

Educational Standard Compendium of the

# Norwich Terrier



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2008

# Standard

## Early Standards

### The first Norwich Terrier Breed Standard

*Original standard drafted by Mr R. John "Jack" Read in 1932*

A small red dog, weighing not more than 10 to 12 lb fully grown. Strong head, short muzzle, strong and closely fitting, rather large teeth. Ears pricked, the smaller the better. Wide skull, slightly round, wide between the eyes.

Neck short and strong well set on clean shoulders. Short to medium length of back. Ribs well sprung, short powerful legs, straight if possible, with cat feet. Very strong quarters, docked tail.

Height at shoulders not exceeding 12 inches. The coat should be red with no other colour and of a very hard and wiry nature.

To sum up, the terrier should be a little demon and with a very hardy constitution.

### First Standard passed by the Kennel Club in 1932

*Drawn up by the Norwich Terrier Club Committée*

**HEAD** Muzzle "foxy", yet strong, length about one third less than a measurement from the occiput to the bottom of the stop, which should be a good one and well defined. Skull wide, slightly rounded with good width between the ears. Ears, if erect, slightly larger than a Cairn's, if dropped, very neat and small and correctly dropped.

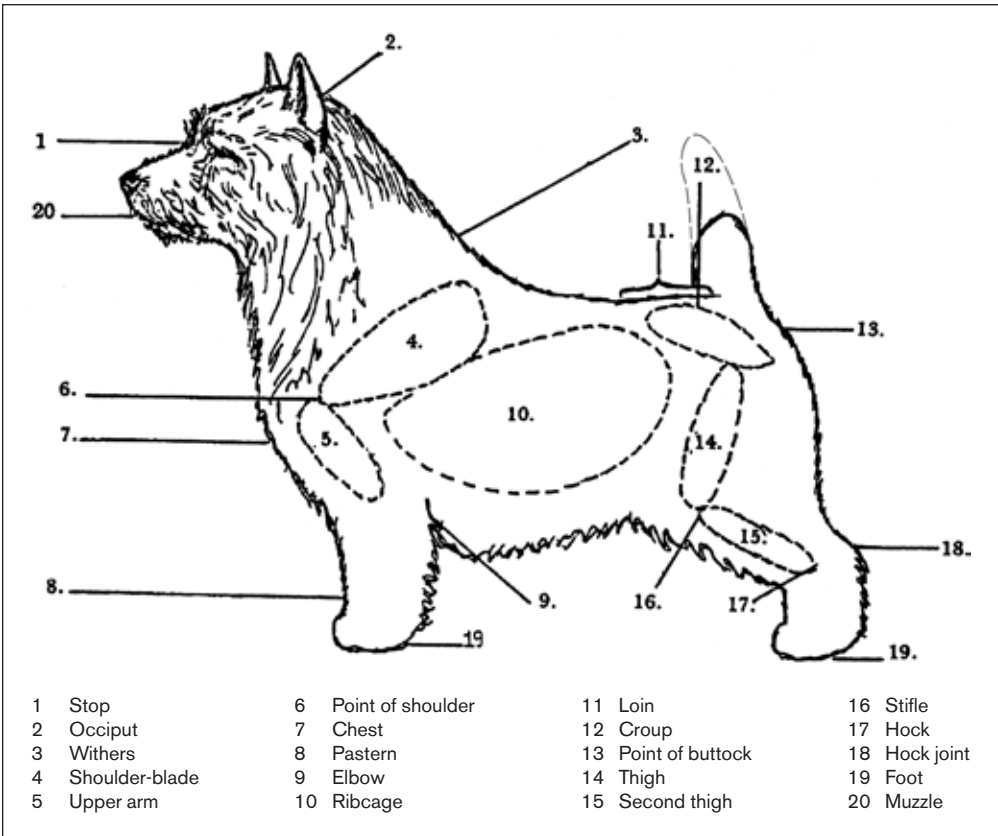
**EYES** Very bright, dark and keen, full of expression.

**TEETH** Strong, rather large, closely fitting.

**JAW** Clean, strong, tight-lipped.

**NECK** Short and strong, well set on clean shoulders.

**LEGS** Short, powerful, as straight as is consistent with the short legs at which we aim. Sound bone, feet round, thick pads.



