



Greyhound Rescue Wales Evidence to the Culture, Communications, Welsh Language, Sport, and International Relations Committee on The Prohibition of Greyhound Racing (Wales) Bill

1. Summary

- I. Greyhound racing in Wales should cease no later than 1 April 2027, due to the inherent risk of injury to dogs and the short career duration of racing greyhounds at the Valley track.**
- II. Approximately 300 greyhounds are needed sustain the Valley track's current level of racing activity (10,000 gambling opportunities (runs) per year).**
- III. The Valley track discards approximately 120 young greyhounds per year: 1 dog every 3 days. The average age of greyhounds at the time of their last race or trial is just 3 years and 4 months.**
- IV. Median career length of greyhounds at the Valley is just 15 months: this means 150 new dogs are brought to the Valley track in every 15-month period to replenish dogs that are no longer fit to race.**
- V. Therefore, with every month that the ban is delayed, 10 more dogs are subjected to the inherent risk of racing around the Valley track**
- VI. Given the rate of injuries, short racing careers and annual turnover of Valley-attached dogs, an implementation date of 2030 could result in an additional 480 greyhounds, many of which will have suffered significant injuries, needing to be rehomed by animal rescue charities, over and above the approximately 200-250 dogs which will need to be rehomed immediately following a ban.**
- VII. In the first year of GBGB racing, 601 individual dogs ran at the Valley track (in 9610 runs). Of these, 322 dogs were trained by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Data shows these 322 Valley-attached dogs accrued 85% of individual runs**

- VIII. During this first year 267 adverse events and injuries were identified from GBGB and the Valley track's own published material. Outcomes after these adverse events were categorised according to their calculated stand-down time (period of incapacitation): 127 categorised as Transient (stand-down time from racing 21 days or less); 105 Serious (stand-down time 22 days or more); and 35 Career-ending (never raced again).
- IX. For all 601 dogs the annual incidence of adverse events (such as falls, documented lameness etc) was 44.4%, rising to 73.9% for Valley-attached dogs.
- X. A further 66 Valley-attached dogs were identified that appear to have stopped racing before 31st October 2024, for reasons unknown.
- XI. Analysis of GBGB published disciplinary records clearly demonstrates industry self-regulation has failed to eliminate widespread doping and misuse of human and veterinary medicines, as well as systemic welfare failures within trainee's kennels, including cases of serious neglect and abuse, failure to provide veterinary treatment, greyhounds being starved, etc.
- XII. GBGB's Responsible Rehoming Policy has not been complied with by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Inappropriate and reckless "rehoming practices" have resulted in cases of seriously neglected and injured dogs being found stray.
- XIII. Photos published [REDACTED] clearly shows dogs were seriously neglected and underweight whilst kennelled at the track. These dogs belonged to the track owner's family.
- XIV. GBGB issued a licence [REDACTED] they had previously banned for life for doping and race fixing, specifically so that they could help train dogs to race at the Valley track.

2. The Prohibition of Greyhound Racing (Wales) Bill

- I. Greyhound Rescue Wales (GRW) along with our *Cut The Chase Coalition* partners – Dogs Trust, Blue Cross, RSPCA and Hope Rescue - are enormously encouraged by the Welsh Government's commitment to ban greyhound racing in Wales. This policy is in line with current developments in New Zealand where a 20 month phase out period will see greyhound racing banned as of 1st August 2026 and Tasmania where in August 2025 the State government also announced a withdrawal of public subsidies and a phased end to greyhound racing.
- II. With the introduction of the Prohibition of Greyhound Racing (Wales) Bill, Senedd now stands on the brink of a historic decision to end this outdated and unsustainable practice in Wales once and for all. Indeed, a vote in favour of the

Bill is the only way in which the welfare of greyhounds in Wales can be meaningfully protected, and the serious ongoing risk of injury and death of greyhounds at Wales last remaining greyhound track removed.

