The goals and purposes of this breed standard include:
to furnish guidelines for breeders who wish to maintain
the quality of their breed and to improve it; to advance
this breed to a state of similarity throughout the world;
and to act as a guide for judges.

Breeders and judges have the responsibility to avoid
any conditions or exaggerations that are detrimental to
the health, welfare, essence and soundness of this
breed, and must take the responsibility to see that
these are not perpetuated.

Any departure from the following 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.

HISTORY
The Old English Sheepdog is a relatively young breed,
being not much more than 200 years old. Its use as a
herding and droving dog and its physical appearance
suggests relation to the Bearded Collie and the Polish
Owczarek Nizinny. The required bobbed tail of the
breed has its roots in the British tradition of docking the
tails of working dogs for identification, as there was a
tax exemption for all dogs that worked for a living.

The Old English Sheepdog was recognized by the
United Kennel Club in 1948.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Old English Sheepdog is a strong, muscular,
compact, thick-set, square, balanced, able-bodied dog
with profuse, but not excessive coat. He stands lower at
the withers than at the loin, and has a pear-shaped
body when viewed from above. He is absolutely free
from legginess, and his gait has a typical roll at the
amble and the walk.

CHARACTERISTICS
The Old English is an adaptable, intelligent breed, with
an even disposition; never showing signs of
aggressiveness, shyness or nervousness.

HEAD
SKULL - Broad and capacious, rather square. The
supraorbital ridges over the eyes are well-arched. The
stop is well defined.
MUZZLE - Fairly long and strong, square and truncated.
Very Serious Faults (to the point of being considered
TEETH - A full complement of strong, large, evenly
placed, white teeth meet in a scissors bite. An even bite
is acceptable but not desirable.
EYES - Dark or wall eyes, set well apart. Two blue eyes
are acceptable. Complete pigmentation on the eye
rims is preferred.
Serious Faults: Light amber or yellow eyes.
EARS - The medium-size ears are carried flat to the side
of the head.
NOSE - Large and black, with wide opened nostrils.

NECK
The fairly long neck is gracefully arched.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulder blades are well laid back, and the shoulders
are narrower at the withers than at the point of
shoulder.
FORELEGS - The straight forelegs have plenty of bone.
The distances measured from the withers to the elbow
and from the elbow to the ground are approximately
the same. The elbows are held close to the brisket.

BODY
The rather short, very compact body is broader at the
rump than at the shoulders. The withers are lower than
the loin; this is a breed characteristic. The gently arched
loin is very stout. The ribs are well sprung; never being
slab sided. The brisket is deep and capacious.

HINDQUARTERS
The hindquarters are round and muscular.
HIND LEGS - The stifles are well-turned, and the second thigh is long and well-developed. Rear pasterns are short and perpendicular.

FEET
Small, round and tight, with thick pads and well-arched toes. Dewclaws should be removed.

TAIL
Natural bob, docked completely, or natural. If natural, the tail is low-set and never curled or carried over the back. It should be well-feathered with hard textured coat.

COAT
Profuse and of hard texture, the outer coat is not absolutely straight, but is shaggy and free from curl. The undercoat is a waterproof pile. The head is well-covered with hair. The ears are moderately coated. Neck and forelegs are well coated. The hindquarters are more heavily coated than the rest of the dog. Quality, texture and thickness of coat are to be given more consideration than length.

The natural outline of the dog and the coat's natural texture are never to be changed by an artificial means. The feet and rear may be trimmed as necessary for cleanliness.

Faults: Soft coat. Flat coat.

COLOR
Any shade of grey, grizzle or blue. The body and hindquarters are solid color, with or without white stockings. The head, neck, forequarters and underbelly are white, with or without markings.

Fault: Any shade of brown.
Disqualification: Albinism.

HEIGHT
Height at the withers for males is 24 inches and upwards; for females, 22 inches and upwards. However, type and symmetry are of the greatest importance and are not to be sacrificed for size alone.

GAIT
When walking, the Old English Sheepdogs exhibits a characteristic bear-like roll from the rear. At the trot, he shows effortless extension and strong drive. At slow speeds, some dogs may tend to pace. When moving, the head carriage may be in a naturally lower position.

DISQUALIFICATIONS
(A dog with a Disqualification must not be considered for placement in a conformation event, and must be reported to UKC.)
Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.
Viciousness or extreme shyness.
Albinism.