

# The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976



## Advice to Applicants on Licence Conditions

Revised July 2014

Dangerous Wild Animal Licences are administered by the Council's Licensing Team.

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This advice booklet is issued by:

The Licensing Team, East Lindsey District Council,  
Tedder Hall, Manby Park, Louth, Lincolnshire LN11 8UP

If you would like this information in another language, large print or Braille, please contact us on 01507 601111.



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# Dangerous Wild Animals Act Licences

## General Information For Applicants

1. Licences are given for a maximum period of 24 months.
2. Applicants are advised that the law requires the Council to arrange for the inspection of the premises by a Veterinary Surgeon or a Veterinary Practitioner. The fee for this service is additional to the standard licence fee and will initially be invoiced by the vet to the Council, who will pay this and recharge it to the applicant. You are welcome to request that the premises are inspected by the vet you normally use for treatment of your animals. If you do not wish to do this, the Council will appoint an appropriate Veterinary Surgeon or Practitioner as it sees fit.

The Vet is required to submit a report about:

- the suitability of the premises;
- the suitability of the applicant;
- any other relevant matter relating to the welfare of the animal.

The Council is obliged to consider this report before determining whether or not to grant the licence.

Renewal of the licence for a further 24 months will be offered by the Council following an inspection by an authorised Officer and Veterinary Practitioner/Surgeon unless there are good reasons not to do so. Such reasons could include previous failure to comply with the conditions of the licence.

3. All licence holders will normally be sent a reminder and the necessary forms of a renewal approximately six weeks in advance of the expiry of a licence.

Please note the responsibility for renewal rests with the licence holder. Reminders are sent purely as a courtesy.



4. The Council's Officers always try to provide help and advice where they receive reasonable requests or assistance on licensing issues.
5. It is normal practice for us to ask for or recommend improvements by letter where we feel these are needed or appropriate. Where there are several items in need of attention and/or they are perceived by us to be of high importance, we may indicate that a reinspection will take place, usually after a suitable amount of time has passed to allow for the improvements to be effected.
6. Applications must include a detailed and scaled plan of the premises and accommodation. In addition, you should enclose a scaled location plan showing the surrounding area and property.
7. Please note that you do not need to apply for a Dangerous Wild Animals Act Licence for any dangerous wild animal kept in:
  - a zoo;
  - a circus;
  - a premises licensed as a pet shop under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.
8. The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 originally specified those animals considered in need of Licence in the Schedule attached to it. However, the Act was modified by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) Order 1981, in that the Schedule was replaced by a longer list of animals. It is this list to which you should refer in deciding if a Licence is needed and it is reproduced in Section 4 of this booklet.



9. Any premises holding a dangerous wild animal may require planning permission. Applicants are advised therefore to contact this Authority's Development Control Department, for further information regarding planning matters.

Building works may also require approval from the Council's Building Control Section.

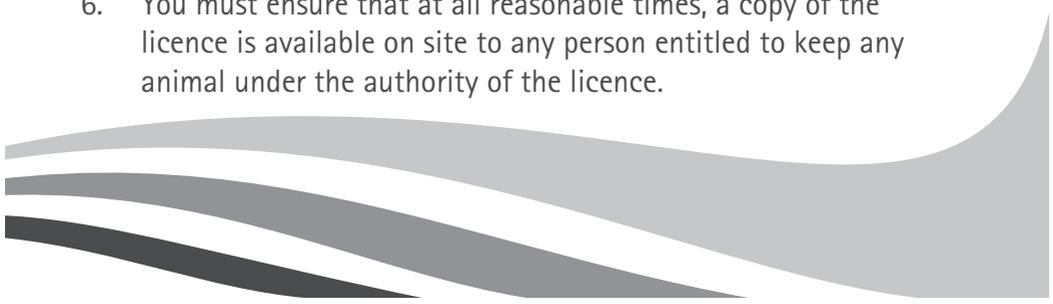
10. Any applicant refused a licence has a right of appeal to a Magistrates Court.
11. The licence application form must be completed in black ink in block letters and returned with the fee of £120.00 to the Licensing Team, East Lindsey District Council, Tedder Hall, Manby Park, Louth, Lincolnshire, LN11 8UP. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to 'East Lindsey District Council'. If you wish to pay by cash please note that the only facility for cash payments is at the Council's Tedder Hall offices – any cash payments must be made in person and be of the correct amount.