**QUARTERS** Strong, with great propulsion.

**TAIL** Medium docked, carriage not excessively gay.

**WEIGHT** 10 to 14 lb, 11 lb being the ideal.

**HEIGHT** 10 to 12 inches at the withers (not to exceed).

**COLOUR AND COAT** Red (to include red wheaten), white on the throat and chest being allowed. (Black-and-tan admitted as colour 1935. Ed.)

Hard, as wiry as possible, lies much closer to the body than a Cairn's and is absolutely straight. Longer and rougher on neck and shoulder. Hair on head and ears short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** A small low keen dog, tremendously active. A perfect demon, yet not quarrelsome and of a loveable disposition, and with a very hardy constitution.

**FAULTS** Long weak back. A mouth badly over- or undershot. Full eye, soft expression.



## STANDARD:

**NORWICH TERRIER**

FCI-NUMBER 72

ORIGINALSTANDARD:

1987-06-24

FCI-STANDARD:

1988-02-02; english

SKKS STANDARDCOMMITTÉ:

2003-10-08

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

Great Britain

PURPOSE:

Former ratter, nowadays  
companion dog

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group 3, section 2

## STANDARD &amp; COMMENTS:

**History:**

Norwich Terriers originate from East Anglia in England. The rural area with vast fields of crop developed a need for ratting dogs to keep vermin down in the barns where wheat and corn was stored. Hence there were plentiful small terriers on the farms. Many of the most effective ratters were roughcoated red or black and tan lowlegged terriers. They had either pricked or dropped ears. Their reputation as keen, friendly little dogs spread and by the end of 1890 they became fashionable pets among Cambridge students and horse people in Norfolk. All kind of terriers were mixed to meet demand and breeders in- and around Norwich sold anything bred as either Norwich-, Thrumpington or Jones Terriers. In 1932 the Norwich Terrier was recognised by The Kennel Club as a breed with pricked or dropped ears. In 1964 the dropped eared variety declared a breed of its own under the name of Norfolk Terrier.

**Comments:**

The Norwich terrier is one of the smallest in the Terrier Group. The standard was written with the English group system in mind where Toy Terriers are not included. The breed is small, robust and workmanlike and never of Toy type.



◀ Smudge, fourth generation from the breeds cornerstone Rags. Smudge was black and tan and the breeds first BOB winner, Richmond 1932. He was bred and owned by Mrs Fagan.



GB Ch Miss Manette, a Smudge-daughter, was the first to win the champion title, which was in 1936. She won 11 CCs and kept the record for 19 years.



The lovely and typical head of Tatty Coram, sister to Ch Miss Manette. Born in the early 1930's and the mother of Ch Ponto the Sagacious Dog, Sarah Gamp and Rogue Riderhood. Tatty was bred and owned by Mrs Fagan.



◀ RIGHT. Rogue Riderhood, a grandson of Smudge and sire of Am Ch Sidney Carton. LEFT. Riderhood's brother Ch Ponto the Sagacious Dog (b. 1937). Ponto was bred and owned by Mrs Fagan.

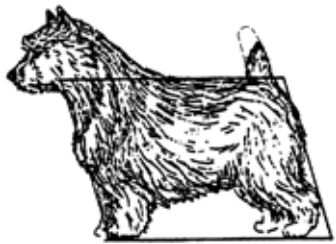
## STANDARD:

**General appearance:**

One of the smallest of the terriers. Small, low, keen dog, compact and strong with good substance and bone. Honourable scars from fair wear and tear not to be unduly penalised.

**Temperament:**

Lovable disposition, not quarrelsome, tremendously active with hardy constitution. Gay & fearless.



The correct wellbalanced dog could be said to have diagonal lines.



ABOVE. The incorrect, overcompact dog looks like a box, a square with equal sides. BELOW. The heavy, too low and long dog has an incorrect rectangular shape.



## COMMENTS:

The Norwich Terriers should have good bone and substance, never coarse or heavy but with powerful legs. The breed should always give the impression of the energetic and agile little terrier it is.

Nowadays it may be questioned if they can have "honourable scars" from ratting. But surprisingly many still have the keenness and speed to catch vermin. You can find scarred noses, broken teeth and nails in this breed and it's regarded as honourable scars from wear and tear.

The Norwich Terrier is a happy very animated terrier. Hence shy dogs with dropped tail are not typical for the breed. But a very hot terrier temperament is equally wrong, the standard says never quarrelsome. In the ring the happy outgoing and typical Norwich Terrier circles around and even jumps up in the air. The do not stand still for long and if forced to stand still quickly will be bored and drop both tail and ears.

