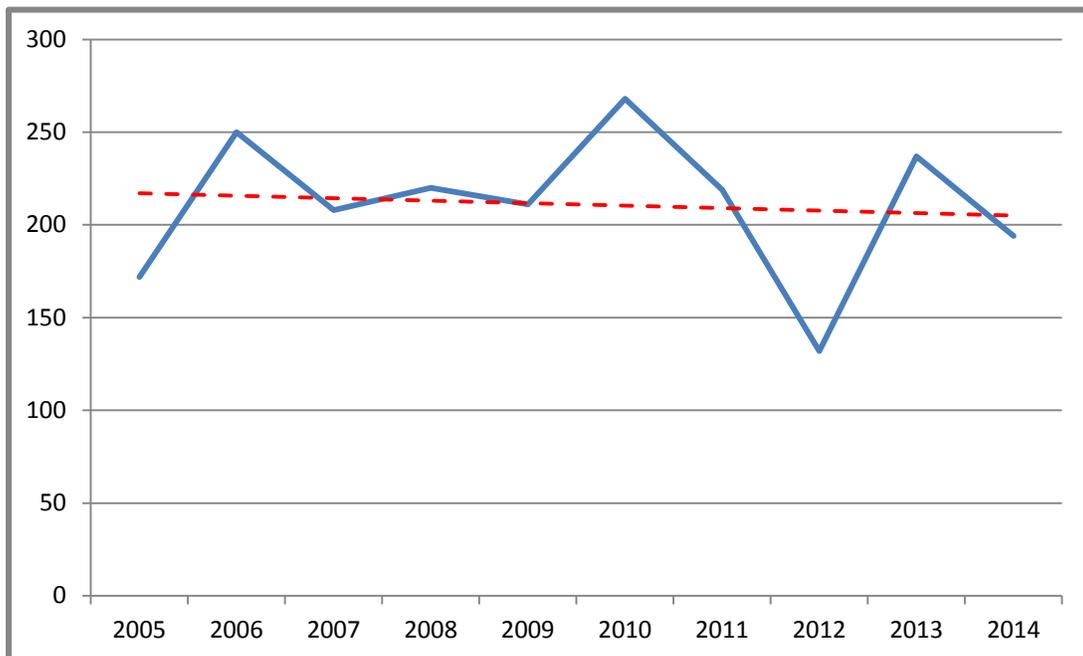
Temperament is required to be “steady, reliable and dignified”. The Clumber has the sort of expression which some may view as comical but he misses little. His temperament should be without any sign of aggression and this must be a consideration both in the show ring and the field. A tendency towards aggression or nervousness is a fault.

*Appendix A: Breed Standard*

### 1.4 Registrations

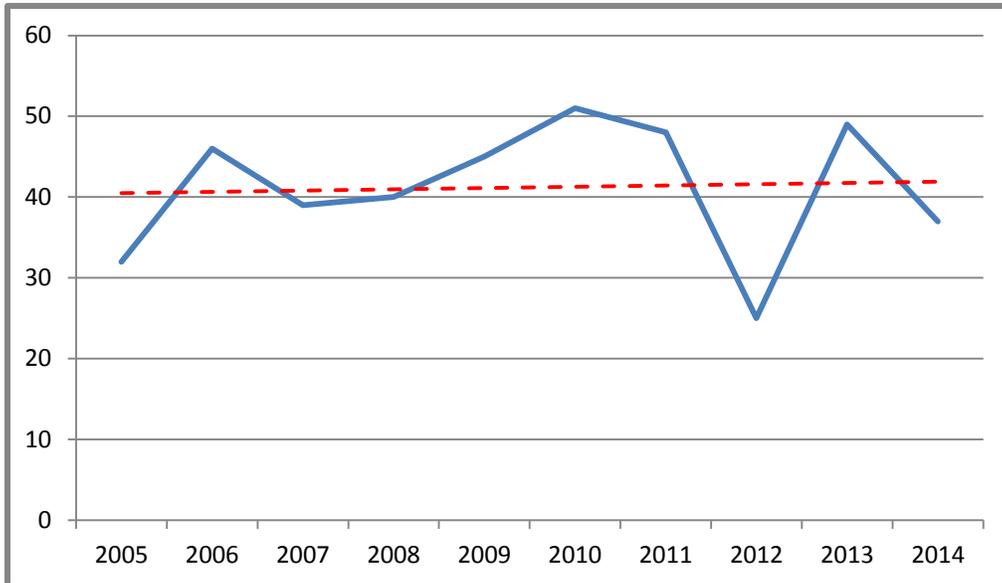
The Clumber Spaniel has never been a numerically large breed, however there has been a gradual increase in registrations since the mid-60s to the current levels. The figures used in the following charts to show trends in the numbers of Clumber Spaniels registered are based on the date of birth of the puppies.

The total number of puppies born in the 10 years up to 2014 was 2111 giving an average of 211 puppies per year. The actual number of puppies born in each year is shown in Figure 1 which shows that 2014, with 194 puppies born, is one of three years in this period where less than 200 puppies were born. The blue line represents the number of puppies, and the red dotted line represents the trend over this period, which shows a very slight decrease.



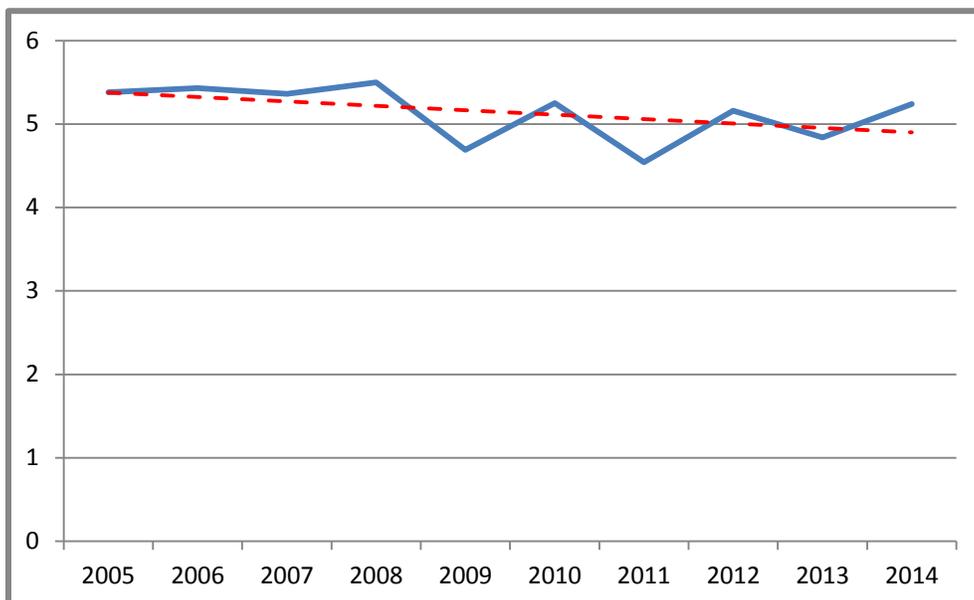
**Figure 1: Number of puppies born in each year from 2005 to 2014**

