

# **Animal Activity Licensing Guidance**

**June 2026**

**Thurrock Animal Activity Licensing Guidance 2026 - V2 10.06.2028**

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## Introduction

The Council is legally required to license premises and individuals involved in animal-related activities requiring a licence. These activities encompass, among others, pet shops, dog breeding operations, boarding facilities, animal exhibitions, and riding schools Primates, Zoos and Dangerous wild animals.

This Guidance sets out the Council's duties in relation to animal licensing. It is intended to support the Licensing Authority in making well-informed decisions on applications and notices by highlighting the key factors usually considered. It also serves to inform applicants, businesses, and local residents about the Licensing Authority's expectations and the scope of its regulatory authority.

Under the relevant legislation, regulations and national guidance, the Council is dedicated to carrying out its statutory duties with care and integrity, striving to ensure high levels of compliance and to reduce the risk of animal cruelty and neglect within the scope of the licence.

## Animal Activity Licensing Guidance Statement

The Council will publish clear and accessible information about how it fulfils its statutory responsibilities concerning animal activity licensing. This information will be made publicly available in a format that is easy to understand and access.

To support accountability, a transparent process to allow individuals to submit formal complaints or raise concerns about licensed operations or suspected unlicensed licensable animal-related activities. All submissions will be documented and handled in accordance with relevant data protection laws.

In addition, the Council will strive to maintain and publish an up-to-date register of licensed establishments, including their assigned star ratings. Emphasis will be placed on fostering collaborative relationships with animal activity businesses to promote high standards of animal welfare and ensure regulatory compliance.

The Animal Activity Licensing Guidance provides the framework the Council will follow when managing licensing matters related to animal activities. It covers:

- The core principles guiding the Council's approach to animal licensing
- The criteria used to assess applications for new licences or renewals
- The procedures followed when reviewing existing licences

The Guidance also sets out the standards applied when determining whether an applicant or licence holder is suitable to be granted, retain, or renew a licence.

While criminal convictions are a key consideration, the Council may also consider, where legally permissible, other relevant factors, such as:

- General character and conduct
- Compliance with licensing regulations, statutory guidance, and licence conditions
- Behaviour not resulting in criminal charges
- Verified records or information from credible sources

This Guidance is designed to guide and inform all stakeholders involved in the animal licensing process, including:

- Individual applying for a licence
- Current licence holders under review
- Customers of licensed businesses
- Members of the public
- Local Authority officers
- Licensing Committee members
- Tribunals and Courts handling appeals against Council decisions

The Guidance and charter will be reviewed at least every five years after its initial approval, and additionally whenever necessary, such as to reflect significant changes in relevant legislation or guidance.

Any general reference to "guidance" in this Guidance refers to the "Animal Activities Licensing: Guidance for Local Authorities" produced by DEFRA.

The full guidance can be viewed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activitieslicensing-guidance-for-local-authorities>

# Legislation

## Animal Welfare Act 2006

The Animal Welfare Act 2006 established a unified framework for animal welfare legislation and clarified the responsibilities of various enforcement bodies. It set out the legal requirement to uphold reasonable standards of animal welfare and introduced five key principles, commonly referred to as the “Five Needs”, which form the foundation of good animal care:

- A suitable environment – ensuring animals have an appropriate living space, including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- A suitable diet – providing access, where appropriate, to fresh water and a balanced diet that supports full health.
- The ability to express normal behaviour – allowing animals sufficient space, appropriate facilities, and, where relevant, the companionship of their own kind.
- Appropriate housing arrangements – meeting the need to be housed either with or apart from other animals, depending on individual requirements.
- Protection from pain, suffering, injury, and disease – through prevention, prompt diagnosis and treatment, and by maintaining conditions that avoid mental and physical distress.

## The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

Under the 2018 Regulations, individuals or businesses must obtain a licence to undertake any of the activities specified in Schedule 1. The licensable activities include:

- Selling animals as pets
- Providing or arranging boarding for cats or dogs, including catteries, kennels, home boarding (including arrangers of host boarding\*), and dog day care
- Hiring out horses
- Breeding dogs
- Keeping or training animals for exhibition

In the case of Host Boarding\* (arranging additional premises under an arranger’s element of a Home Boarding Licence, each premises will be inspected and an additional fee will be charged per premises.

Comprehensive details regarding the scope and specific requirements of each licensable activity can be found in the DEFRA guidance documents, which can be found here at [Animal activities licensing: statutory guidance for local authorities - GOV.UK](#)

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

Under the amended Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, individuals or businesses must obtain a licence from the local authority to keep any species listed in the Act's Schedule of Dangerous Wild Animals. Possessing such animals without a valid licence constitutes a criminal offence.