Norwich Terriers are always shown freely, always standing on their four legs without assistance from the handler, top-and-tailing is taboo. If a Norwich Terrier is shown with handler on the ground top-and-tailing one can suspect that the dog has a weak temperament.



LEFT. The correct Norwich Terrier will combine substance and "terrier style", ie alert pose and some reach of neck. Even if the breed is one of the smallest in the group it should give a robust and solid impression. RIGHT. The correct Norwich Terrier should stand firm on its legs and show keenness. Substance, strength and yet reach of neck can be seen in this excellent specimen.



LEFT. Yet another excellent specimen who shows excellent balance between substance, well made front and hindquarters. Although posing free it shows style, reach, substance and strength. RIGHT. Excellent type who shows the natural ruff, excellent coat texture and ideal tailset and carriage in an undocked tail.



◀ Not compact enough. Although with excellent hindquarters, neck and front this dog is foreign in type because of the long shallow body, long muzzle with untypical roman nose and round eyes.



## STANDARD:

**Head:**

Slightly rounded, wide skull, good width between ears. Muzzle wedge-shaped and strong. In length two-thirds of measurement from occiput to bottom of well defined stop. Tight-lipped, jaws clean and strong. Rather large, strong teeth with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

## COMMENTS:

The head proportions are very important as rather small variations can alter the correct headtype to one of Cairn- or Australian Terrier instead.

The most frequent fault is probably lack of width in skull and a flat forehead as well as a narrow muzzle.

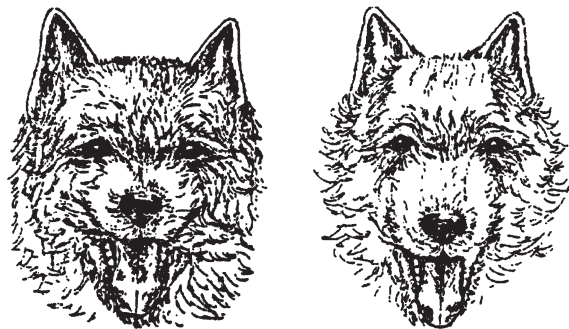
The breed has surprisingly large teeth. The standard says perfect, regular scissor bite. Complete set of teeth is not mentioned.

This breed's number of teeth seems to attract judges more than for instance breed type or soundness. Considering that the Norwich Terrier standard consists of 81 details that should comply to good breed type, 6 of these concerns the bite and none number of teeth...

When examining the head the hand should be filled by the fairly broad skull and the stop should be deep enough for the thumb to "sink in". The standard does not mention cheeks but if the skull is broad enough and the muzzle strong the result should be a blunt wedge shape without cheeks being marked. If in any doubt as to the strength of muzzle, use your thumbs to examine the sides of the muzzle, if the muzzle feels thin and "bony" it is not strong enough. It should be filled out under the eyes and there should be no hollows.



Correct proportions. Muzzle length two-thirds of measurement from occiput to bottom of well defined stop.



LEFT. Correct proportions. Correct broad, slightly rounded skull with good breadth between ears. Strong, wedge-shaped muzzle. RIGHT. Incorrect proportions. Too narrow, flat skull with close set ears. Muzzle is too long.



LEFT. Excellent head with slightly rounded, broad skull with well set ears.



Eyes are small and almond-shaped. RIGHT. Excellent head with strong muzzle and deep stop. Skull is broad and ears well set and excellent eye shape.



LEFT. Excellent head with well defined stop, well set ears and typical ruff framing the head. RIGHT. Excellent head with the breed's typical sweet expression. Excellent earset.



LEFT. Narrow skull where the measurement is 50-50 instead of muzzle being a third less than measurement from occiput to stop. Ears are too big. RIGHT. Broad skull but ears are too low set. Eyes too big and round. The pink nyan on nose is called "winternose" often seen in the breed. Its not a fault as the standard does not mention pigment.





## STANDARD:

**Eyes:**

Eyes small, oval-shaped, dark, full of expression, bright and keen.

## COMMENTS:

Keen "terrier expression" is also found in Norwich Terriers. In this breed its significant with small, oval shaped eyes with tight eyelids. An animated, intense and kind expression is typical for this breed.

Eye colour should be dark, very dark brown and even black is not unusual. In country of origin eye shape and eye size is considered more important than eyecolour.