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- III. The Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Bill clearly shows that: both the WG and Senedd itself have consulted extensively on this issue; greyhound racing no longer has a social licence to operate in Wales; and, the social costs of introducing a ban are minimal, particularly in comparison to future injuries, deaths, and loss of welfare to very significant numbers of dogs if racing was to continue.
- IV. GRW believes the draft Bill is proportionate, well drafted and will achieve its objective. However, we support limited minor amendments to address the following concerns.
- V. Implementation Period: GRW believes that an implementation period of up to 4 years from the passage of the legislation is significantly too long. Indeed, it is far longer than the career of a racing greyhound, so will do nothing to protect the welfare of those dogs currently racing at the Valley track. Indeed, an implementation date as late as 2030 will result in:
 - a. No incentive for the owners of the Valley Stadium, or the trainers attached to the track, to promptly scale back racing activities.
 - b. Many hundreds of additional injuries and a significant number of further greyhound deaths at the Valley track.
 - c. Approximately 120 additional new dogs each year being brought in to race at the Valley track to replace those unfit and injured dogs no longer able to continue racing.ⁱ
 - d. Approximately 120 additional dogs would need each year that racing is allowed to continue.
- VI. The rescue charities, including GRW, represented in the **Welsh Greyhound Partnership** are confident that they can jointly provide medical care and provide rescue spaces for 200-250 greyhoundsⁱⁱ that may leave the industry as a result of the cessation of racing at the Valley track, as a one-off operation (see below). However, the rescue sector is currently in crisis not just in Wales but across the UK. A four-year delay in implementation could easily add another 480 dogs to the total number of greyhounds needing to be rehomed, many of which will have suffered significant injuries. GBGB does not contribute to the, often substantial, ongoing veterinary care costs of these dogs.
- VII. **This costs of lifelong support for dogs rehomed with old racing injuries is a significant financial burden for animal rescues and ultimately to members of the Welsh public who adopt and care for greyhounds that sustained serious racing injuries. These ongoing costs continue until the end of the greyhounds' natural lives. In many cases these costs significantly exceed the run money "earnt" by the trainers/owners of these dogs during their racing career.**
- VIII. Essentially, every injured greyhound that receives treatment under the GBGB's Injury Recovery Scheme and is then surrendered to rescue, will have to be

rehomed to adopters with a pre-existing musculoskeletal condition that will be excluded from any standard pet insurance policy taken out by adopters. Longterm veterinary cost to manage osteoarthritis, chronic pain, mobility impairment or late implant-related complications after fracture repairs can be substantial. Based on VetCompass data on greyhounds under veterinary care in 2016, the median longevity for greyhounds was 11.4 years. 'Musculoskeletal disorder' was found to be the third most common cause of death (euthanasia), in 7.8% of greyhounds (after neoplasia, 21.5% and collapse, 14.3%).ⁱⁱⁱ

- IX. **GRW therefore believes that greyhound racing should be banned at the earliest practical opportunity, and no later than 1 April 2027.**
- X. Trainers and Owners: GRW believes that it should unambiguously be an offence for both the trainer and the owner of a greyhound to allow it to take part in racing activities in Wales.
- XI. **It is our view that Section 1(1)(b) of the draft Bill should be amended to specifically include the TRAINER and OWNER(S) of any greyhound participating in illegal racing in the category of individuals who would be guilty of the offence of “organising greyhound racing in Wales”.**

3. Welfare and Rehoming of Dogs Following a Ban: The Welsh Greyhound Partnership

- I. The Welsh Greyhound Partnership (WGP) is a collective of nine organisations committed to protecting the welfare of each and every greyhound that leaves the racing industry as a result of a ban on greyhound racing in Wales. It held its inaugural meeting on 24th February 2025. Member organisations are: Almost Home Dog Rescue, Battersea Dogs and Cats Home, Blue Cross, Dogs Trust, Forever Hounds Trust, Greyhound Rescue Wales, Greyhound Trust South West Wales, Hope Rescue and the RSPCA. Member organisations have committed as a collective to the following objectives:
 - a. Ensuring that there is a rescue space for every single greyhound leaving racing in Wales as a result of the implementation of a ban.
 - b. Providing a central point of contact for owners and trainers wanting to relinquish their dogs.
 - c. Ensuring that all dogs are provided with veterinary and behavioural support in accordance with their individual needs while in the care of rescue organisations and in preparation for rehoming, regardless of which organisation they are helped by.
 - d. Coordinating the allocation of dogs to each of our organisations, to make the best use of our collective resources.
- II. WGP members estimate they will jointly be able to find homes for between 200 and 250 greyhounds in the two months following the implementation of a ban. This would be as a result of a time-limited concerted effort. Between 1 March 2025 and 31 September 2025 WGP member organisations took 75 greyhounds into their care which had trialled or raced at the Valley track.