The Licensing Team is able to provide facilities for licence payments by credit and debit cards. Further information on payment by credit or debit card is available by contacting the Licensing Team direct.



## Section 1

# Conditions attached to your licence

1. The premises where the animal will normally be held will be specified on the licence.
  2. The species (whether one or more) of animal and the number of animals of each species, which will be kept at the premises specified, will be detailed on the schedule which forms part of the licence document. You will be restricted to the keeping of those animals only to which this Act applies, (i.e. this does not prevent you from keeping animals not covered by this Act).
  3. The animal shall be kept by no other person other than the person or persons specified on the front of the licence.
  4. The animal shall not be moved from the premises except in circumstances which are specified on the licence. (This usually involves a condition which states that the animal may only be removed from the premises at the request of a veterinary practitioner engaged by the licence holder.)
  5. The person to whom the licence is granted must hold a current insurance policy which insures him/her and any other person entitled to keep the animal under the authority of the licence against liability for any damage which may be caused by the animal. The terms of any such Public Liability Insurance Policy must be satisfactory in the opinion of the Council, therefore a copy of the policy must be made available for inspection.
  6. You must ensure that at all reasonable times, a copy of the licence is available on site to any person entitled to keep any animal under the authority of the licence.
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## Section 2

# Conditions which must be satisfied before a licence will be granted

**PLEASE NOTE:** These are considerations which the Council must make before a licence may be granted. The considerations detailed below are those contained within Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act, 1976

The Council must be satisfied that:

1. It is not contrary to the Public Interest on the grounds of safety, nuisance, or any other reasons if the licence were to be issued.
2. The applicant(s) for the licence are suitable person(s) to hold a licence for the keeping of such an animal under this Act.
3. Any animal which is concerned with this licence will at all times of being kept:
  - be kept in accommodation which:
  - ensures that the animal will not escape;
  - is suitable re. construction/size/temperature/lighting/ventilation/drainage and cleanliness;

The above must be suitable for the species and number of animals which are proposed to be kept;

- animals which are licensed must be supplied with adequate and suitable food, drink, and bedding materials and be visited at suitable intervals.



4. Appropriate steps must be taken for the protection of any animal at the premises in case of fire or other emergency.
5. Reasonable precautions must be in place to prevent and control the spread of infectious disease.
6. While any animal subject to the licence is at the premises, its accommodation is such that it can take adequate exercise applicable to the species of animal.
7. The application for the licence must be made by the person who both owns and possess or proposes to both own and possess any animal(s) concerned. This point may only be altered in circumstances which the Council decide are exceptional.
8. Depending on the species of the animal, we may also specify other licence conditions which are applicable to the type of animal being kept. This could include, for example, the display of warning notices which comply with the 'Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996'.
9. **YOU MUST BE 18 OR OVER TO APPLY FOR A LICENCE TO KEEP AN ANIMAL SPECIFIED ON THE LIST IN SECTION 4 OF THIS BOOKLET.**



## Section 3

# Considerations you should make

Before you apply for a Dangerous Wild Animals Licence we invite you to consider the following:

1. Keeping any animal of the type listed in Section 4 will require a great deal of commitment in order to ensure its well being. You should be certain that you are prepared to take on this commitment and have carried out the necessary research to ensure you are fully aware of the care and facilities which the type of animal you are going to keep requires.
2. Some animals of the types listed in Section 4 of this booklet can grow quite large and need adequate space for exercise. You should consider whether you have the space and adequate facilities to house the animal correctly. If you do not currently have adequate space or facilities, it may be that a substantial investment is needed to provide them and it may require planning permission.
3. As stated previously, a condition of the licence is that adequate insurance cover is provided. Please take this into account in determining whether or not you can afford to keep an animal of the type listed in Section 4 of this booklet.
4. Consider if you are able to pay for vet bills; the animal you may be proposing to keep might require treatment from a specialist veterinary practitioner. You could find this will cost more than simply going to your local veterinary practitioner.