Eyelids can have pigmentation like really thick black eyeliner or a hardly visible hairthin line of pigment. The standard does not mention pigmentation hence one is no better than the other. But it should be pointed out that a very broad eyeliner can give a false impression of a big eye.



Correkt shape of eye.  
The korrekt expression comes from a combination of eye shape and the set of eyes.



Incorrect eye shape.  
Incorrect "toylike" expression; very short muzzle, big, bulging round eyes.



Small, ravenblack eyes with correct shape, even if the untimmed puppycoat on head takes away a bit from the terrierlook.



Excellent eyes which are small, oval, dark, full of expression, clear and attentive. This is the perfect eye in a Norwich Terrier.



The standard does not mention pigment. Differences of intensity of pigment occur. This dog has broad eyeliner with eyes of excellent size and shape.



This dog has big, round eyes that show white and the expression is more worried than keen.

## STANDARD:

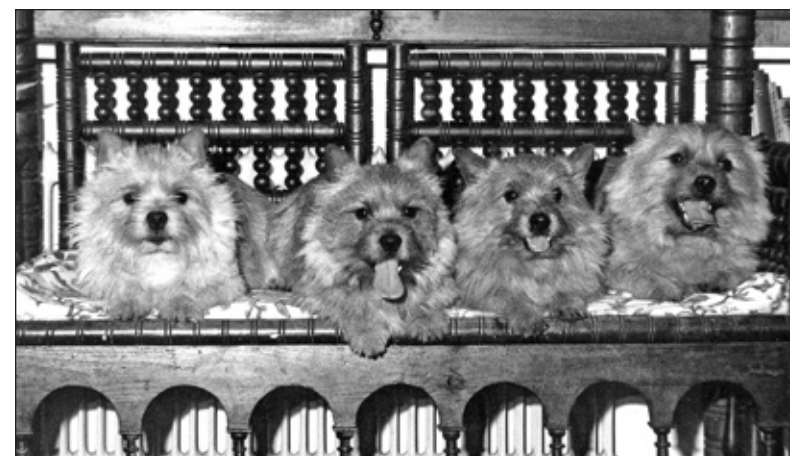
**Ears:**

Ears erect, set well apart on top of skull. Medium size with pointed tips. Perfectly erect when aroused, can be laid back when not at attention.

## COMMENTS:

When judging several low legged terrier breeds one has to remember that Norwich Terriers are not requested to have "small" ears like for instance Westies or Cairn Terriers, instead they should be of medium size.

Set of ears are very well described in the standard; "set well apart on top of skull". High set ears are a common fault in the breed in Sweden.



◀ This picture of four dogs illustrate the differences of ear carriage depending of the dogs state of mind. From left; 'at attention' with broad set ears, still set on top of skull, dog nr 2 'on the way to loose interest', dog nr 3 has already lost interest and dog nr 4 is not attentive and hence ears are laid back.



◀ LEFT. This is not a dog with low set ears but a dog at rest, waiting for something interesting to occur. RIGHT. Too low set ears is the problem with this dog. Although the head is good the ears are not set 'on top of skull'.



◀ LEFT. The standard asks for "medium sized ears". This dog has small ears that are slightly low set. But this is of course not as disturbing for expression as big, close set ears are. RIGHT. Ears that are very close set as well as being too big. Not even the excessive amount of coat can hide that fact.



## STANDARD:

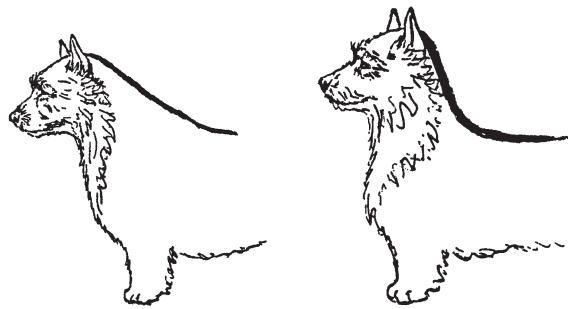
**Neck:**

Strong of good length, commensurate with correct overall balance, flowing into well laid shoulders.