There were 412 litters during this 10 year period (2005-2014), with 37 litters in 2014. The average over the 10 years is 41 litters per year. The number of litters each year is shown in Figure 2 where the blue line represents the actual number of litters, and the red line shows the trend which shows a very slight increase over the period.



**Figure 2: Number of litters per year**

The average number of puppies per litter in 2014 was 5.24 which was slightly above the average for the 10 year period which is 5.14 puppies per litter. However as is shown in Figure 3, the average number of puppies per litter has fallen slightly over the whole period.



**Figure 3: Number of puppies per litter**

## **2. BREED HEALTH**

The Clumber Spaniel Club produces a booklet providing information about the history of the breed; requirements for the home environment, care and nutrition and also on health and breeding.

### **2.1 Health Surveys**

The Clumber Spaniel Club has conducted Breed Health Surveys in 1991, 2001, 2009 and 2014 to gather information on the health of the breed. An additional survey investigating breeding issues was conducted in 2011; this was directed at all those who had registered puppies in the preceding 5 years which achieved a 46% response rate. However this only represents 20% of the successful litters bred and registered during this period. It showed that 70% of matings were successful and produced live puppies; however 46% of births (20 out of 43) required a caesarean. 73% of puppies born had no problems. Prior to these surveys being undertaken it was recognised that Clumber Spaniels suffered from Hip Dysplasia hence Malcolm Willis was commissioned to review the data available at the time and to provide reports on his findings. Routine screening of all breeding stock has been a long standing recommendation. A weight survey was carried out in 2013.

The 1991 survey reported on 171 dogs and showed the most common problems to be skin disorders (11%), ear disorders (9%), overshot mouths (10%) and anal gland problems (15.7%), with minimal issues with the eyes being noted.

The 2001 survey reported on 196 dogs and the principal problems noted were ear disorders (23%), skin disorders (21%), dry eye (20%), entropion (16%), and anal gland problems (15%).

The 2009 survey reported on 84 dogs and used an alternative questionnaire; the most common problems noted were eye problems (23%), ear problems (11%) and anal gland problems (11%) with only 3.5% noting skin disorders.

The 2014 survey reported on 91 dogs and the most common problems noted were ear problems (23%); eye problems: dry eye (23%), ectropion (12%) & entropion (21%); and anal gland problems (12%). Spinal problems were close behind this.

From this it can be determined that eye problems, ear problems and anal gland problems are the most common disorders to affect the breed.

Of these conditions it is felt that only eye problems are related to the conformation of the breed and the other issues may be best resolved through husbandry and diet. Eye conditions such as entropion and ectropion may cause pain and discomfort especially if it is severe and hence will affect the welfare of the dog. Dry eye may be caused by over exposure of the eye or may be present simply due to the typical formation of the eye.

*Appendix C: Results of 1991, 2001, 2009 and 2014 surveys*

### **2.2 Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphatase 1 Deficiency (PDP1)**

This is a condition that affects Clumber Spaniels and Sussex Spaniels and was first identified in Clumber Spaniels during the late 1970's; however little progress with the condition appears to have been made at that time. A full investigation into the condition was launched when it reappeared in the United States a few years ago, many Clumbers in the USA were screened and the report found that 25% of those dogs were carriers of the condition. In 2007 it was felt that the UK Clumber population should be tested to determine the extent of the condition within the breed here; this was made possible by the introduction of a DNA test available from the Animal Health Trust. The sample for the test is gathered by a simple mouth swab and testing was first offered at the Club Championship Show 2007. The Club applied to the Kennel Club's Charitable Trust and was granted £4500 towards 100 free PDP1 tests and this scheme concluded in 2012.

From the results of all dogs tested we have the following results:

175 dogs have been tested clear

1220 dogs have been registered Hereditarily Clear

4 dogs have tested positive as carriers

**0 dogs have tested as affected**

Known status for 1399 Clumbers = 0.3% incidence rate

To date only four carriers have been identified and these are in a related group which would indicate this is not a serious problem for the breed at present. However the results provide a known status for just half of the UK population hence testing is recommended for all breeding stock.

### **2.3 Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC)**

This condition is newly emerged in Clumber Spaniels and results are still being gathered to give a clear picture of incidence within the breed. It appears to have a greater penetrance than PDP1 therefore it is recommended that all breeding stock is tested.

### **2.4 Genetic Diversity**

The Clumber Spaniel has always been a numerically small breed and therefore has a small gene pool, indeed there was a genetic bottleneck post WWII so all Clumbers are related to these few dogs. In 2003 The Kennel Club identified the Clumber Spaniel as a Vulnerable British Breed.

The Kennel Club publishes the Inbreeding Coefficient average for the breed and in 2015 it was calculated as 18.5%. Analysis of Clumber Spaniel puppies registered with Kennel Club in the years 2000 to 2013 showed the most significant cause for the rise in COI to be overuse of a limited number of stud dogs.