5. Consider if you should discuss the issue of having an animal which requires a Dangerous Wild Animals Licence at your premises with your immediate neighbours (where applicable). Some applications may involve also making an application for planning permission, the processing of which could involve taking into account their comments and concerns.
6. You may need to source a supplier for the type of food required to satisfy the dietary requirements for the animal you intend to keep.
7. Some animals will produce waste products which are difficult to dispose of e.g. big cat excreta. You will need to make arrangements for this. Where you propose to dispose of such materials to the Refuse Collection Service or to landfill sites, you are invited to contact the Environment Agency.
8. You will need to make adequate arrangements to ensure that all feed kept on site is stored in suitable vermin proof containers and that all waste food is removed regularly so as not to attract vermin. You may wish to seek advice from an appropriate pest control contractor in relation to adequate means of vermin control/proofing.
9. You will also need to make an assessment of the potential problems if your animal(s) should escape and to plan accordingly how you or others will deal with this eventuality. See also SECTION 7.



## Section 4

# Animals that require a Dangerous Wild Animals Act Licence

### The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) (No.2) Order 2007

#### SCHEDULE

#### KINDS OF DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

*NOTE: See section 7(5) of this Act for the effect of the second column of this Schedule*

Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<b>Marsupials</b>	
Family Dasyuridae: The species <i>Sarcophilus lanarius</i> .	The Tasmanian devil.
Family Macropodidae: The species <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> , <i>Macropus giganteus</i> , <i>Macropus robustus</i> and <i>Macropus rufus</i> .	The western and eastern grey kangaroos, the wallaroo and the red kangaroo.
<b>Primates</b>	
Family Cebidae: All species except those of the genera <i>Aotus</i> , <i>Callicebus</i> and <i>Saimiri</i> .	New-world monkeys (including capuchin, howler, saki, uacari, spider and woolly monkeys). Night monkeys (also known as owl monkeys), titi monkeys and squirrel monkeys are excepted.



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
Family Cercopithecidae: All species.	Old-world monkeys (including baboons, the drill, colobus monkeys, the gelada, guenons, langurs, leaf monkeys, macaques, the mandrill, mangabeys, the patas and proboscis monkeys and the talapoin).
Family Hominidae: All species except those of the genus Homo.	Anthropoid apes; chimpanzees, bonobos, orang-utans and gorillas.
Family Hylobatidae: All species.	Gibbons and Siamangs.
Family Indriidae:	
All species of the genera Propithecus and Indri (Avahi laniger is excepted).	Leaping lemurs (including the indri and sifakas). The woolly lemur is excepted.
Family Lemuridae: All species except those of the genus Hapalemur.	Large lemurs. Bamboo or gentle lemurs are excepted.
<b>Edentates</b>	
Family Dasypodidae: The species Priodontes maximus.	The giant armadillo.
Family Myrmecophagidae: The species Myrmecophaga tridactyla.	The giant anteater.



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<b>Carnivores</b>	
<p>Family Canidae:</p> <p>All species except those of the genera <i>Alopex</i>, <i>Cerdocyon</i>, <i>Dusicyon</i>, <i>Otocyon</i>, <i>Pseudolopex</i>, <i>Urocyon</i>, <i>Vulpes</i> and <i>Nyctereutes</i>.</p> <p>The species <i>Canis familiaris</i>, other than the subspecies <i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>, is also excepted.</p>	<p>Wild dogs, wolves, jackals, the maned wolf, the bush dog and the dhole.</p> <p>Foxes, raccoon dogs and the domestic dog (but not the dingo) are excepted.</p>
<p>Family Felidae:</p> <p>All except—</p> <p>(a) the species <i>Felis silvestris</i>, <i>Otocolobus manul</i>, <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>, <i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i>, <i>Oncifelis guigna</i>, <i>Catopuma badia</i>, <i>Felis margarita</i>, <i>Felis nigripes</i>, <i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> and <i>Felis silvestris catus</i>;</p> <p>(b) a hybrid which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);</p> <p>(c) a hybrid of which—</p> <p>(i) one parent is <i>Felis silvestris catus</i>, and</p> <p>(ii) the other parent is a first generation hybrid of <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any cat not within paragraph (a);</p>	<p>All cats including the bobcat, caracal, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, ocelot, puma, serval and tiger.</p> <p>The following are excepted:</p> <p>(i) the wild cat, the pallas cat, the little spotted cat, the Geoffroy's cat, the kodkod, the bay cat, the sand cat, the black-footed cat, the rusty-spotted cat and the domestic cat;</p> <p>(ii) a hybrid cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);</p> <p>(iii) a hybrid cat having as one parent a domestic cat and as the other parent a first generation hybrid of a domestic cat and any cat not within paragraph (a);</p>