The Act applies to various settings, including commercial operations like ostrich farms. Notably, the Act also covers private individuals who wish to keep dangerous wild animals in domestic environments. However, there are exemptions for example it does not extend to dangerous wild animals housed in zoos or licensed pet shop which are covered by separate legislation.

The list of species included in the Schedule has been updated several times through secondary legislation. The most current version can be accessed via [legislation.gov.uk](#). [Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976](#) .

In addition, the Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019 bans the use and exhibition of wild animals in travelling circuses in England, representing a significant advancement in animal welfare law.

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981 (as amended)**

Under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981, any establishment that keeps wild animals for exhibition and allows public access—regardless of whether an entry fee is charged—on seven or more days within any twelve-month period must obtain a licence from the local authority.

The term “zoo” under the Act is broadly defined and includes a variety of facilities, such as:

- Traditional urban zoos
- Safari parks
- Specialist collections such as aviaries or butterfly houses

Comprehensive guidance on the provisions of the Act is available on the GOV.UK website: [Zoo licensing act 1981: Guide to the act's provisions - GOV.UK](#) .

Further requirements are outlined in the Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice which outline expectations for licensed zoos in areas such as:

- animal welfare
- public safety
- conservation
- education

The full standards can be accessed here: [Standards of modern zoo practice - GOV.UK](#)

These standards were first published in 2012 and later updated in 2017 and will remain in force until the 23rd of May 2027. The new standards of modern zoo practice 2027 will come into effect from 24th of May 2027 and will cover Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland).

Zoo inspectors will use these standards as a reference during inspections.

The applicant must demonstrate how the zoo will:

- help educate the public about biodiversity
- Provide appropriate conditions for the species housed
- Maintain high standards of animal welfare
- Minimise the risk of animal escapes
- Prevent the entry of pests and vermin

In addition, applicants must show they are actively engaged in at least one of the following:

- Conducting conservation-related research or training
- Sharing information about conservation efforts
- Participating in captive breeding programmes
- Supporting the reintroduction or repopulation of species in the wild

### **[The Animal Welfare \(Primate Licences\) \(England\) Regulations 2024](#)**

Under [The Animal Welfare \(Primate Licences\) \(England\) Regulations 2024](#), anyone who keeps one or more primates must hold a valid licence.

This includes the following species:

- Marmosets
- Tamarins
- Squirrel monkeys
- Spider monkeys
- Capuchin monkeys
- Lemurs
- Lorises (commonly known as bush babies)

Under the regulations, only licensed zoos and medical or research establishments authorised under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 will be exempt from the requirement to hold a primate licence.

The regulations introduce a strict licensing scheme designed to ensure that primates are only kept by individuals or organisations capable of meeting zoo-level welfare standards.

Anyone who currently keeps or intends to keep a primate privately must:

- Obtain a valid licence, which will be issued for a maximum of three years
- Undergo reassessment to renew their licence and continue keeping primates

As of 6 April 2026, it is a criminal offence under section 13 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 to keep a primate in England without a valid licence. Offenders may face:

- Up to six months' imprisonment
- An unlimited fine
- Or both, upon summary conviction

The Secretary of State has issued statutory guidance on primate keeper licensing. Licensing authorities are legally required to consider this guidance when performing their duties under the regulations.

Links to the three parts of the guidance are provided below:

[Licensing process for keeping primates](#)

[Licence conditions for primate keepers \(Schedule 1\)](#)

[Callitrichids: licence conditions for keepers \(Annex A\)](#)

## The Licensing Process

All licence applications must be submitted in writing using the designated application form and must comply with the relevant legislation. Applicants are required to provide:

- A fully completed application form
- Any supporting documents specified in the form, outlined in this Guidance, or relevant to the individual case
- Payment of the applicable licence fee

## The use of vets

If a veterinary inspection is required—either by law or at the discretion of the Council to properly evaluate the application—the cost of the inspection will be charged in addition to the standard application fee.

These costs will be passed directly to the applicant or licence holder.

The council will ensure that any vet used is competent and suitably experienced in the type of animals that they are being engaged to advise on, and where relevant are registered with the appropriate regulating body such as the British Horse Foundation.

