



**Broxtowe  
Borough  
COUNCIL**

**LICENCE CONDITIONS  
DANGEROUS  
WILD ANIMALS**

**DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS ACT 1976**

**XXXXXX and XXXXX**

**Address: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX**

**Licence Number:22/0440/EHDWA**

**Valid: 17.05.2022 - 16.05.2024**

**Issued February 2023**



## **Preface/Definitions**

'The Council' is Broxtowe Borough Council

'The Licensee' is the holder(s) of the Licence.

## **SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS**

### **CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE ABOVE LICENCE IS GRANTED**

- 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 on the licence.
  - (ii) The animals shall normally be held within the relevant enclosures at such premises as are specified on the licence. The animals must be shut in at night with the exception of the puma which must be within the part of the enclosure which is roofed overnight.
  - (iii) The animal must only be handled as necessary and only by persons specified in the schedule on the licence. No-one is permitted to enter the wild cat enclosures with a conscious animal (Cross Reference to existing Risk Assessment and Safe System of Work).
  - (iv) The animals shall not be moved from those premises, except in an emergency, without the written prior approval of the Council. Any request for removal shall be in writing to the Council and at least 7 days' notice shall be given. This written request must include:
    - a. The date of intended removal
    - b. The destination
    - c. The Local Authority in whose area the destination is located (when within the United Kingdom)
    - d. The duration of stay
    - e. The method of transportation and vehicles used and
    - f. Species and age of animals involved.

In the event of an emergency evacuation of the animal the Council must be notified as soon as practical (within 4 hours) of the location of the animal.

- (v) Where animals are taken into the area of another local authority, that authority must be given at least five working days' notice by the Licensee and be forwarded a copy of the Licence and conditions by Licensee.

The receiving authority must agree the proposed arrangements beforehand and forward their written consent to The Licencee shall abide by all reasonable requirements imposed by the Council and/or by the receiving authority.

- (vi) The person to whom the licence is granted shall hold a current insurance policy which insures them 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 such policy being satisfactory in the opinion of the Council.
- (vii) The person to whom the licence is granted and all assistant keepers, must demonstrate a good knowledge of the husbandry of the animals kept (wild cats, tapir, otters, lemurs etc.), experience of caring for such animals and where appropriate a relevant qualification.
- (viii) Each animal must be uniquely identifiable, ideally with a microchip. Microchip numbers relating to each animal must be provided to the council. The microchip registration details must be kept up to date.

- 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 in the Schedule on the licence.
- 3) The animals shall be under the control and cared for by no other person than the Licensee or other competent person specified in the Schedule. In the absence of the Licensee then at least one other experienced keeper or competent person must be contactable and available if required. Any nominated keeper in the Schedule must be fully up to date with licence requirements and undertake to abide by them.
- 4) A safe system of work must be in place for the care and handling of the animals. All handling should be minimal and necessary handling should utilise appropriate equipment (including crush crates etc.) as required. Another person/mechanism for regularly checking on the handler, working in a buddy arrangement or raising alarm in case of emergency must also be in place.
- 5) No additional dangerous wild animals are to be acquired without the consent of the Council and shall not be brought to the premises until the requirements of the authorised Veterinary Officer are implemented to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 6) No animal shall be disposed of to any person other than to a person appropriately licensed to keep dangerous wild animals or to a circus or licensed zoo. If any animal is

sold or otherwise disposed of the Council shall be notified in writing with 2 working days. Records of the animal's destination must be retained by the Licensee.

- 7) The Licensee shall not knowingly permit any other dangerous wild animals, including those held by any other person (whether that person holds a Dangerous Wild Animals Act licence or not), onto the premises without the prior written approval of the Council.
- 8) Where a licensed animal dies you must notify this Council in writing and/or provide a veterinary certificate stating the cause of death. The body shall not be disposed of until the Council has given approval. The body shall then be incinerated in an appropriate facility.
- 9) The animals concerned will at all times: -
  - (i) Be provided with conditions that meet the five needs/freedoms defined in the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and particularly allowed to exhibit normal behaviour patterns and be free from fear and distress.

Appropriate environments must be provided for each of the animals including but not exhaustively:

- Varied planting must be provided in the outside enclosures to allow shade, hiding and privacy as appropriate to each of the species.
  - Appropriate climbing facilities must be provided (including platforms, ramps, trees, logs or suspended walkways) for the cat enclosures.
  - Additional stimulation and enrichment must be provided (including a pool, feeding balls etc.) as appropriate.
  - A raised sleeping area and separate den/hide must be available within the cat enclosure.
  - The lions must be capable of being separated as necessary with separate dens when required.
  - For small primates, enrichment could include hammocks made from cloth or mesh that can be removed to be cleaned; hanging rope swings; hiding spaces, such as hollow logs; tree limbs or logs at various heights to promote climbing, and food puzzle games that encourage foraging time.
  - Tapirs require planted trees and undergrowth.
- (ii) Be supplied with adequate and suitable food (to maintain full health and vigour), drink and bedding materials and be visited at suitable intervals. Fresh water must be available at all times.

