

GUIDANCE NOTES

DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

The keeping of certain species of wild animals is controlled by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976. No person may keep any dangerous wild animal without first obtaining a Licence from their Local Authority.

The animals for which, when kept privately, a Licence is required under the Act are listed at the end of this guidance.

Applying for a Licence

Applications for a Licence must be made to the Local Authority, and a Licence may be issued providing the applicant is not disqualified or has not been convicted under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976.

Except in exceptional circumstances, the person making the application must be the person who owns and possesses, or proposes to own and possess, the animal to which the application applies.

Where a Licence is granted that Licence and any subsequent Licence will expire on the 31 December of the year to which the Licence relates, and must be renewed before that date if the licence holder is to continue to keep the animal(s) named on the Licence.

Granting a Licence

Before granting a Licence the Licensing Inspector must be satisfied that:

- It is not contrary to the public interest to do so on the grounds of safety, nuisance or other grounds.
- The applicant is a suitable person to hold a Licence to keep the animals listed on the application.
- The animal(s) will be kept in accommodation that prevents escape and is suitable in respect of construction, size, temperature, drainage and cleanliness.
- That the animal(s) will be supplied with adequate and suitable food drink and bedding material and be visited at suitable intervals.
- Appropriate steps will be taken to ensure the protection of the animal(s) in case of fire or other emergency.
- All reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
- The animal(s) accommodation is such that it can take adequate exercise.

Where the Council issues a Licence, that Licence will be subject to such conditions as the Council sees fit and in each case these conditions will specify that:

- a. only the person named on the Licence shall be entitled to keep the animal.
- b. the animal shall only be kept on the premises named on the Licence.
- c. the animal shall not be moved or may only be moved in accordance with conditions specified in the Licence.
- d. the licensee must hold a current Insurance Policy approved by the Council, which insures against liability for damage caused by the animal.
- e. only the species and number of animals listed on the Licence may be kept.
- f. the licensee shall make a copy of the Licence and its contents available to any other person listed on the Licence as being able to look after the animal.

There is an application fee payable at the time an application is made.

Fees

Initial Licence Fee:	£245.00*
Licence Annual Renewal:	£175.00*
Amendment to existing Licence:	£25.00*

** plus vet fees where necessary*

Your Rights of Appeal

Any person aggrieved by a refusal to be granted a Licence, or by any conditions to which the Licence is subject, may appeal to the Magistrates Court. The Courts may give such direction regarding the Licence and its conditions as it thinks proper.

Offences

Anybody found guilty of keeping an animal covered by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 without a Licence to do so, or anybody found guilty of failing to comply with any Licence condition, shall be subject to a fine.

Any person found guilty of obstructing or delaying an Inspector or Authorised Veterinary Practitioner or Veterinary Surgeon shall be subject to a fine not exceeding £2,000.

Where a person keeps an animal without a Licence, or where a person fails to comply with a Licence condition, Inspectors from the Council may seize the animal and may either retain it or have it destroyed or disposed of (to a zoo or elsewhere) without compensation to the owner.

Where the Council incurs any expense in seizing, retaining or disposing of an animal then the person who was the keeper of the animal shall be liable for those costs.

Further Information & Forms

Copies of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 and other legislation mentioned can be purchased from Her Majesty's Stationery Office at www.opsi.gov.uk.

Contact Details

Please send the completed application form and fee to:

- **Wiltshire Council, Public Protection – Licensing, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8JN**

Wiltshire Council has one main telephone number: 0300 456 0100

Animals requiring a Licence

The animals for which, when kept privately, a Licence is required under the Act are listed below:

Scientific name of kind	Common name or names
MAMMALS	
Marsupials	
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 waaroo and the red kangaroo.
Primates	
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.
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 <i>Homo</i> .	Anthropoid apes; chimpanzees, bonobos, orang-utans and gorillas.
Family Hylobatidae: All species.	Gibbons and Siamangs.
Family Indridae: All species of the genera <i>Propithecus</i> and <i>Indri</i> (<i>Avahi laniger</i> is excepted).	Leaping lemurs (including the indri and sifakas). The woolly lemur is excepted.
Family Lemuridae: All species except those of the genus <i>Hapalemur</i> .	Large lemurs. Bamboo or gentle lemurs are excepted.
Edentates	
Family Dasypodidae: The species <i>Priodontes maximus</i> .	The giant armadillo.
Family Myrmecophagidae: The species <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> .	The giant anteater.
Carnivores	
Family Canidae: 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> . The species <i>Canis familiaris</i> , other than the subspecies <i>Canis familiaris dingo</i> , is also excepted.	Wild dogs, wolves, jackals, the maned wolf, the bush dog and the dhole. Foxes, raccoon dogs and the domestic dog (but not the dingo) are excepted.

<p>Family Felidae: 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>(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>All cats including the bobcat, caracal, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, ocelot, puma, serval and tiger.</p> <p>The following are excepted:</p> <p>(a) 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 domesticcat;</p> <p>(b) a hybrid cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);</p> <p>(c) 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> <p>(d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c);</p> <p>(e) 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>Hyænas. The aardwolf is excepted.</p>
<p>Family Mustelidae: 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>. The genus <i>Lutra</i> except the species <i>Lutra lutra</i>. 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: 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: All of the genus <i>Civettictis</i>. All of the genus <i>Viverra</i>. The species <i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>.</p>	<p>The African, large-spotted, Malay and Indian civets and the fossa.</p>
<p>Pinnipedes</p>	
<p>Family Odobenidae: All species.</p>	<p>The walrus.</p>
<p>Family Otariidae: All species.</p>	<p>Eared seals.</p>

Family Phocidae: All species except <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> .	True or earless seals. The common seal (or harbour seal) and grey seal are excepted.
Elephants	
Family Elephantidae: All species.	Elephants.
Aardvark	
Family Orycteropodidae: The species <i>Orycteropus afer</i> .	The aardvark.
Odd-toed ungulates	
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.
Even-toed ungulates	
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).
Hybrids	
Any hybrid of a kind of animal specified (other than by way of exception) in the foregoing provisions of this column where at	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.
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 <i>Felidae</i> .	This does not apply to excepted cat hybrids.
<u>BIRDS</u>	
Cassowaries	
Family Casuariidae: All species.	Cassowaries.
Ostrich	
Family Struthionidae: All species.	The ostrich.
<u>REPTILES</u>	
Crocodylians	

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).
Lizards and snakes	
Family Atractaspididae: All species of the genus <i>Atractaspis</i> .	Burrowing asps, also known as mole or burrowing vipers and stiletto snakes.
Family Colubridae. All species of the genera <i>Malpolon</i> and <i>Thelotornis</i> . The species <i>Dispholidus typus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i> , <i>Elapomorphus lemniscatus</i> , <i>Philodryas olfersii</i> , <i>Tachymenis peruviana</i> and <i>Xenodon severus</i> .	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.

Family Elapidae: All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, whipsnakes and all Australian poisonous snakes (including the death adders).
Family Hydrophiidae: All species.	Sea snakes.
Family Helodermatidae: All species.	The gila monster and the (Mexican) beaded lizard.
Family Viperidae: All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes (including adders, the barba amarilla, the bushmaster, the fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).

INVERTEBRATES

Spiders

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