## The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

Under the relevant regulations, any person engaging in a licensable activity is considered the operator of that business. It is the operator's legal responsibility to apply for a licence before starting or continuing the activity. Failure to obtain a valid licence may result in enforcement action in line with applicable legislation. The regulations can be found at:

[The Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(England\) Regulations 2018](#)

In accordance with guidance issued by DEFRA under the relevant regulations, the Council must follow a structured process when reviewing licence applications or renewal requests. A licence can only be granted if the Council is satisfied that:

- The applicant will meet all licence conditions, taking into account:
- Their conduct as an operator of the licensable activity
- Whether they are deemed a “fit and proper person” to hold the licence
- Any other relevant factors

### Inspection Requirements

- A site inspection must be carried out to assess the suitability of the premises for the licensable activity.
- The inspection must be conducted by a qualified inspector.
- For dog breeding establishments, the initial inspection must be carried out by a veterinarian.
- For horse riding establishments, the inspection must be conducted by a listed veterinarian.

### Licence Fees

Before a licence can be granted, the Council must confirm that all applicable fees, including inspection charges, have been paid in full. Fee details are available on the Council's website: [animal activity website link].

Licence fees consist of two parts:

- Application Fee

Covers the administrative cost of processing the application. This fee is non-refundable and must be paid upon submission.

- Grant Fee

Covers the ongoing costs of managing the licence, including enforcement, complaint handling, and general administration. This fee is payable after the licence is granted but must be paid before the licence becomes valid.

Important: If the grant fee is not paid, the licence will not be issued. No refunds will be provided for fees paid by applicants who are not granted a licence.

### Veterinary Inspection Fees

As part of the application process for dog breeding licences or horse hiring establishments, a veterinary inspection is mandatory.

The cost of the veterinary inspection is the responsibility of the applicant and is charged separately from the standard licence fee.

Any individual who carries on a licensable activity is designated as the 'operator' of the business and must apply for a licence.

The Council cannot grant a licence to anyone listed in Schedule 8 of the Regulations.

### Licence Renewal Notification and Responsibility

The Council will aim to provide licence holders with three months' advance notice of their licence's upcoming expiry date. To avoid any disruption to their licensed activity, licence holders must submit a complete renewal application no later than 10 weeks prior to the expiry date.

It remains the sole responsibility of the licence holder to ensure that their renewal application is submitted accurately and on time. The Council shall not be held liable for any delays, interruptions, or lapses in licensing resulting from late, incomplete, or inaccurate applications.

### Inspectors Qualifications

All inspectors appointed by the Council will be suitably qualified, in accordance with legislation. At the date of this Guidance, this means:

- any person holding a Level 3 certificate granted by a body, recognised, and regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation which oversees the training and assessment of persons in inspecting and licensing certain animal activities businesses, confirming the passing of an independent examination. A person is only considered to be qualified to inspect a particular type of activity if their certificate applies to that activity, OR
- any person holding a formal veterinary qualification, as recognised by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons ("RCVS"), together with a relevant RCVS continuing professional development record

### Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

Applications must be made by an individual. A form can be downloaded from the Council's website here:

Upon receipt of a valid application—comprising a completed and signed application form along with the required fee—the Council will arrange for an independent veterinary inspection of the animals and premises.

### Disqualification Check

Verify that the applicant is not disqualified from keeping dangerous wild animals under relevant legislation.

### Inspection Process

The appointed veterinarian will possess appropriate expertise in the care and management of dangerous wild animals and will typically be accompanied by a Council Officer during the inspection.

The Council will authorise a veterinarian deemed suitably qualified to assess the species and conditions relevant to the application.

### Additional Inspections

Where further veterinary inspections are deemed necessary—whether due to concerns raised during the initial visit or changes in circumstances—these will also be conducted at the applicant/licence holder's expense.

The need for any additional inspections will be communicated and discussed with the licence holder in advance.

### Inspection Report

The report will include:

- Assessment of the suitability of accommodation for the species
- Evaluation of the applicant's handling skills, experience, and qualifications
- Review of the animal's ability to exhibit natural behaviours
- Assessment of the applicant's knowledge and practices in promoting animal welfare
- The completed report will be submitted to the Council for review and consideration.

### Fees and Charges

The cost of the veterinary inspection will be borne by the applicant or licence holder and is charged separately from the standard licence fee.

### Licence Renewal Notification and Responsibility

Although not a statutory requirement, the Council will aim to provide licence holders with three months' notice prior to the expiry of their current licence.

To ensure continuity of the licensable activity, licence holders should submit a complete renewal application no later than 10 weeks before the expiry date.