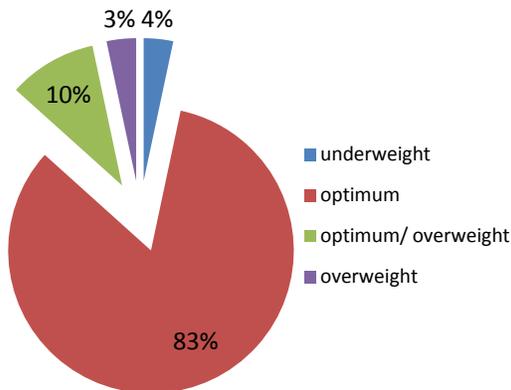
The Animal Health Trust has carried out population surveys of all breeds and the Kennel Club has published the results in September 2015. This shows that the Clumber Spaniel has a very small Estimated Effective Population Size, indeed the third worst of all breeds. However it can be seen that genetic diversity has increased in the last 10 years.

The situation may be helped as several dogs have been imported in the last few years and although these will share genes with the post WW11 dogs there will be some genetic drift that will benefit the breed.

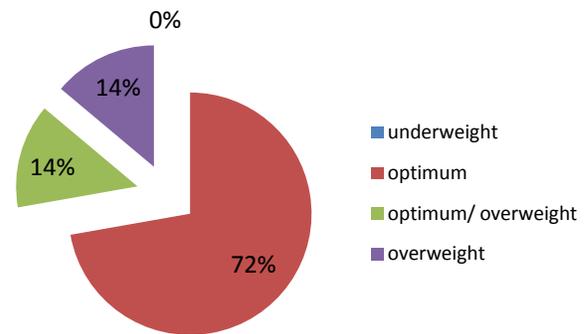
### **2.5 Overweight**

In response to the Kennel Club's Breed Watch concern that the breed was overweight a survey was launched at the start of 2013 where owners were asked to submit the weight of their dog and also an assessment of the dog according to a Body Condition Score where the animal was classified as emaciated, thin, optimum, overweight or obese. Both assessments were to be confirmed by a registered vet. The results show that the average weight for dogs is 28.97kg and for bitches is 25.37kg. The Body Condition Score indicated that 77% of all animals are described as of optimum weight (November 2013) and the separate results for dogs and bitches are shown below.

## Dogs (30)



## Bitches (36)



### 3. OBJECTIVES AND PLANS

The most important issues to be addressed are improving eye health and hip dysplasia and reducing the breed's inbreeding coefficient. Continued monitoring of PDP1 and EIC should also be maintained.

#### 3.1 Eye Health

The Clumber Spaniel Club has for many years recommended eye testing for breeding stock. It was aware that Clumber Spaniels were being eye tested but as it is not listed for any schedule 1 conditions the results are not published. Therefore in 2009 the Club established a voluntary database for the results to be recorded and this is published on the Club website. In 2012 the Clumber Spaniel Club subsidised the cost of eye testing for members and ran an eye testing clinic in conjunction with the Club's Championship Show. In 2013 the subsidy was extended to include non members. This subsidy continues and free testing for dogs aged 8 and over will take place in 2015.

The BVA has provided data on the number of eye certificates issued for Clumbers as follows:

13 in 2006, 8 in 2007, 18 in 2008, 30 in 2009, 18 in 2010, 30 in 2011, 79 in 2012, 56 in 2013, 49 in 2014

The Club has also held a meeting to discuss eye health within the breed and this was followed by a survey being circulated to as many Clumber Spaniel owners as possible to gauge opinion on the ideal head and eye shape. It is acknowledged that excessive facial skin will have a detrimental effect on eye shape and therefore the two must be considered together. A second consultation will be a more in depth survey.

All Clumber Spaniels being bred should hold a current eye certificate and others should be tested at regular intervals to monitor eye health; this is recommended to be at 2, 6 and 10 years of age. Information on eye testing clinics is advertised on the Club website.

#### 3.2 Hip Dysplasia

Hip scoring has been recommended by the Clumber Spaniel Club since the condition was first recognised within the breed. The 5-year Rolling Trends in hip scoring shows there are an increasing number of dogs being assessed (22.4% of dogs registered in the 5 years to 2013) and also a steady improvement on hip health. In 1996 just 8% of dogs screened scored 10 or less and 58.7% scored greater than 30; 2014 saw continued improvement with 44.7% scoring 10 or less and 20.1% scoring greater than 30.

The Club will continue to recommend hip screening for all Clumber Spaniels and that the current BVA recommendations should be followed.

*Appendix D: 5 year hip score rolling trends since 1996.*

### **3.3 Inbreeding Coefficient**

Initial analysis shows the average litter size is reducing and this may be attributable to the rise in the average COI. A main cause for concern is popular sire syndrome and therefore the Club will raise awareness of this and recommend that owners of stud dogs limit their use and hence their influence on the breed.

In 2010 Bateson's Independent Inquiry into Dog Breeding recommended that "over a five year period no dog should produce more offspring than 5% of the total number of puppies registered for that period". From 2010 - 2014 a total of 1121 Clumber Spaniels have been registered; using the Bateson recommendation no dog should produce more than 56 puppies in a five year period. However to improve genetic diversity consideration should be given for limiting stud use still further. Repeat matings should also be avoided as this limits the increase of genetic diversity.

Breeders must take into account the resultant COI for any litter and strive to at least be below the current breed average. This can now be easily researched on the KC website and breeders are encouraged to use this facility.

### **3.4 PDP1**

The Club will continue to recommend testing for the condition and to monitor the incidence within the breed.

### **3.5 Further Health Screening**

The Club will carry out its next in depth Health Survey in 2019 and thereafter at 5 year intervals. It has also launched two new ongoing surveys into breeding and life spans and the data gathered from these will be reported within the Annual Breed Health Report. The results from the Kennel Club Survey will also be taken into account once published.

The results from all surveys will be collated and used to guide future research projects and recommendations. An investigation into spinal problems in the breed will commence in 2016.

## **4. BREEDING RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 Breed Standard**

A revised Breed Standard was published by the Kennel Club in 2009 and following a meeting of members a delegation from the Club met with the KC to agree a standard that members were happy with. The top weight limit for dogs was reduced at the request of the Club; it was felt that this reflected the modern Clumber Spaniel – a less heavy and exaggerated dog than had previously been seen. Hip Dysplasia can be exacerbated when dogs carry too much weight and it was anticipated that this would also help in combating this condition. Breeders should all be aware of the Breed Standard and the ideals to be breeding for.