- III. However, following Welsh Government’s announcement of the timeframe for the implementation of the ban (between April 2027 – April 2030) the Partnership is now temporarily suspended its operations. This is because prioritising Welsh based greyhounds would not be sustainable over a long period of time and would in fact facilitate the renewal of the racing stock at the remaining Welsh track. Operations will resume ahead of the date for the ban, once this is finalised.

4. The Failure of GBGB Regulation to Protect Greyhounds

- I. The Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB) frequently claims that its regulation, particularly its rules of racing and welfare strategy, protects greyhounds. At the same time GBGB refuses to disclose track level injury and death data, or allow meaningful independent scrutiny of the welfare outcomes for greyhounds exploited by the industry. Moreover, the limited annual aggregate injury and death statistics it does publish are deliberately opaque and at times actively misleading.
- II. GBGB’s injury data relates only to numbers of race-day injuries, that is the number of injuries picked up by their vets immediately a dog completes its race. However, as the WHK and Hanson Reports in New Zealand made clear, this approach significantly underestimates the true number of injuries as many, particularly muscular injuries, only become apparent after the dog has cooled down and left the track. Indeed, in 2018 Greyhound Racing New Zealand (GRNZ) introduced a rule requiring licensed persons to report injuries outside of race days. This has proved difficult to enforce as a result of non-compliance by trainers within the industry.^{iv}
- III. GBGB does not publish any veterinary diagnoses or even rough breakdown of types of injuries suffered by greyhounds at its tracks, or breakdown of injury severity (categorised by stand-down times). This is in sharp contrast to the situation in Australia and New Zealand where Stewards Reports for each race meeting provide details of individual injuries.
- IV. In its most recent data for 2024 GBGB states that its “*track fatality rate continues to be 0.03%*”.^v This claim has been repeated in the Senedd. However, it is misleading as it does not relate to the percentage of dogs which die each year: With the Valley track providing 10’000 runs per year, this statistic equates to 3 dogs estimated to die annually, directly as a result of racing activities in Wales, or 12 dogs in next 4 years if implementation of the ban was delayed until 2030. Those racing-related deaths are entirely preventable with prompt implementation of the ban in April 2027.
- V. Elsewhere GBGB published statistics actually state 2.1% of its “registered racing greyhound population” were “*Put to Sleep on Humane Grounds at Track*” and that 6.7% died in 2024.^{vi} However, it should be noted that GBGB does not actually disclose the number of dogs in its “total registered racing greyhound population” each year, or make clear whether all of these dogs actively race in any given year. Based on our calculation of a population of 300 racing

greyhounds at the Valley track, applications of this statistic would translate to 6 greyhounds that may be put to sleep on humane grounds in Wales, annually.

- VI. GBGB do state that the mean number of dogs put to sleep per track in 2024 was 6. However, they concede that for some tracks this number is certainly higher and that one track was placed in special measures in 2024 as a result of its “abnormal fatality rate”. We do not know if this was the Valley as the identity of this track has not been disclosed.
- VII. Moreover, analysis of 10 years of published GBGB disciplinary records, undertaken by GRW^{vii}, clearly demonstrates a persistent and ongoing failure to stamp out:
 - a. Deliberate doping and the illegal importation and misuse of human medicines (only approximately 2% of runners at tested trackside)
 - b. Failures to seek veterinary assistance or follow veterinary advice for injured dogs
 - c. Significant welfare issues in trainer’s kennels (including cases of serious neglect, greyhounds being starved, etc)
 - d. Inappropriate and reckless “rehoming practices” including advertising dogs for sale online for as little as £50, supposedly selling dogs directly to members of public, and falsifying adoption records (GBGB Green Forms) which led to cases of often sick and injured dogs being found stray.