## COMMENTS:

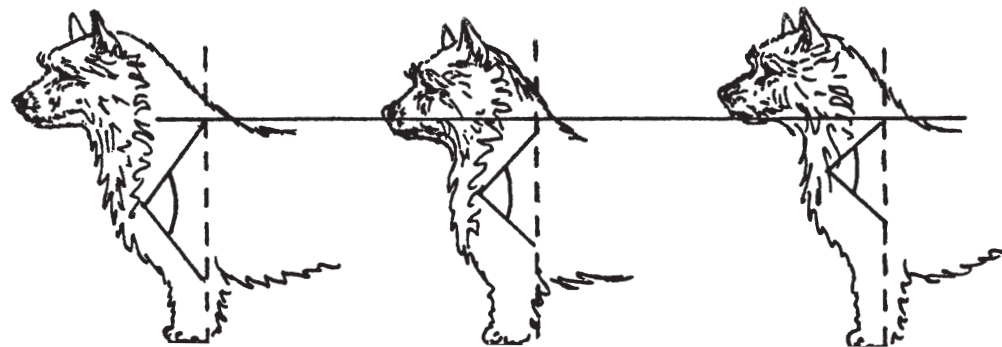
The Norwich Terriers correct general appearance and balance very much depends on a strong neck of correct, good length. If its coarse and thick the picture will be of a heavy dog, on the other hand if the neck is too long and thin the dog will look unbalanced and lacking in substance.

Neck of good length as well as well laid shoulders are not seen often enough.



Correct convex neckline.

Incorrect concave neckline.



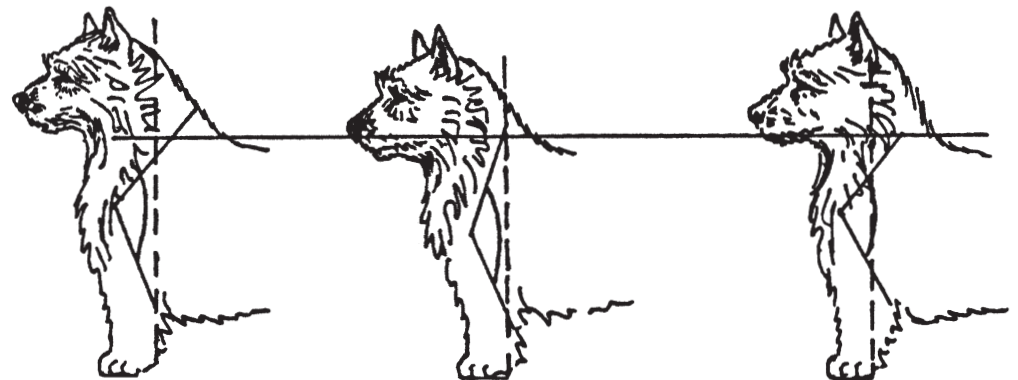
LEFT. Ideal, well layed back shoulders where shoulder-blade and upper arm have equal length. Correct angulation where point of elbow is situated under the highest point of the withers (see dotted line). MIDDLE. Upper arm is too short and 'pushes' the elbow forward, hence frontlegs seem long. RIGHT. Too short in shoulder-blade and upper arm makes the dog unbalanced.



LEFT. Nice type of Norwich Terrier with excellent length of neck, well made forequarters and level short back. RIGHT. Viewed from the side the correct profile should look like this dog. Note well laid back shoulders. This well balanced dog can act as a 'blueprint' for the standard.



LEFT. Yet another with excellent neck, front, level back and exc. tailset and hindquarters. Correct coat. A young dog may be slightly longer in loin. RIGHT. This dog's construction is not what the standard asks for. It is too short in neck, it also lacks angulation both in front and rear.



LEFT. Shoulder-blade and upper arm of good length but the angulation is too open (lack of angulation) hence the dog will not have a good reach. MIDDLE. Even less angulation than in dog D. This dog will probably be very wide in front to compensate lack of reach. RIGHT. Too short in upper arm with lack of angulation can give high stepping 'hackney' movement.



## STANDARD:

**Body:**

Short back, compact with good depth. Ribcage long and well sprung with short loin. Level topline.



Correct proportions. The Standard says short back and well angulated front and rear. Ribcage should be long but loin short. Body should be compact with good depth. The illustration shows the correct balance.

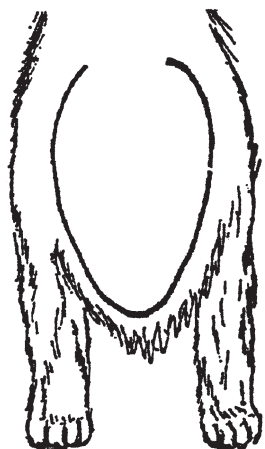
## COMMENTS:

This breed certainly does not talk about slim lines. The essentials to prevent this breed from becoming an unsound 'cube' are that the standard insists on well angulated front and rear as well as good length of neck.