It is the sole responsibility of the licence holder to ensure timely submission of the renewal application. The Council cannot be held liable for any delays, interruptions, or lapses in licensing resulting from late, incomplete, or inaccurate applications.

## Determining an application

In accordance with the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, the Council will not grant a licence unless it is satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person to hold such a licence and that all relevant criteria concerning public safety, animal welfare, and public nuisance are met.

## Applicant Requirements

Applicants must demonstrate the following:

- Ownership and Possession

That they currently own and possess—or intend to own and possess—the animals to which the licence will apply, unless the Council determines that exceptional circumstances justify otherwise.

- Knowledge and Expertise

That they possess adequate knowledge and experience of the species intended to be kept and can clearly demonstrate how they will meet the animals' physical, behavioural, and welfare needs.

- Accommodation Standards

That they can provide suitable accommodation for the animals, in accordance with best practice guidance and any recommendations made in the veterinary inspection report.

- Liability Insurance

That they hold appropriate liability insurance covering the licence holder and any other named individuals. This insurance must specifically cover damage caused by the species listed on the licence.

- Emergency Preparedness

That comprehensive risk assessments have been completed and emergency procedures are in place to protect animals from fire or other hazards. This includes:

- Safe evacuation plans
- Recovery protocols for escaped animals
- Measures to ensure the safety of both animals and the public
- Disease Control

That reasonable precautions are in place to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases.

- Property Consent

That written consent has been obtained from the property freeholder, if the applicant is not the owner of the premises.

- Planning Permission

That any necessary planning permissions have been secured for the keeping of dangerous wild animals.

- Venomous Species Protocols

Where venomous species are involved, that adequate arrangements have been made for the availability of antivenom, where applicable.

- Veterinary Registration

That they are registered with a veterinary practice capable of providing appropriate care for the species listed on the licence.

- Disqualification Status

That they have not been disqualified under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 from keeping such animals.

### **Veterinary Recommendation**

A licence will not be granted if the appointed veterinary surgeon recommends refusal following inspection.

### **Additional Legislative Considerations**

While licences are issued under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, the Council will also refer to the Animal Welfare Act 2006 and any species-specific best practice guidance to ensure high standards of animal welfare and regulatory compliance.

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

Applications for a zoo licence must be submitted to the Council.

### **New Applications**

Before submitting a formal application, the applicant must provide the Council with a notice of intention to apply at least two months in advance. This notice must include all required details as stipulated by the Act [Zoo licence \(England, Scotland and Wales\) - GOV.UK](#), including but not limited to:

- The location of the proposed zoo
- The types and numbers of animals to be kept
- Details of animal housing and care arrangements
- Staffing levels and roles

- Estimated visitor and vehicle numbers
- Entrance and exit points for the zoo
- How conservation obligations will be met
- Confirmation of planning permission for the establishment or continuance of the zoo

In addition, the applicant must:

- Publish the notice in at least one local newspaper (circulating in Essex) and one national newspaper
- Display the notice prominently at the proposed zoo site
- Send a copy of the notice to the Council

The Council will make the notice available for public inspection at Council offices during reasonable hours and on the Council's website.

The Council will consider representations from the following parties:

- The applicant
- Essex Police
- Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
- Any other local authority in which part of the zoo may be located
- Any person alleging that the zoo may adversely affect public health or safety in the surrounding area
- Essex Fire and Rescue Service
- Any other party whose representation may, in the Council's opinion, provide grounds to refuse the licence—this may include Environmental Health, the Local Ward Councillor, or other relevant stakeholders

Upon receipt of a formal application, the Council will undertake the following steps before granting or renewing a zoo licence:

- Disqualification Check

Confirm that the applicant is not disqualified from keeping dangerous wild animals under relevant legislation.

- Premises Inspection

A Council Officer will inspect the premises to assess compliance with legislative standards.

Additionally, a qualified veterinarian, selected from the Secretary of State's approved list of inspectors, will conduct a detailed inspection and submit a formal report.

- **Consideration of Representations**

Review and consider any representations submitted by individuals or organisations entitled to do so under the Act.

- **Consultation on Licence Conditions**

Engage with the applicant to discuss and agree upon proposed licence conditions, tailored to the specific operation and species involved.

The Council will:

- Review the inspection report and any recommendations for additional licence conditions
- Provide the applicant with a copy of the report
- Offer the applicant an opportunity to comment on the findings
- Consult with the applicant before imposing any additional conditions
- Issue the licence if all requirements are met and no grounds for refusal exist

### **Fee Verification**

Ensure that all applicable fees, including inspection and licensing charges, have been paid in full.