5. Welfare failures [REDACTED] under GBGB

- I. GBGB issued a [REDACTED] who they had previously banned for life for doping and race fixing, specifically so that they could help train dogs to race at the track.^{viii}
- II. An investigation by GRW uncovered [REDACTED] dogs being “rehomed” direct from the track with no home checks, and which were underweight, had open wounds and ticks, and had not been neutered.^{ix} GBGB has failed to respond to, or even acknowledge, a formal complaint over these breaches of its responsible rehoming policy.
- III. Other dogs from [REDACTED] have turned up stray, seriously underweight and in the case of [REDACTED] with serious untreated injuries (see figure 1 below).^x
- IV. Photos posted online [REDACTED] show that two dogs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were seriously under-weight and neglected whilst housed at the Valley’s kennels (see figure 2 below).
- V. These dogs [REDACTED] It has been alleged that their licence was revoked by GBGB. However, no disciplinary case relating to this individual has yet been published.
- VI. In August 2025 the Valley Stadium was cautioned by GBGB for the “*temporary housing of excess greyhounds from XXXX XXXXXX’s kennel in the racecourse*”

kennels^{xi} In addition to the residential kennels on site, Valley also has a separate section of racing kennels solely designed to hold dogs for a few hours during race meetings. These are in effect small cages. GBGB Rule 109 specifies these must be at a minimum 136cm long, 87cm wide and 110cm high internally, which equate to 1.18m² floor area. These “kennels” are utterly unsuited for housing any dog, and fall well below the required minimal standards for boarding kennels (sleeping area of minimal 1.9m² floor area, height of 1.8m and constant access to an exercise run during daytime, or dogs to be removed from kennel unit at least 4 times per day for exercise and toileting.^{xii} No fine was issued by GBGB. GRW believes this incident was also a breach of the Valley Stadium’s planning consent.

Figure 1: Photos showing [REDACTED] after being found as a stray in West Wales (February 2025)

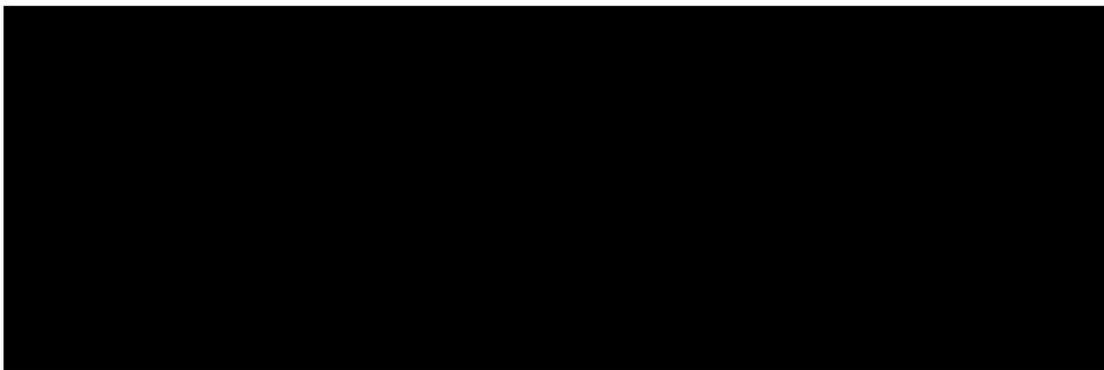
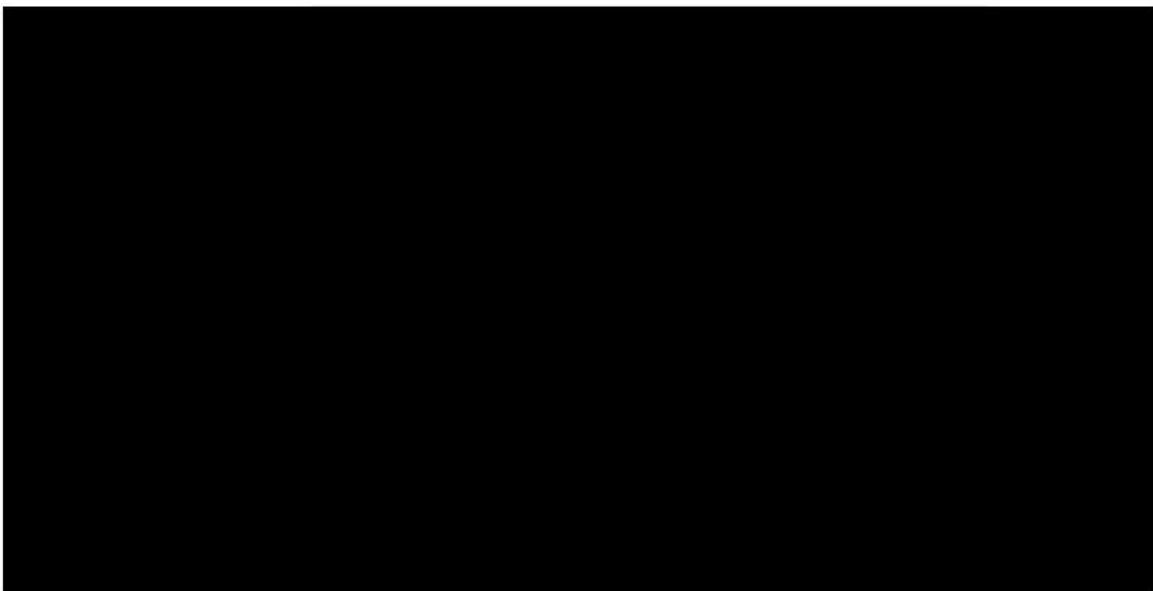