### **4.2 Code of Ethics**

Also in 2009 a new Code of Ethics was published by the Kennel Club and at a Special General Meeting of the Clumber Spaniel Club three extra clauses were approved for inclusion:

- 1) Clumber Spaniels should only be bred from stock believed to be as free as possible from known serious hereditary defects. At all times improvement of the Breed should be the primary consideration.

- 2) Stud dog owners should satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the bitch.
- 3) It is recommended that all KC/BVA health screening schemes appropriate for the breed be used to establish the health of breeding stock prior to being bred from.

In 2015 an additional clause was approved for inclusion:

- 1) Breeders of Clumber Spaniels should follow the recommendations of the current Breed Health Plan.

#### *Appendix E: Clumber Spaniel Club Code of Ethics*

### **4.3 Health Screening**

Current health screening schemes that are appropriate and available for the breed are screening for hip dysplasia, eye testing, PDP1 and EIC testing. The Club is able to offer members a discount on testing for the PDP1 and EIC tests; this is advertised on the Club's website.

Databases for all known results for hip scoring, elbow scoring, eye testing, PDP1 and EIC are also published on the Club's website for breeders to access.

Assured Breeders are required to hip score; PDP1 and eye testing is recommended for all breeding stock.

### **4.4 Inbreeding Coefficient**

Breeders must also take into account the resultant COI for any litter and strive to at least be below the current breed average.

Stud dog owners are advised that no dog should produce more than 56 puppies in a five year period.

## **5. BREED SPECIFIC JUDGING GUIDANCE**

**5.1** Judges play a critical role in the development of a breed as the dogs they promote are most likely to have a significant influence on the breed. Therefore it is essential that all judges are fully prepared for their role. When assessing the Clumber Spaniel all aspects of the dog must be evaluated and the Clumber Spaniel Club provides a "Guide to Judging the Clumber Spaniel" to all candidates attending its Breed Judging Seminars which sets out information on interpreting the Breed Standard and assessing the Clumber Spaniel. In addition judges must also be aware of the points of concern as listed by the Kennel Club in their Breed Watch. It is felt that these issues are of greatest concern in the breed at present and therefore require additional emphasis.

**5.2** The Breed Standard gives the General Appearance as: "Balanced, well boned, active with a thoughtful expression, overall appearance denoting strength. Substance is important but without exaggeration as the Clumber should be firm, fit and capable of a day's work of beating in heavy cover."

**5.3** As already stated, the Clumber was originally developed to hunt and flush game and the Clumber's stature enables it to work in the heaviest of cover. Hence in addition to being well boned he must also be muscular which adds to his substantial appearance. However given his size the Clumber should be an active gundog and must have plenty of stamina to enable it to work tirelessly on a shooting day.

Therefore when assessing a Clumber it is important to look for a well built dog in fit condition; large must not be confused with overweight. Likewise an unfit dog that is easily exhausted after brief exertion should be penalised.

**5.4** Clumber Spaniels have large, square heads with a thoughtful, kindly expression; large and square in comparison with other spaniel breeds but not exaggerated in any way. The head must be proportional to the dog and have clear definition of its features without excess loose facial skin. There should be “No exaggeration in head and skull” and therefore dogs with excessive loose skin on the head are undesirable. If it is present then it may affect eye shape and cause problems for the eyes.

**5.5** The Clumber eye is not prominent nor should it be sunken, neither are acceptable. However for many decades the Clumber eye has not had lids that fit closely with the eye given its historical disposition to “showing haw”.

The term “showing haw” has been generally accepted to describe an eye with loose lower lids, however the haw is the third eyelid and in some breeds a little may be seen even when the eyelid margins are in contact with the eye. When the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye it can lead to unhealthy eyes as the blink mechanism that lubricates the eye does not function correctly and when the lower lid droops excessively the conjunctiva is exposed and this can lead to dogs suffering from conjunctivitis.

Loose lids also contribute to entropion (lids rolling in) and ectropion (lids rolling out) or both. When it is excessive then these conditions are most likely to be present in some degree, neither are acceptable.

Most Clumbers will have some looseness to the lower lid but it must never be to excess. Some Clumbers have relatively close fitting lower lids and this is preferable; it is not a requirement for “haw” to be seen although for the time being it is acceptable.

A dog that only has limited looseness to its lids will show eyelids falling away slightly when it hangs its head and looks at the ground therefore eye conformation must always be assessed when the dog is in its normal pose.

Clumber eyes must always look clean and healthy without any signs of soreness or discharge.

**5.6** A Clumber should be well balanced and active; it should have straight movement fore and aft with effortless drive. Hindquarters are powerful and well developed allowing the dog drive strongly from the rear.

Weak hind quarters will give a weak hind movement which should be visually evident and is not acceptable, neither is a rolling motion when the dog “dips” its shoulders or hips as it moves.

**5.7** The Clumber Spaniels ears should always be clean and free of unpleasant smells. All breeds with closely hanging ears seem more prone to ear problems however good, regular husbandry should ensure that ears remain clean and healthy. Obvious ear irritations must be penalised.

**5.8** Judges must always ensure that dogs that display any of the faults described above are penalised. Likewise any other health or welfare issue that becomes evident in the course of judging should also be penalised. Only fit, healthy dogs that are free from exaggeration should be rewarded.

## **6. REVIEW PROCESS**

This Breed Health Plan has been approved by the Club’s Health & Welfare Sub Committee on 20/02/2016 It has been approved by the Clumber Spaniel Club Committee on 24/04/2016 and published in April 2016. It will be reviewed in autumn 2016.

## Appendix A: CLUMBER SPANIEL BREED STANDARD

A Breed Standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. From time to time certain conditions or exaggerations may be considered to have the potential to affect dogs in some breeds adversely, and judges and breeders are requested to refer to the Kennel Club website for details of any such current issues. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as undesirable or highly undesirable it is strongly recommended that it should not be rewarded in the show ring.

**General Appearance:** Balanced, well boned, active with a thoughtful expression, overall appearance denoting strength. Substance is important but without exaggeration as the Clumber should be firm, fit and capable of a day's work of beating in heavy cover.