It is fairly common to see wide, short ribcages that do not support the diaphragm. This is a fault which can be hazardous for the dogs health, as it can lead to insufficient respiration with heavy panting and swelling in the throat in hot weather. This type of short ribcage also gives a swayed backline and low front. Dogs with this fault tend to stand with hindlegs under the body as extra support. Giving hindquarters a very blunt angle (open angles).

The Standard says twice that the back should be 'level' and 'perfectly level'.

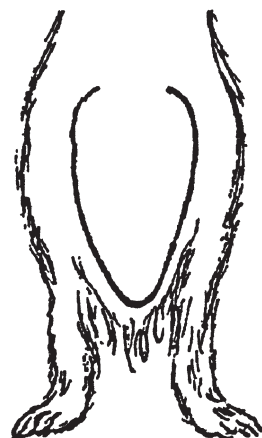
To achieve the required compactness, back and loin must be short and for support ribcage must be long.



**CORRECT.** Correct shape of ribs, strasigh good boned legs and small round feet.



**INCORRECT.** Round or barrel ribs, giving too much width to chest. The front legs are bandy to take the chest width. Feet are big.



**INCORRECT.** Flat ribs, restricting the use of heart and lungs. Weak pasterns and thin, hare shaped feet pointing outwards.



**LEFT.** The correct low legged Norwich Terrier with short, level back and compact body with good depth. Excellent hindquarters and tail set. This dog is fully matured at 4 years of age. **RIGHT.** Another correct dog with short back and compact body. Excellent head and general appearance. This dog is also fully matured.



**LEFT.** Short ribcage together with long back and steep croup gives this untypical topline. The dog stands low in front and with one hind-leg pushed out as extra support. This dog also has very bandy frontlegs, flat skull and he lacks eyebrows and whiskers. **RIGHT.** This is when depth and substance have exceeded the goals and turned into a low, long and rather heavy dog. The slightly short, steep croup gives hindquarters lacking power.



**LEFT.** Short body but also short ribcage which gives an incorrect topline. The upright shoulders makes the dog look as he is falling forward. The dog tries to compensate this unbalance by standing the hindlegs in under the body. **RIGHT.** A young female who is still a bit 'stylishly slender' but her body is already full of substance and depth. Excellent hindquarters, tail and tailset.

## STANDARD:

**Tail:**

Docking optional.

(a) Medium docked. Set high, completing perfectly level topline. Carried erect.

(b) Tail of moderate length to give a general balance to dog, thick at root and tapering towards tip, as straight as possible, carried jauntily, not excessively gay, completing perfectly level topline.

Editors remark:

Great Britain has joined several European countries by introducing a docking ban, which took effect from April 2007. The breed standard has yet to be amended.

## COMMENTS:

Considering that the standard for Norwich Terriers since 1989 have described how the undocked tail should look it is surprising that so many dogs have tails carried over the back and even curled tails. Something which is very untypical for a terrier. Bad tailset and untypical carriage of tail can in this breed not be blamed on the standard for lack of description.

If a Norwich Terrier before the docking ban had been shown with tail flat on the back or low set it would never have been considered for any high merits. The basic description for tail is the same: high set; carried erect; not excessively gay. Why these points were totally ignored after the ban was introduced is very difficult to understand.

The undocked tail should be of "moderate length", to balance the neck of good length, one can presume.

Norwich Terriers do not have a stiff tail like westie- or cairn terrier and the standard says carried jauntily. However there are enough Norwich Terriers around with good tails so breeding good tails is possible.



CORRECT.

Correct set and carriage of tail. Correct hind-quarters and hocks.



INCORRECT.

Squirrel tail, or excessively gay tail. Straight hindlegs.



INCORRECT.

Low set tail, lack of angulation and short second thigh.



LEFT. This dog shows level back, high set tail and the tail balances as this female has good length of neck. RIGHT. Another with level back, high set tail and this tail is "as straight as possible". Had it been docked it would have been perfect as it bends where docking would have been.



LEFT. This undocked tail meets the standard description perfectly. It would probably be carried straight up when the dog moves. RIGHT. Short, undocked tail's like this occur but are no longer aimed for as they very often go too much over the back, even though not in this dog.