Figure 2: [REDACTED] (left) and [REDACTED] (right) at the Valley Stadium. Photos taken from [REDACTED] advertising dogs for rehoming direct from the track. [REDACTED] was subsequently found as a stray.

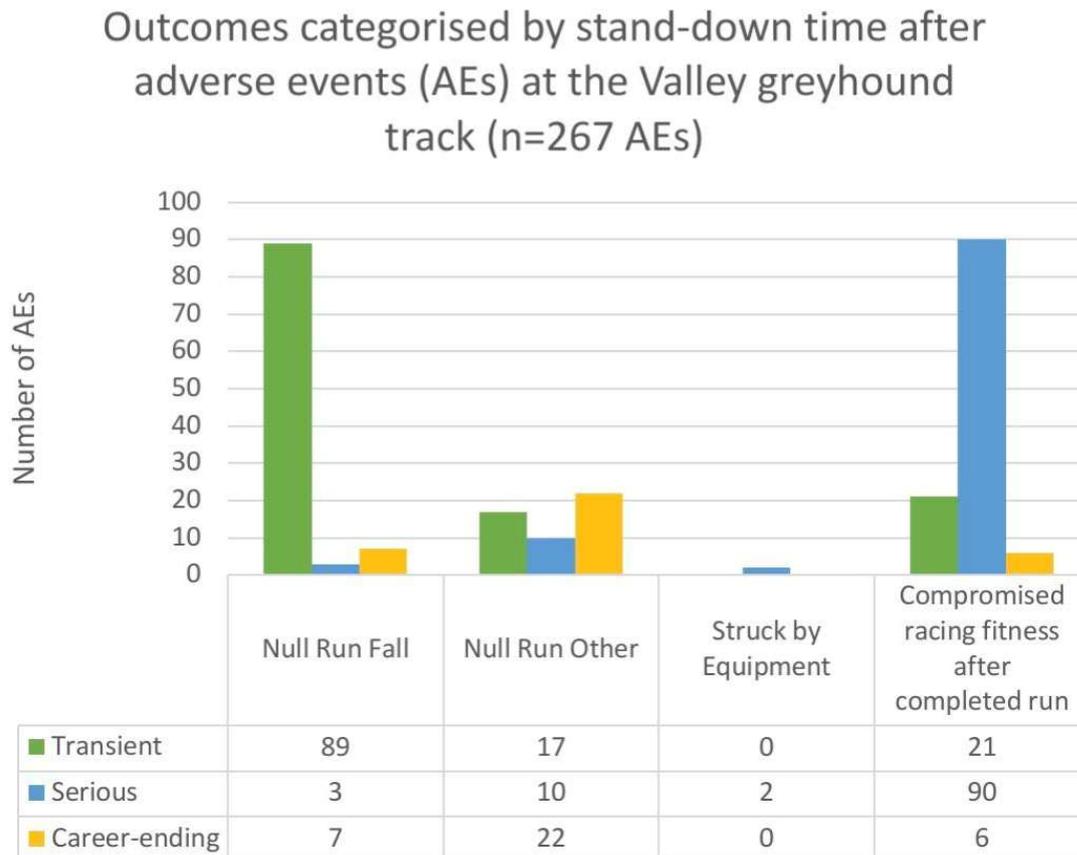


6. Adverse Events & Injuries at Valley Stadium under GBGB

- I. Whilst GBGB refuses to disclose track level injury and death data, detailed monitoring and analysis of GBGB results data livestream video and crucially partial injury data published by the Valley track itself (in its trial & race cards) means that GRW has been able to piece together a robust picture of the current scale of greyhound racing in Wales, and the frequency of adverse welfare events (falls, inability to finish race, struck by equipment, etc) and injuries suffered by dogs during the first year of GBGB racing in Wales (1st Nov 2023 - 31st Oct 2024). GRW's previous GWW Briefing (No.2) provides an initial summary and analysis of this data. Unsurprisingly, the Valley track no longer publishes any injury related data in its trial cards.
- II. The GRW's volunteer team of academics and a veterinary surgeon have since completed a further rigorous analysis of this data using time away from racing (stand-down times) to categorise the welfare outcomes for the dogs involved. To do this the New Zealand Racing Integrity Board's (RIB) framework which uses "standdown times" to classify the severity of adverse incidents and injuries, was adapted.
- III. It should be noted that the RIB concluded that this outcomes-based approach provides a more accurate account of what constitutes a serious race day injury, than initial track side veterinary diagnosis.^{xiii}
- IV. This analysis identified 601 individual dogs which ran at the Valley in 8484 race runs and 1126 trials runs (9610 total runs). Of these, 322 dogs were trained by [REDACTED]. Data shows these 322 Valley-attached dogs (53.6% of all dogs) accrued 85% (8183 of 9610) of individual runs. For this population of 601 dogs:
 - a. The annual incidence of adverse events and injuries was 44.4%, rising to 73.9% for 322 dogs in the Valley-attached subgroup.