**Characteristics:** Stoical, great-hearted, highly intelligent with a determined attitude enhancing his natural ability. A silent worker with an excellent nose.

**Temperament:** Steady, reliable, kind and dignified; more aloof than other Spaniels, showing no tendency towards aggression.

**Head and Skull:** Large, square, medium length, broad on top with decided occiput; heavy brows; deep stop. Square muzzle with well developed flews. No exaggeration in head and skull.

**Eyes:** Clean, dark, amber. Full light eyes highly undesirable. Acceptable to have some haw showing but without excess. Free from obvious eye problems.

**Ears:** Large, vine leaf-shaped, well covered with straight hair. Hanging slightly forward, feather not to extend below leather.

**Mouth:** Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

**Neck:** Fairly long, thick, powerful.

**Forequarters:** Shoulders strong, sloping, muscular; legs short, straight, well boned, strong.

**Body:** Long, well muscled and strong. Chest deep. Well sprung ribs which are carried well back. Muscular loin. Well let down in flank.

**Hindquarters:** Very powerful and well developed. Hocks low, stifles well bent and set straight.

**Feet:** Large, round, well covered with hair.

**Tail:** Previously customarily docked.

Docked: Set low. Well feathered, carried level with back.

Undocked: Set low. Well feathered, carried level with back.

**Gait/Movement:** Moving straight fore and aft, with effortless drive.

**Coat:** Abundant, close, silky and straight. Legs and chest well feathered.

**Colour:** Plain white body preferred, with lemon markings; orange permissible. Slight head markings and freckled muzzle.

**Size:** Ideal weight: dogs: 29.5 - 34 kgs (65 - 75 lbs); bitches: 25 - 29.5 kgs (55 - 65 lbs).

**Faults:** Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog, and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

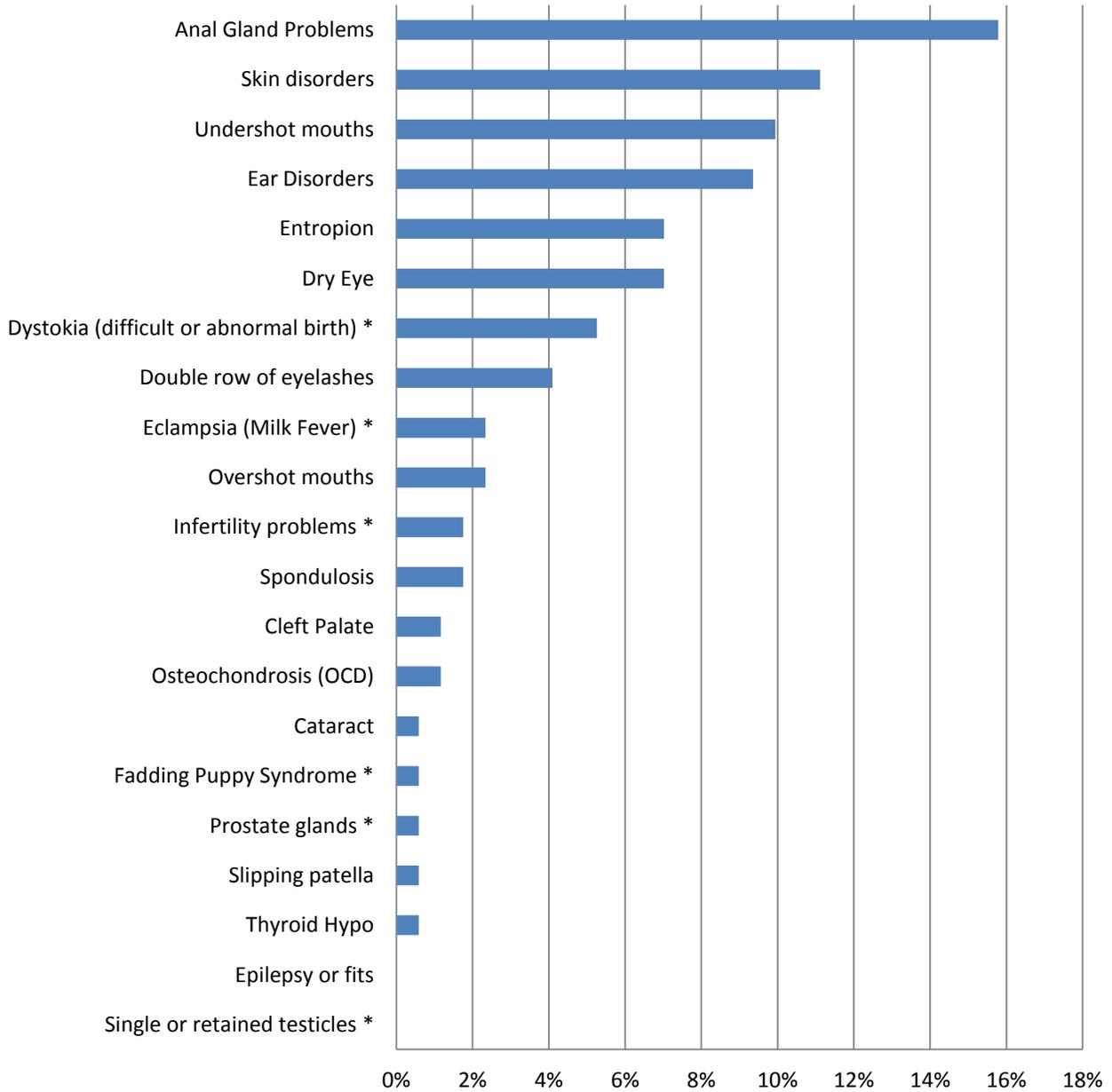
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