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<p>(d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c));</p> <p>(e) any cat which is descended exclusively from <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c)).</p>	<p>(iv) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c);</p> <p>(v) any cat which is descended exclusively from a domestic cat and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c).</p>
<p>Family Hyaenidae: All except the species <i>Proteles cristatus</i>.</p>	<p>Hyaenas. The aardwolf is excepted.</p>



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<p>Family Mustelidae:</p> <p>All species of the genera <i>Amblonyx</i>, <i>Arctonyx</i>, <i>Aonyx</i>, <i>Enhydra</i>, <i>Lontra</i>, <i>Melogale</i>, <i>Mydaus</i>, <i>Pteronura</i> and <i>Taxidea</i>.</p> <p>The genus <i>Lutra</i> except the species <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The species <i>Eira barbara</i>, <i>Gulo gulo</i>, <i>Martes pennanti</i> and <i>Mellivora capensis</i>.</p>	<p>Badgers (except the Eurasian badger), otters (except the European otter) and the tayra, wolverine, fisher and ratel (otherwise known as the honey badger).</p>
<p>Family Ursidae:</p> <p>All species including the species <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> and <i>Ailurus fulgens</i>.</p>	<p>All bears including the giant panda and the red panda.</p>
<p>Family Viverridae:</p> <p>All of the genus <i>Civettictis</i>.</p> <p>All of the genus <i>Viverra</i>.</p> <p>The species <i>Cryptoprocta ferrox</i>.</p>	<p>The African, large-spotted, Malay and Indian civets and the fossa.</p>
<b>Pinnipedes</b>	
<p>Family Odobenidae: All species.</p>	<p>The walrus.</p>
<p>Family Otariidae: All species.</p>	<p>Eared seals.</p>
<p>Family Phocidae:</p> <p>All species except <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>.</p>	<p>True or earless seals.</p> <p>The common seal (or harbour seal) and grey seal are excepted.</p>
<b>Elephants</b>	
<p>Family Elephantidae: All species.</p>	<p>Elephants.</p>
<b>Aardvark</b>	
<p>Family Orycteropodidae:</p> <p>The species <i>Orycteropus afer</i>.</p>	<p>The aardvark.</p>



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<b>Odd-toed ungulates</b>	
Family Equidae: All species except <i>Equus asinus</i> and <i>Equus caballus</i> .	Asses, horses and zebras. The donkey and domestic horse are excepted.
Family Rhinocerotidae: All species.	Rhinoceroses.
Family Tapiridae: All species.	Tapirs.
<b>Even-toed ungulates</b>	
Family Antilocapridae: The species <i>Antilocapra americana</i> .	The pronghorn.
Family Bovidae: All species except any domestic form of the genera <i>Bos</i> , <i>Bubalus</i> , <i>Capra</i> and <i>Ovis</i> .	Antelopes, bison, buffalo, gazelles, goats and sheep. Domestic cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep are excepted.
Family Camelidae: All species of the genus <i>Camelus</i> .	Camels.
Family Cervidae: All species of the genera <i>Alces</i> and <i>Rangifer</i> , except any domestic form of the species <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> .	The moose or elk and the caribou or reindeer. The domestic reindeer is excepted.
Family Giraffidae: All species	The giraffe and the okapi.
Family Hippopotamidae: All species.	The hippopotamus and the pygmy hippopotamus.
Family Suidae: All species except any domestic form of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> .	Old-world pigs (including the wild boar and the wart hog). The domestic pig is excepted.
Family Tayassuidae: All species.	New-world pigs (otherwise known as peccaries).

Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<b>Hybrids</b>	
Any hybrid of a kind of animal specified (other than by way of exception) in the foregoing provisions of this column where at least one parent is of a kind so specified, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid. This does not include an excepted hybrid of the Family Felidae.	Any mammalian hybrids with at least one parent of a specified kind, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid. This does not apply to excepted cat hybrids.
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<b>Cassowaries</b>	
Family Casuariidae: All species.	Cassowaries.
<b>Ostrich</b>	
Family Struthionidae: All species.	The ostrich.
<b>REPTILES</b>	
<b>Crocodilians</b>	
Family Alligatoridae: All species.	Alligators and caimans.
Family Crocodylidae: All species.	Crocodiles and the false gharial.
Family Gavialidae: All species.	The gharial (otherwise known as the gavial).
<b>Lizards and snakes</b>	
Family Atractaspididae: All species of the genus Atractaspis.	Burrowing asps, also known as mole or burrowing vipers and stiletto snakes.