 - b. A total of 267 adverse events and injuries were identified: Documented. Outcomes: 127 were categorised as Transient; 105 Significant; and, 35 Career-ending.

(See Table 1 below)
- V. A further 66 Valley-attached dogs were identified that appear to have stopped racing, for reasons unknown, before 31st October 2024 (20.5% of the Valley-attached subgroup).
- VI. Most adverse incidents in the Transient category were the result of dogs falling and hitting the surface of the sand track. The estimated average racing speed of greyhounds at Valley is approximately 35mph^{xiv}. It is therefore highly likely that greyhounds landing on the sand track surface sustain impact-related injuries (abrasions, bruising, swelling, pain, stiffness). Whilst some of these injuries will not be recorded as race-day injuries, they will nevertheless negatively affect the welfare of dogs.

Figure 3: Transient, Serious & Career-ending outcomes after adverse events (AEs) and documented compromised racing fitness after completed run (CRF-CR)



- VII. Documented lameness after a completed run most commonly resulted in breaks of 22 days or more (serious outcome). Injuries in this category are likely to include more severe lacerations, muscle tears and some fractures, tendon and ligament issues.
- VIII. “Career-ending injuries” likely include both more severe muscular skeletal, and other catastrophic, injuries. As noted above the number of dogs killed at the Valley track is not disclosed, however such fatalities would likely be included within this category.
- IX. 7% of falls were career-ending events. Several dogs hit a wall and were immediately incapacitated, did not finish (DNF) and never raced again.
- X. Career-ending outcomes were frequently noted after a null run without fall: e.g. the dog did not finish, or finished but was not given a time, but did not fall (22 dogs, 44.9% of null runs without fall). Injuries associated with strain and cyclic

loading from repetitive racing around oval tracks in counter-clockwise direction are commonly reported in racing greyhounds, particularly central tarsal bone fractures (Gibson 2024).

