



LICENCE CONDITIONS FOR DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS ACT 1976

These are standard conditions that apply to all dangerous wild animals. Further conditions are detailed in the attached schedule that form part of the licence and are specific to the species being kept.

1. While any animal is being kept under the authority of the Licence:-
 - (i) the animal shall be kept by no person other than the person or persons specified in the licence.
 - (ii) the animals shall normally be held at such premises as are specified on the licence.
 - (iii) the animal shall not be moved from those premises, or shall only be moved from them, in such circumstances as are specified in the licence.
 - (iv) the person to whom the Licence is granted shall hold a current insurance policy which insures him and any other person entitled to keep the animals under the authority of the Licence against liability for any damage which may be caused by the animal, the terms of such policy being satisfactory in the opinion of the authority.
2. The species and number of animals of each species which may be kept under the authority of the Licence shall be restricted to those specified on the Licence.
3. The person to whom the Licence is granted shall at all reasonable times make available a copy of the Licence.
4. Appropriate steps shall be in place at all times to ensure the protection of animals in the event of fire or other emergencies. Your Fire Risk Assessment should identify the appropriate steps required, for example: provision of smoke detectors, audible fire alarm, firefighting equipment etc.
5. The person to whom the licence is granted shall ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to:
 - protect public safety
 - ensure that no nuisance is caused to the publicA person is held to be the “keeper” of the animal if they have it in their possession. They remain the “keeper” and therefore are responsible for the animal, even if it escapes or it is being transported etc.

6. The person to whom the Licence is granted shall at all times comply with the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act 2006. Those responsible for animals have a responsibility towards the welfare of the animals in their care. Reasonable steps must be taken in all circumstances to meet the welfare needs of the animal, to the extent required by good practice. The Act defines an animal's needs as including: -
 - Its need for a suitable environment*.
 - Its need for a suitable diet.
 - Its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns.
 - Its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury or disease.
 - Any need to be housed with, or apart from, other animals.
 - *Consider the issue of 'Prey or Predator'. Is (can) the animal be stressed by its proximity to one or the other? If so, then the animal should be moved to an environment where it is free from stress.
7. The animal(s) must be kept in accommodation which secures that the animal will not escape, which is suitable as regards construction, size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, drainage and cleanliness, and which is suitable for the number of animals proposed to be kept in the accommodation.
8. The animal(s) shall be supplied with adequate and suitable food, drink and bedding material and be visited at suitable intervals.
9. Accommodation must be sufficient to ensure that the animals can take adequate exercise and exhibit normal behaviour patterns.
10. Animals must be maintained in a good state of health.
11. It is against the law for anyone to have in their possession a dangerous wild animal that is not licensed to them under the terms of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976.