## Appendix B: CLUMBER SPANIEL REGISTRATIONS FROM 1983

1983:	35 litters	111 puppies
1984:	35 litters	156 puppies
1985:	28 litters	199 puppies
1986:	32 litters	143 puppies
1987:	30 litters	97 puppies
1988:	64 litters	190 puppies
1989:	39 litters	182 puppies
1990:	49 litters	195 puppies
1991:	44 litters	245 puppies
1992:	32 litters	176 puppies
1993:	43 litters	207 puppies
1994:	42 litters	223 puppies
1995:	42 litters	219 puppies
1996:	31 litters	142 puppies
1997:	30 litters	166 puppies
1998:	27 litters	127 puppies
1999:	24 litters	105 puppies
2000:	28 litters	150 puppies
2001:	21 litters	111 puppies
2002:	21 litters	170 puppies
2003:	26 litters	134 puppies
2004:	26 litters	158 puppies
2005:	33 litters	192 puppies
2006:	44 litters	247 puppies
2007:	39 litters	223 puppies
2008:	38 litters	198 puppies
2009:	43 litters	211 puppies
2010:	51 litters	271 puppies
2011:	47 litters	234 puppies
2012:	28 litters	151 puppies
2013:	47 litters	242 puppies
2014:	37 litters	208 puppies

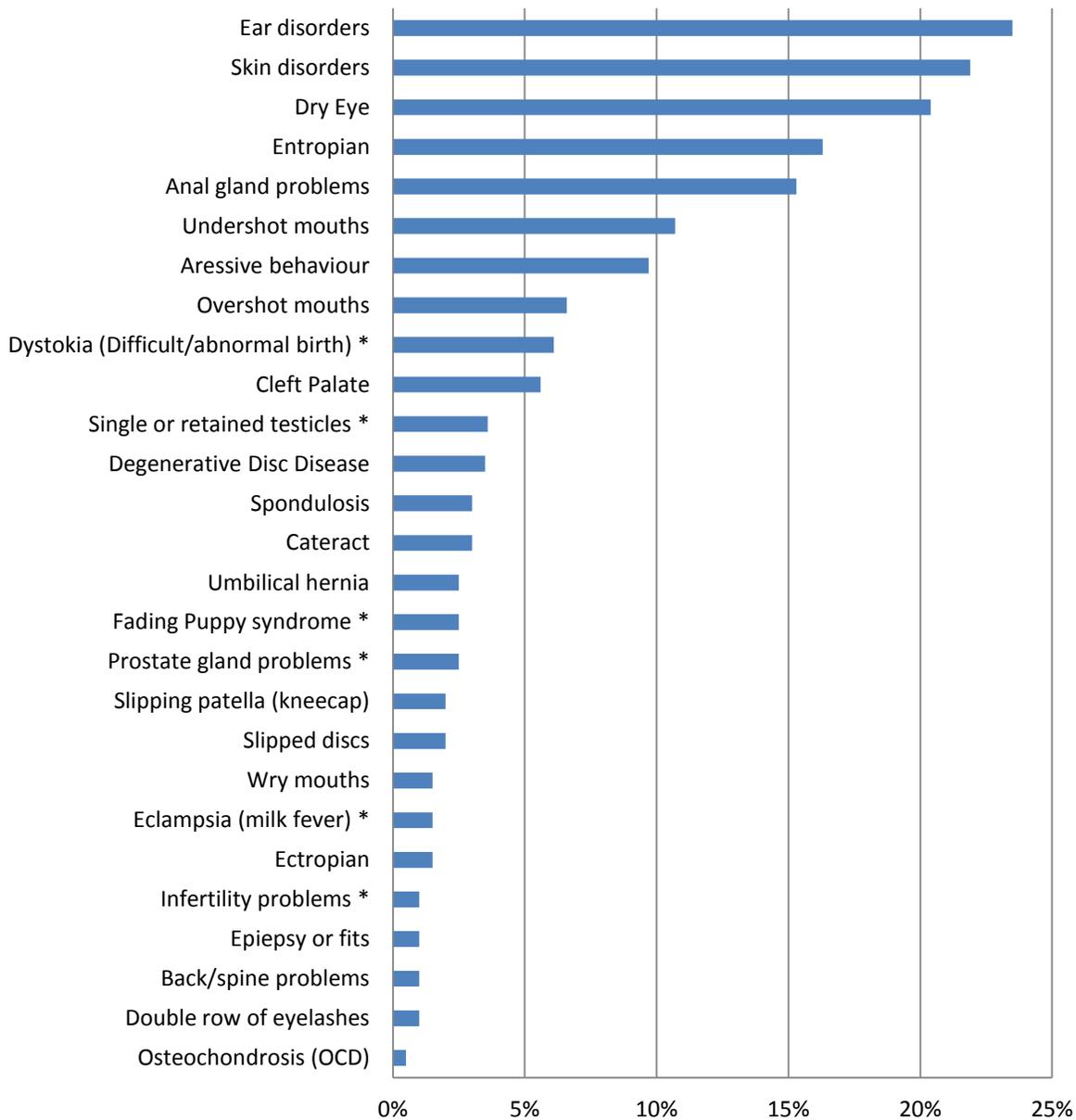
Appendix C: HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS

### 1991 Health Survey (171 dogs)



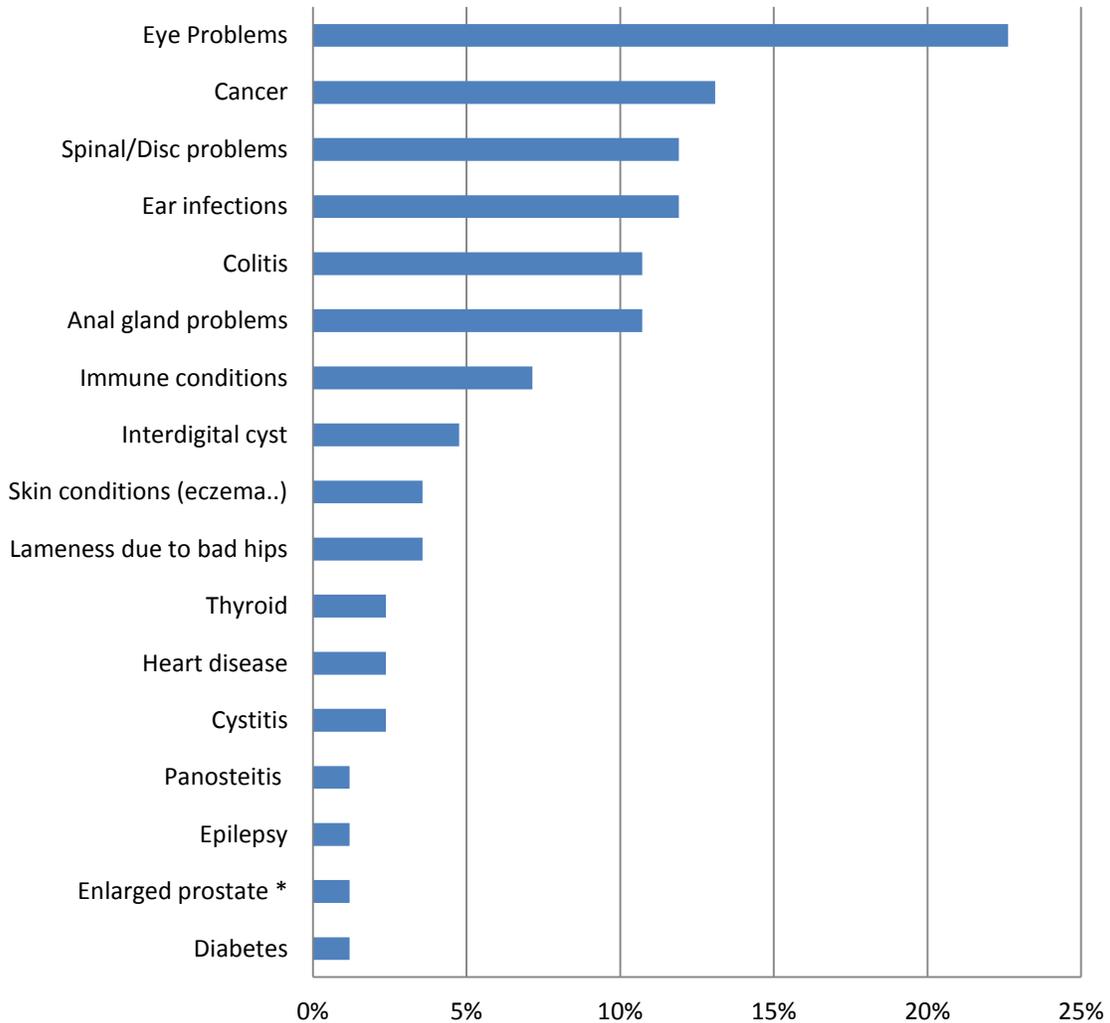
**Note:** the original report for this survey did not specify the number of males and females that had been included within the total of 171 dogs. Percentages for those problems marked \* had been calculated using the total number of animals in the survey.

## 2001 Health Survey (196 dogs)



**Note:** the original report for this survey did not specify the number of males and females that had been included within the total of 196 dogs. Percentages for those problems marked \* had been calculated using the total number of animals in the survey.

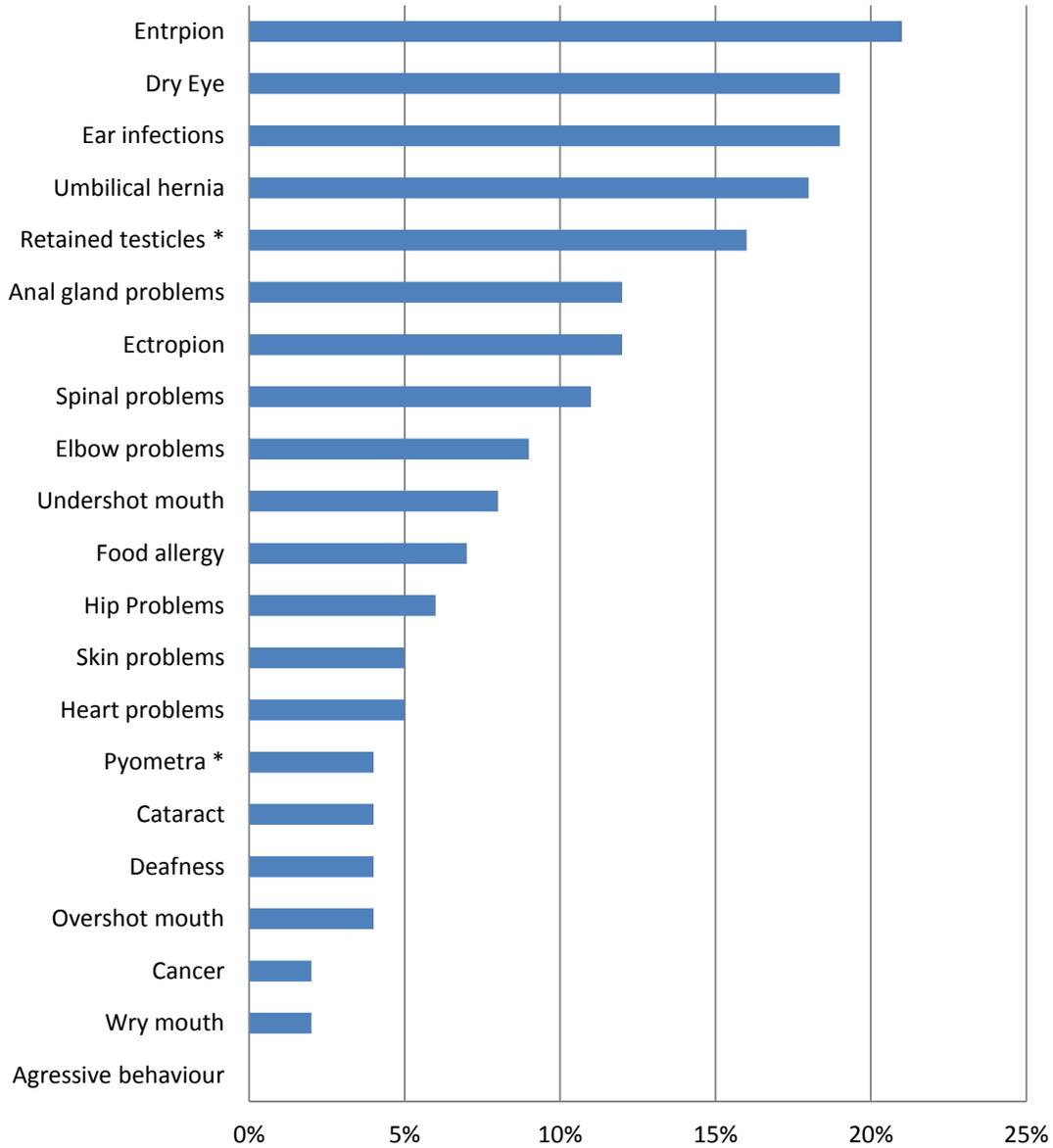
## 2009 Health Survey (84 dogs)



**Note:** the original report for this survey did not specify the number of males and females that had been included within the total of 84 dogs. Percentages for those problems marked \* had been calculated using the total number of animals in the survey.