- XI. Our study design may capture dogs that became incapacitated during their race as a result of sustaining a stress fracture in the subgroup of dogs with career-ending outcomes after recording a null run without fall (of the 22 dogs in this subgroup, 19 were Valley-attached, 5.9% of all Valley-attached dogs). However, observations from livestreamed races indicated that dogs which showed abrupt changes in gait pattern or sudden loss of performance mid-race would often still finish the race with a recorded time. Therefore, analysis of Null run data may underestimate stress/fatigue injuries across all three outcome categories.

- XII. Since the WG announcement of its intention to ban greyhound racing in Wales we have noted a sharp decline in non-Valley-attached trainers racing their dogs at the track. GBGB data for the 3 months period, mid-May to mid-Aug 2025, recorded 309 active dogs. 283 were trained by [REDACTED] 4 were trained by [REDACTED] and no trainer was listed for 22 dogs (mostly recently imported Irish dogs not yet registered to [REDACTED]).

- XIII. As of mid August 2025, GBGB results data has recorded a total of 825 individual dogs as having raced or trialled at the Valley track since August 2023.^{xv} To date (4th Oct 2024) we have been able to identify 103 of these 825 greyhounds as having to been surrendered to rescue organisations.

Table 1: Summary of adverse events (AEs) and incidents of compromised racing fitness (CRF), categorised by outcome (stand-down time)

OUTCOME CATEGORY - STAND-DOWN TIME (days)	Compromised racing fitness Description	NULL RUN - FALL		NULL RUN - OTHER		STRUCK - DURING COMPLETED RUN		COMPROMISED RACING FITNESS AFTER COMPLETED RUN		TOTAL ADVERSE EVENTS		TOTAL OUTCOME CATEGORY (by stand-down time)		ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ADVERSE EVENTS (calculated by outcome category)	
		All	Valley-att	All	Valley-att	All	Valley-att	All	Valley-att	All	Valley-att	All	Valley-att	All dogs (601)	Valley-att dogs (322)
TRANSIENT (stand-down 21 days or less)	Lame	1	1	9	9	0	0	16	15	26	25	127	110	21.1%	34.2%
	Cramped	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	6	6				
	Bitten	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2				
	Unknown	87	71	6	6	0	0			93	77				
SERIOUS (stand-down 22 days or more)	Lame	1	1	7	6	0	0	88	83	96	90	105	97	17.5%	30.1%
	Cramped	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
	Bitten	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2				
	Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	1			6	5				
CAREER-ENDING (dog did not race again)	Lame	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	7	7	35	31	5.8%	9.6%
	Cramped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Bitten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Unknown	7	6	21	18	0	0			28	24				
Total adverse events	99	82	49	44	2	1	117	111	267	238	267	238	44.4%	73.9%	
Annual rate of adverse events %runs	per total runs *	1.03%	1.00%	0.51%	0.54%	0.02%	0.01%	1.22%	1.36%	2.78%	2.91%	2.78%	2.91%	44.4%	73.9%
Annual incidence of adverse events	per total dogs **	16.5%	25.5%	8.2%	13.7%	0.3%	0.3%	19.5%	34.5%						