Pumas require a meat diet and whole prey items including skin and bones must be included regularly within the diet.

Appropriate supplements must also be provided.

Written records regarding feeding should be maintained and available for inspection by the Council on request.

- (iii) Be held in accommodation which secures that animal against escape and which is also suitable as regards construction, size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, drainage and cleanliness. The accommodation must provide an environment suitable for the species.

All accommodation must be accessed through a double door/lobby entry system. All accommodation must be secure, lockable, contained in secure areas and kept locked at all times. Lemurs in particular are agile and dextrous and they may easily learn to undo bolts and other closure methods, therefore cages must be secured by key operated locks, with the keys left out of their reach.

It must be possible to view the area to be entered prior to going in (either by suitable viewing panels or CCTV). It must be possible to contain the animals in different areas to allow safe access to each individual area for cleaning, inspection and maintenance.

The outdoor enclosure for the puma must be roofed.

All enclosures must be as large as possible and of a size appropriate to the species and number of animals housed if in groups.

A minimum of 37 sq. m floor space for a single lion and 28 sq. m for a single puma must be provided. A minimum additional floor space of 50% must be provided for each additional cat.

Outdoor cat enclosures must be a minimum of 3m (10ft) high. (Ideally 3.5m/12ft)

Tapirs require a minimum of 200m<sup>2</sup> outdoors and a minimum 9m<sup>2</sup> per animal.

All enclosures must have a smaller holding facility and the ability to contain the animals into different areas to allow safe access for inspection and maintenance and, where necessary, veterinary treatment.

Fencing to enclosures must be strong enough to withstand the animals including the weight of cats climbing on it or tapirs barging into it. Fencing must be set in deep concrete foundations to prevent digging underneath. Fencing must have an appropriate overhang. Fencing must be electrified as appropriate.

An additional outside perimeter fence (secondary fence) must be provided.

Pools must be capable of being cleaned and drained as appropriate. Pools must be of suitable slope, depth and sides to allow appropriate access and use by the species it is provided for.

Appropriate shelter from weather, sun and extreme temperatures should be provided for each species.

Temperatures appropriate to the species must be maintained in some part of the housing. For example: All lemurs are tropical species, and their main housing

areas should be kept between 18 to 29°C. Cats must be provided with a heated den should external temperatures drop below 10°C (50°F).

- (iv) Any windows/vents within the rooms containing dangerous animals must be fitted with secure mesh to allow natural ventilation to occur but prevent accidental escape.
  - (v) Any external mesh must be double layered to prevent direct contact with the animal. Mesh size must be small enough to prevent animals entangling or injury.
  - (vi) All concrete/artificial flooring must be non-slip. Outdoor enclosures should provide planted and natural floor covering and areas of bark. Drainage to enclosures must be capable of rapidly removing excess water, designed to avoid injury and be secure.
- 10) (i) Distinct warning notices stating 'Restricted Area Dangerous Wild Animals Do Not Touch' or other similar suitable wording must be displayed on the enclosure and any transit containers.
- (ii) All containers/enclosures must be labelled with the details of the occupant including the Latin name and common name.
- 11) (i) The Lions are not to breed. This can be achieved by vasectomizing the male lion if a hormonal implant is not recommended for the female lion for health reasons. The previous implant to the male was unsuccessful. The revised protocol to prevent the lions breeding must be reviewed in accordance with your vet, and confirmed in writing to the Licensing Authority.

If the other licensed animals (otters or tapir) are to breed, the numbers of resulting offspring shall be notified to the Council, within one working day. Suitable accommodation should be provided to care for such offspring and allow separation or keeping together as appropriate. Any such offspring shall be removed from the premises within sixty days after such date. If any offspring are to remain at the premises for longer than the initial sixty-day period, then the Licensee must apply for the Licence to be suitably amended to include such offspring.

You should seek permission from the Council if any other dangerous wild animals are proposed to be brought in for mating.

- (ii) As soon as is practicable the Council should be informed in writing of the intended destination of any offspring of the animals covered by the scope of this licence.
- 12) Equipment for controlling the animals shall be supplied by the Licensee. This must be suitable for the purpose and kept in good repair and readily accessible.
- 13) No live baits/feed should be fed to any licensed animal.
- 14) Animals must be free from pain and injury.

All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases. A veterinary surgeon must be called in case of signs of disease, injury, or illness. Any instructions for the animal's treatment which have been given by a veterinary surgeon must be strictly followed. Written records regarding illness and treatments must be maintained. An up to date written schedule of veterinary care and health plan should be provided (including vaccination and parasite control etc.).