LEFT. Undocked curled tail, but the curl starts to bend after former place for docking, hence if undocked it would have been a good tail. RIGHT. Of course one should not penalize excellent dogs for one fault only, in this case the curled tail. To exclude dogs of high quality only on one fault would be devastating for any breed.



**STANDARD:****Forequarters:**

Legs short, powerful and straight; elbows close to body. Pasterns firm and upright.

**Hindquarters:**

Broad, strong and muscular, well turned stifle. Low-set hock with great propulsion.

**Feet:**

Rounded, well padded and cat-like. Pointing straight forward standing and moving.

**COMMENTS:**

It might seem like utopia to have both excellent front and rear in this breed. Long ago it was said that hindquarters were bad with high hocks and no drive but that has improved. Nowadays one should look to the vast number of dogs that have unsound, short ribcages low fronts with wide set legs and also very wide front movement.



**LEFT SIDE INCORRECT:**  
Overdevelopment of some muscles caused by bad angulation.

**RIGHT SIDE CORRECT:**  
Correct front straight leg with good bone.



**INCORRECT:**  
Incorrect long hocks with little power of propulsion, hence pad is not seen when moving.



**LEFT SIDE INCORRECT:**  
Hock too long.

**RIGHT SIDE CORRECT:**  
Short, strong hock.



**CORRECT:**  
Correct short hocks, strong propulsion as pad is seen when moving.



LEFT. Excellent neck, shoulder-blade/upper arm angle. Straight front legs and small feet. Excellent topline, good neck, short back and well made hindquarters. RIGHT. Wellbalanced dog with excellent short hocks and well angulated hindquarters. Excellent topline, tail and tailset. Correct front with strong legs and elbows close to body.



◀ LEFT. An old dog who still shows excellent straight frontlegs with good bone and cat like feet. RIGHT. Dog that is too broad in front and out at elbows. Its low in front and compensate by standing with hindlegs in under the body. This is a common fault in the breed.



LEFT. Lacks angulation both in front and rear. Lovely head but his construction is unsound. RIGHT. Dog that shows all the bad effects of being overcompact or "hypertype". Too deep in body, too short in neck and lacks angulation both ends. This dog can never meet the standards request of movement with drive.

## STANDARD:

**Movement:**

Forelegs should move straight forward when travelling; hind legs follow in their track; hocks parallel and flexing to show pads.

## COMMENTS:

Front legs should have good reach. This was more pronounced in the former standard. The message is still the same it's just that the earlier standard had a more precise wording under movement. Like: "cue-ring ground well, effortless, with back remaining level, parallel hocks and great power of propulsion".

The Norwich terriers free, effortless movement is in accordance with an active, robust little terrier. The correct movement is of course only possible in a soundly built dog.



**SOUND CORRECTLY MOVING.** Good length of stride in front from well laid shoulders with elbows tucked in. Strong propulsion from behind from well angulated hindquarters.



**BADLY MADE, UNSOUND MOVEMENT.** Upright shoulders give a short, paddling action in front. Upright hindquarters give little propulsion and stilted action behind. This dog would tire easily if he was also on the fat side.



**LEFT.** Free movement with powerful drive from hindquarters is asked for and shown here. This dog also has good length of neck and well carried tail. **RIGHT.** Another with excellent movement, level backline even when at high speed.



**LEFT.** Standard say's parallel with flexing hocks with pads showing, which is well illustrated by this dog. **RIGHT.** Short neck, lack of angulation with head going down and the short, steep croup makes the dogs hindquarters lack drive.



**LEFT.** This overcompact dog does not have any reach either in front or rear. Its a short stride with wide front movement. **RIGHT.** Short neck, short upperarms, unlevel backline and steep croup, altogether it can never give the required movement.



## STANDARD:

**Coat:**

Hard, wiry, straight, lying close to body, thick undercoat. Longer and rougher on neck forming a ruff to frame face. Hair on head and ears short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

## COMMENTS:

Coat must not be either, soft, silky or wavy. There is also the wrong type of coat which is standing off, ie not laying close to body. But open, thin coats are the most common fault.

The important ruff starts behind the ears and grows down on the side of the neck, mingles with the hair on the cheeks, and grown down and forward to the point of shoulders and covers the chest with longer hair. Trends with stripping away the ruff and making the neck clean from longer hair are sometimes practised by newcomers in the breed. Westie-style trimming is untypical for Norwich Terriers and should not be encouraged. Who would accept a Scottish terrier with a ruff or a westie with short hair on the forface? So why should we accept an untypical trim in the Norwich Terrier?