# 2014 Health Survey

(91 dogs)



Note: The percentages for those problems marked \* were calculated on the total number of females (53) or males (38) as appropriate and not on the total number of dogs in the survey.

Appendix D:

**CLUMBER SPANIEL 5-YEAR ROLLING TRENDS IN HIP SCORING BETWEEN 1992 AND 2014**

<b>Year End</b>	<b>No. of scored dogs in the period  (% of registered dogs)</b>	<b>No. of dogs registered in the period</b>	<b>5-year Rolling Mean  (Median)</b>	<b>Range of scores in the period</b>	<b>No. of dogs with scores of 10 or less  (% of total scored)</b>	<b>No. of dogs with scores &gt;30  (% of total scored)</b>
1996	138 (14.3)	967	38.4 (33)	0 – 93	11 (8.0)	81 (58.7)
1997	117 (12.2)	957	37 (33)	0 – 97	11 (9.4)	64 (54.7)
1998	96 (10.9)	877	37.7 (33)	7 – 96	7 (7.3)	52 (54.2)
1999	86 (11.3)	759	38.3 (33)	7 – 99	8 (9.3)	49 (57.0)
2000	74 (9.8)	690	34.6 (27.5)	8 – 99	7 (9.5)	35 (47.3)
2001	61 (9.3)	659	34.6 (22.5)	6 – 99	7 (11.5)	26 (42.6)
2002	61 (9.2)	663	32.9 (23)	6 – 99	10 (16.4)	27 (44.3)
2003	64 (9.6)	670	28.8 (15.5)	6 – 89	18 (28.1)	24 (37.5)
2004	83 (11.5)	723	27.4 (15)	5 – 91	24 (28.9)	28 (33.7)
2005	83 (10.9)	765	26.3 (14)	5 – 91	26 (31.4)	27 (32.5)
2006	109 (12.1)	901	25.3 (14)	5 – 94	34 (31.2)	32 (29.4)
2007	130 (13.6)	954	23.7 (12)	5 – 94	42 (32.3)	30 (23.1)
2008	157 (15.4)	1018	22.9 (13)	5 – 94	53 (33.8)	36 (22.9)
2009	185 (17.8)	1037	24.5 (13)	4 - 93	65 (35.1)	47 (25.4)
2010	219 (19.0)	1150	23.7 (13)	0 - 86	79 (36.1)	52 (23.7)
2011	243 (21.4)	1138	24.3 (13)	0 - 106	88 (36.2)	62 (25.5)
2012	256 (24.0)	1066	24.1 (13)	0 - 106	93 (36.3)	67 (26.2)
2013	250 (22.4)	1115	25 (18)	0 - 106	101 (40.4)	61 (24.4)
2014	248 (22.1)	1121	25 (18)	0 - 106	111 (44.7)	50 (20.1)

## **Appendix E: CLUMBER SPANIEL CLUB CODE OF ETHICS**

All members of the Clumber Spaniel Club undertake to abide by its general Code of Ethics.

### **Club members:**

- 1) Will properly house, feed, water and exercise all dogs under their care and arrange for appropriate veterinary attention if and when required.
- 2) Will agree without reservation that any veterinary surgeon performing an operation on any of their dogs which alters the natural conformation of the animal, or who carries out a caesarean section on a bitch, may report such operation to the Kennel Club.
- 3) Will agree that no healthy puppy will be culled. Puppies which may not conform to the Breed Standard should be placed in suitable homes.
- 4) Will abide by all aspects of the Animal Welfare Act.
- 5) Will not create demand for, nor supply, puppies that have been docked illegally.
- 6) Will agree not to breed from a dog or bitch which could be in any way harmful to the dog or to the breed.
- 7) Will not allow any of their dogs to roam at large or to cause a nuisance to neighbours or those carrying out official duties.
- 8) Will ensure that their dogs wear properly tagged collars and will be kept leashed or under effective control when away from home.
- 9) Will clean up after their dogs in public places or anywhere their dogs are being exhibited.
- 10) Will only sell dogs where there is a reasonable expectation of a happy and healthy life and will help with the re-homing of a dog if the initial circumstances change.
- 11) Will supply written details of all dietary requirements and give guidance concerning responsible ownership when placing dogs in a new home.
- 12) Will ensure that all relevant Kennel Club documents are provided to the new owner when selling or transferring a dog, and will agree, in writing, to forward any relevant documents at the earliest opportunity, if not immediately available.
- 13) Will not sell any dog to commercial dog wholesalers, retail pet dealers or directly or indirectly allow dogs to be given as a prize or donation in a competition of any kind. Will not sell by sale or auction Kennel Club registration certificates as standalone items (not accompanying a dog).
- 14) Will not knowingly misrepresent the characteristics of the breed nor falsely advertise dogs nor mislead any person regarding the health or quality of a dog.

- 15) Clumber Spaniels should only be bred from stock believed to be as free as possible from known serious hereditary defects. At all times improvement of the Breed should be the primary consideration.
- 16) Stud dog owners should satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the bitch.
- 17) It is recommended that all KC/ BVA health screening schemes appropriate for the breed be used to establish the health of breeding stock prior to being bred from.
- 18) Breeders of Clumber Spaniels should follow the recommendations of the current Breed Health Plan.

Breach of these provisions may result in expulsion from club membership, and/or disciplinary action by the Kennel Club and/or reporting to the relevant authorities for legal action, as appropriate.