* Total number of runs: 9610 runs, of which 8183 V-A runs

** Total number of dogs: 601 dogs, of which 322 V-A dogs

7. Economic Impacts of Banning Greyhound Racing in Wales

- I. As set out in the Explanatory Memorandum the economic impact from ending greyhound racing in Wales will be minor. The Valley Stadium is a small business, with limited supply chains, employing a small number of mostly part time employees. Local breeding is insignificant. Over 85% of the dogs raced at the Valley are imported from Ireland. For the period May-August 2025 there were [REDACTED] are based in Wales. However, many of these are hobby trainers with only a small number of dogs each, for whom greyhound racing is unlikely to be a primary source of their income.
- II. As noted above (Section 2, para VII), the lifelong support costs for dogs rehomed with old racing injuries is a significant financial burden for animal rescues and members of the Welsh public, who care for greyhounds that sustained serious racing injuries at the Valley track. These ongoing costs are in effect a direct subsidy paid by members of the public to care for dogs treated as wastage by the racing industry. In many cases these costs significantly exceed the run money “earned” by trainers/owners during the dog’s racing career. These costs should be explicitly recognised within the economic and social impact assessment of the draft Bill.
- III. It has been claimed in the Senedd that the Valley Stadium “...only became fully licensed by GBGB in 2023 after a £2 million upgrade to meet the standards set by the Greyhound Board of Great Britain.”^{xvi} This claim is not supported by the published accounts of Valley Greyhounds Ltd, for the period 20 September 2022 to 31 December 2023. These show a total of just £167,681 spent on improvements (to property, plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and computer equipment) for the period this work was supposed to have taken place.
- IV. With respect the macro-economic impact of the UK greyhound industry as a whole, the GBGB’s 2023 report *The Economic Impact of Greyhound Racing in the UK* claims that the industry makes an annual contribution to the UK economy of £166m. However, the report also show that the industry takes £237.9m out of the pockets of UK consumers.^{xvii} Much of this from the pockets of low income and vulnerable families and individuals. This is not an industry which benefits the economic and social wellbeing of either the UK or Welsh populations as a whole.

[REDACTED]

6th October 2025

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- ⁱ From detailed monitoring GRW estimates the median career length of dogs leaving the track is 15 months (mean 16 months) and that approximately one third of the Valley-attached stock of greyhounds are replaced each year.
- ⁱⁱ This number is slightly lower than the current stock of Valley-attached greyhounds, as we believe perhaps up to a third, of the mainly younger dogs, will be sold of to trainers at English tracks.
- ⁱⁱⁱ <https://cgejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40575-019-0072-5>
- ^{iv} Racing Integrity Board, Greyhound Review Final Report, 12 December 2022, Section 6.2, PP 53-54
- ^v Licensed Greyhound Racing: Independently Verified Track Injury and Retirement Data for 2024, Published 26 June 2025, P. 6: <https://gbgb-prod-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/26104723/Licensed-Racing-Track-Injury-and-Retirement-Data-2024-Commentary.pdf>
- ^{vi} Licensed Greyhound Racing: Independently Verified Track Injury and Retirement Data for 2024, Published 26 June 2025, P. 4 (Table: Fatalities across the registered racing greyhound population)
- ^{vii} Response from Greyhound Rescue Wales to: Licensing of animal welfare establishments, activities and exhibits, GRW, 2024 (available on request from GRW)
- ^{viii} GBGB Calendar: [REDACTED]
- ^{ix} Case Study of Adoption from the Valley Greyhound Stadium, Ystrad Mynach, Greyhound Rescue Wales, 2025, (available from GRW)
- ^x Case Study of Valley Greyhounds Found As Strays, Greyhound Rescue Wales, 2025, (available from GRW)
- ^{xi} GBGB Calendar, [REDACTED]
- ^{xii} <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities/dog-kennel-boarding-licensing-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities#part-b--specific-conditions-providing-boarding-in-kennels-for-dogs-schedule-4-part-2-of-the-regulations>.
- ^{xiii} Racing Integrity Board, Greyhound Review Final Report, 12 December 2022, Section 6.2, P. 58, para 6.2.58
- ^{xiv} Calculated from racing distances and finish times
- ^{xv} Of these, 465 were most recently listed as trained by [REDACTED] (Please note, some dogs that were counted as Valley-attached dogs in the analysis of first year had subsequently moved to trainers that are not attached to the Valley track. Also, some trainers had changed their attachment to/from the Valley and other GBGB tracks, which further complicates categorisation of their dogs)
- ^{xvi} Samuel Kurtz MS (para 130) responding to Statement by the Deputy First Minister and Cabinet Secretary for Climate Change and Rural Affairs: The Prohibition of Greyhound Racing (Wales) Bill. <https://record.senedd.wales/Plenary/15365#A100013>
- ^{xvii} <https://gbgb-prod-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/04091651/OO-GBGB-Report.pdf>