LEFT. Correct coat on head where ears are smooth and the hair on the skull is short but still have slight eyebrows and whiskers. Longer coat on the cheeks blend with the ruff that frame the head. RIGHT. Correct bodycoat, typical ruff and although the standard does not mention it specially, longer and rougher hair are also naturally growing on legs, back of hindquarters and under belly. Body coat should be straight, hard, wiry and close laying to body.



LEFT. The correct, close laying coat with a naturally grown rough, ruff around the neck and excellent coat texture. RIGHT. Incorrect shaping of head furnishing, lots of long hair on skull, with stripped out ruff. This 'westie' type of trimming is very untypical for a Norwich Terrier.



LEFT. Coat that is between stages. It's not long enough yet, ruff is too short and old coat is still evident on the back. But the coat is close laying and of good texture although it's not yet in show condition. RIGHT. Stripped out coat or very poor coat. Undercoat in the open with no sign of wiry top coat. This is when texture of coat can not be assessed.

## STANDARD:

**Colour:**

All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan or grizzle. White marks or patches are undesirable.

## COMMENTS:

"All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan or grizzle" means that red or tan can be from the lightest pink to even as dark as setter red. Black and tan is either red with a saddle of black or black with tan-markings like in a rottweiler. All shades are accepted, ie cream with light grey saddle as well as red with hardly visible black hair left on the back.

Wheatens are very rare. Its from the lightest cream to grey-yellow fawn, some with more or less black hairtips, most evident on muzzle, edges of ears and on the tail.

Grizzle is a colour pattern as well as colouring. Grizzle can be seen in many breeds, not always called by that name but still with the same genetic pattern. Borderterriers, salukis, tervueren, wire haired dachshounds, collies and others are grizzle. The Norwich terriers grizzle is a deep red basic colour with more or less black hairtips which gives the grizzle pattern; dark on forehead like a 'balaclava', black on ears, around the neck, mixed on back and an almost black tail. Cheeks, legs and coat under the belly does not have black hair tips.

The Norwich terriers colours have seldom been an issue. The standard is clear and tolerant but not everyone knows that the Norwich- like the Lakeland Terrier has a diluted red colour that can be from the lightest pink to clear, bright orange. This shade of red does not have black hairtips. The pigmentation on nose, eyerims and pads are usually blackish but the so called "winternose" occurs. This shade of colour is the reason why the standard does not mention pigmentation.



LEFT. Black and tan could even be more black than this dog, even if that is rare nowadays. The colour could be black-and-tan, like in dachhounds and its a perfectly correct colour, however unusual. RIGHT. This is also genetically a black-and-tan. The standards choice of wording "any shade of..." has a purpose, it could be from the lightest to the darkest.



LEFT. True wheatens are probably the most rare in Norwich Terriers. This young female's mother is also a true wheaten. RIGHT. Litterbrothers of nice type where one is black-and-tan and the other a pinky.



LEFT. Grizzle is usually a deep red basic colour with more or less black hairtips which gives the grizzle pattern; dark on forehead like a 'balaclava', black on ears, around the neck, mixed on back and an almost black tail. Cheeks, legs and coat under the belly does not have black hair tips. This dog is a fairly light marked grizzle. RIGHT. The natural deep red colour in this specimen is to its full advantage because of the dogs excellent coatcondition.



**STANDARD:****Size:**

Ideal height at withers 25 cms (10 ins).

**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.

**Nota bene:**

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

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

**COMMENTS:**

Height at withers is only a guideline and not a good measurement for type as height in itself could mean a shallow, lightly built dog or a long, heavy dog. Both examples are totally wrong typewise. But incorrect proportions are a common fault.



Ideal height, 25 cm is a small dog. Many that are criticised for being too small are usually correct size but lack bone and substance and hence look too small. The same mistake can be made with dogs with correct length of neck. Sometimes they are said to be big. In the case of the above photo, the middle dog is no higher at withers than the others but he has the correct length of neck, very often lacking in the breed.



◀ Norwich Terrier is one of the smallest in the terrier group – (except Toy Terriers) But being small does not mean that the breed needs handler assistance to be able to stand nicely.



◀ The breed is traditionally shown on a loose lead and so called "top-and-tail" handling is taboo. The robust little Norwich Terrier shows itself with animation and is happy and outgoing and expected to stand correctly of its own accord.