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<p>Family Colubridae. All species of the genera Malpolon and Thelotornis. The species Dispholidus typus, Rhabdophis subminiatus, Rhabdophis tigrinus, Elapomorphus lemniscatus, Philodryas olfersii, Tachymenis peruviana and Xenodon severus.</p>	<p>Certain rear-fanged venomous snakes, Montpellier snakes and African vine snakes (otherwise known as African twig or bird snakes). The boomslang, the red-necked keelback, the yamakagashi (otherwise known as the Japanese tiger-snake), the Argentine black-headed snake, the South American green racer, the Peruvian racer and the Amazon false viper.</p>
<p>Family Elapidae: All species.</p>	<p>Certain front-fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, whipsnakes and all Australian poisonous snakes (including the death adders).</p>
<p>Family Hydrophiidae: All species.</p>	<p>Sea snakes.</p>
<p>Family Helodermatidae: All species.</p>	<p>The gila monster and the (Mexican) beaded lizard.</p>
<p>Family Viperidae: All species.</p>	<p>Certain front-fanged venomous snakes (including adders, the barba amarilla, the bushmaster, the fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).</p>



Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>	
<b>Spiders</b>	
Family Ctenidae: The genus Phoneutria.	Wandering spiders.
Family Hexathelidae: The genus Atrax.	The Sydney funnel-web spider and its close relatives.
Family Sicariidae: The genus Loxosceles.	Brown recluse spiders (otherwise known as violin spiders).
Family Theridiidae: The genus Latrodectus.	The widow spiders and close relatives.
<b>Scorpions</b>	
Family Buthidae: All species.	Buthid scorpions.
Family Hemioscorpiidae: The species Hemiscorpius lepturus.	Middle-Eastern thin-tailed scorpion.



## Section 5

# Insurance

As part of the licence conditions, you are required to ensure that you have adequate Public Liability Insurance which provides cover for the animal which you have on site.

You must ensure that any policy you take out provides sufficient cover against any damage which may be caused by the animal should it escape. The level of insurance will depend on many factors which may include the species and number of animals you wish to keep.



## Section 6

### Staff safety / Public safety

You must ensure that you have carried out enough research into the type of animal which you are proposing to keep which requires the licence in order to enable you to:

- correctly house the animal;
- correctly handle the animal including using personal protective equipment and any other handling devices specific to that species;
- ensure that any visitors to your property are made aware of any immediate dangers present in terms of what not to do, i.e. putting fingers near cage wire, smiling at certain species of monkeys, etc;
- ensure that any employees have received adequate instruction, information and training to carry out the duties which you require of them related to the licensed animal. This could include a COSHH assessment.
- ensure that you have adequately secured the property/area where animals are housed against unauthorised access. **THIS SHOULD INCLUDE THE DISPLAY OF WARNING NOTICES ETC. WHICH MUST COMPLY WITH THE HEALTH AND SAFETY (SAFETY SIGNS AND SIGNALS) REGULATIONS 1996.**

In short, you must have looked into as many areas as possible which are likely to cause harm to either a person in your employment or a visitor to your site. Should you wish to discuss this issue further or request an appointment for an informal site visit please contact the Council's Health and Safety Section.



## Section 7

# Emergencies and fire prevention

The design and layout of the accommodation should ensure that the animal can be suitably protected and/or removed in the event of a fire or damage. In addition appropriate means of fighting fires must be provided. This will normally be in the form of fire extinguishers or a fire hose reel with a water supply protected from frost.

Any equipment provided must be regularly serviced and maintained in good working order. In particular, fire extinguishers should be inspected annually by a competent person.

Should you need to evacuate any animal from its accommodation you must ensure you have made adequate arrangements for re-housing the animal on a temporary basis. It is, therefore, recommended that you formulate an emergency plan for what action must be taken to cover certain foreseeable emergencies such as fire/flood/wind damage etc.

For further guidance on fire fighting equipment you should contact your local Fire Safety Officer who will be able to advise on the requirements you need to meet.

Please note that, where appropriate, we may ask the Fire Safety Officer to call in order to provide us with a report on these matters. His findings in such circumstances will be communicated to you usually by letter.





## Advice to Applicants on Licence Conditions

Tedder Hall, Manby Park, Louth,  
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