**Veterinary surgeons should attend the licensed premises and the animals must not be taken to a veterinary surgeon.**

- 15) No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of having come into contact with any other animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or which is infested with parasites shall be brought into or kept on the premises unless effectively isolated.
- 16) Measures must be taken to keep the premises and animals accommodation free of rodents, insects and other pests and animals free of external parasites.
- 17) Any alterations to the size, positioning or nature of the accommodation provided should be discussed in advice with the Council.
- 18) Appropriate steps must be taken at all times to ensure the protection of the animals concerned, in case of fire or other emergency. Firefighting equipment, including extinguishers, shall be provided by the Licensee and be maintained in good condition and made accessible at all times.
- 19) The electrical installation of the accommodation/enclosure must be maintained in a safe condition and undergo a periodic inspection by a competent person.
- 20) Enclosures shall be sited and maintained so as not to give rise to a statutory nuisance under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 21) The Licensee shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 at all times, if applicable.
- 22) All animals' feedstuffs including meat, meat products and bones, shall be stored in appropriate lidded containers and waste animal food shall be disposed of in compliance with all relevant Legislation. You must retain records regarding the disposal of this category of waste and the licensed animal by products waste carrier and ensure they are available on request.
- 23) The Council requires the Licensee or person who has applied for a license under this Act, to pay the Council the reasonable cost of inspection (including interim inspections) of the premises by a veterinary surgeon.
- 24) The Licensee shall carry out a suitable and sufficient written risk assessment, identify safe systems of work and document the findings accordingly. The assessment is to be made available to the Council. The assessment is to include:
  - (i) Hazards, risk and control methods to ensure public welfare and safety.



- (ii) Hazards, risk and control methods to ensure animal welfare and safety.
  - (iii) Hazards, risk and control measures to ensure your own health, safety and welfare and that of any approved competent keepers or other persons who may view the animals including procedures to minimise risk during cleaning and maintenance.
- 25) The Licensee shall keep up to date emergency contact details for competent persons who may be contacted in the event of an emergency in the enclosure and provide these details in writing to the Council.
- 26) Procedures in the event of an animal escaping shall be submitted in writing to the Council for approval. Such procedures in the event of escape are to be implemented and suitable means of animal recovery are to be readily available.
- In the event of escape of any animal to which this licence applies the Police and the Council are to be notified at the earliest opportunity.
- 27) You must notify the emergency services that dangerous animals are kept on site within 5 working days of receiving a Licence.
- 28) Any animals received or consigned shall be transported according to the regulations laid down in all relevant legislation.
- 29) When dangerous animals are to be transported to and from the premises, the transit container must either:
- (i) Be directly taken into the premises where the animal is to be housed (receiving enclosure) before the animal is released under control, or
  - (ii) Be maintained in a manner so that escape is not possible and
  - (iii) The container must be transported in another container or double locked and
  - (iv) any holes must be suitably meshed.
- 30) All keepers must have suitable experience and training in both the welfare of the dangerous animals and their care. On-going experience and training should be carried out as appropriate. Written records of additional training must be maintained by the Licensee and made available to the Council.
- 31) There should be no public viewing of the DWA licensed animals. There is a planning condition relating to no public viewing of animals.

## **POWERS OF ENTRY**

The Council may authorise competent persons to enter premises either licensed under the Act or specified in an application for a licence, at all reasonable times, producing if required their authority, and the authorised officers may inspect these premises and an animal in them. The penalty for wilfully obstructing or delaying an authorised officer is a maximum fine at level 4.

## **SEIZURE OF ANIMALS**

If a dangerous wild animal is being kept without the authority of a Licence or in contravention of a licence condition, the Council may seize the animal and retain it, destroy it or otherwise dispose of it. The Council is not liable to compensation and may recover costs from the keeper of the animal at the time of seizure.

## **EXHIBITION OF ANIMALS**

If dangerous wild animals are to be exhibited/viewed, consideration should be given as to whether a zoo licence is required. If a zoo licence is not required, visitors must be afforded the same level of protection as required by the current version of the Secretary of States standards of modern zoo practice.

N.B. If non dangerous wild animal species are to be viewed/exhibited, consideration needs to be given as to whether a Zoo licence or Animal Activities licence is required.

## **LIST OF SPECIES AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS OF EACH SPECIES WHICH MAY BE KEPT UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THIS LICENCE**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Latin Name</b>	<b>Number of Animals</b>
Puma	Puma concolor	1 (Male)
Lions	Panthera leo	3 (1 male female)
Tapir	Tapir terrestris	1 (Male)
Otters (Asian Short Clawed)	Ayonix cinereus	2 (1 male 1 female)
Ring tailed lemurs	Lemur catta	2 (1 male and 1 female)

## **SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL KEEPERS (IN ADDITION TO LICENSEES)**

The nominated keepers in the absence of the Licensees are detailed below;

**XXXXXX – all licensed animals**

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**XXXXXX – Restricted – only animals in accordance with authorisation, training and risk assessment procedures.**

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The nominated keepers must only act in accordance with the restrictions within the authorisation, training and experience procedures and must be aware of and comply with the licence conditions, maintain appropriate records of care and be experienced in the animals' requirements.

## **SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION**

The licence is issued in accordance with the attached plans of the site and enclosures.