### **Licence Renewal**

The Council will aim to notify licence holders nine months prior to the expiry of their zoo licence. However, it remains the sole responsibility of the licence holder to ensure that a renewal application is submitted in a timely manner.

- A completed renewal application must be submitted at least six months before the current licence expires.

### **Dispensation Applications**

Once a zoo licence has been granted, the licence holder may apply to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) for a dispensation under Section 14(1)(b) or Section 14(2) of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981, if the zoo is a small collection and the species kept suggest eligibility.

- Inspectors may recommend an appropriate dispensation type in their inspection report.

- The application process for dispensations is outlined in the official guidance to the Act.

Dispensation applications are handled as follows:

<b>Dispensation Type</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Required Documentation</b>
<b>Section 14(1)(b)</b>	Council (on behalf of the zoo)	Zoo plan, stock list, written Council support, vet report (from a vet not used by the zoo)
<b>Section 14(2)</b>	Zoo itself	Zoo plan, stock list, written Council support, other supporting information

### **Exemption from Licensing**

In rare cases, the APHA may issue a Section 14(1)(a) direction, declaring that a premises is exempt from requiring a zoo licence.

- The Council will apply on behalf of the zoo.
- The application must include:
  - A letter from the Council
  - A supporting letter from a vet (not employed by the zoo) confirming that the zoo is properly managed and the animals are well cared for

Note: The zoo owner is responsible for covering the cost of any veterinary inspections required as part of this process.

### **Duration of Licence**

- A new zoo licence, once granted, will be valid for a period of four years
- Upon renewal, the licence will be extended for a period of six years

### **Inspections**

All licensed zoos are subject to a structured programme of annual inspections, which are categorised into:

- Periodical Inspections
- Informal Inspections

The procedures for arranging and conducting these inspections are detailed in the official guidance to the Zoo Licensing Act 1981.

### Periodical Inspections

Unless a dispensation is in place, periodical inspections must be carried out by a team comprising:

- Two Secretary of State-appointed inspectors
- Up to three inspectors nominated by the local authority, one of whom must be a qualified veterinary surgeon

These inspections are comprehensive and assess compliance with licensing conditions, animal welfare standards, and conservation measures.

### Informal Inspections

Informal inspections are conducted by a Council-appointed inspector and must take place in any calendar year when a periodical inspection is not scheduled.

### Dispensation-Based Inspections

Where a dispensation under Section 14(1)(b) is granted:

- Periodical inspections may not be required
- Annual informal inspections will be conducted by the Council

Where a Section 14(2) dispensation is in place:

- Inspections are carried out by APHA-nominated inspectors, typically accompanied by a Council officer

All periodical inspections must be conducted by inspectors selected from the Secretary of State's approved list.

### Pre-Inspection Audit

Zoo operators are encouraged to complete a prescribed audit prior to a periodical inspection. This audit should be submitted to the nominated inspector and may help streamline the inspection process.

### Notification and Reporting

- Zoo operators will be given at least 28 days' notice of any scheduled inspection
- A copy of the inspection report will be provided to the operator
- Operators will be given the opportunity to comment on the report, and their remarks will be recorded and returned to the inspector along with the signed report

### Special Inspections

The Council may initiate special inspections at its discretion. These may be triggered by:

- Complaints or investigations
- Follow-up checks on compliance with licence conditions requiring improvements within a specified timeframe

Special inspections may occur at any time, but the Council must notify the zoo of the date and time. The inspection will be conducted by a competent person appointed by the local authority.

### Inspection Costs

The cost of inspections carried out by Secretary of State-appointed inspectors is the responsibility of the applicant or licence holder.

## The Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations

### 2024

#### Licence application and renewal process

The process to apply for or renew a primate licence:

1. Local authorities should provide the application forms to applicants.
2. The applicant submits an application to the relevant local authority, along with the local authority's fee.
3. The local authority arranges for an appointed 'suitable person' to inspect the premises where the primates are kept or are to be kept.
4. The appointed suitable person visits the premises and produces a report for the local authority.
5. The local authority reviews the report.
6. The local authority makes a decision to grant or refuse the licence application unless additional information or further steps are required.
7. The local authority notifies the applicant and should advise the applicant on any additional information or steps that may be required before proceeding further with the application (for example, where the local authority does not consider that the licence conditions are likely to be met).
8. The applicant has a right to make representations to the local authority and then to make an appeal to the first-tier tribunal if the application is refused.

Where any premises are between 2 local authority areas, the applicant must apply to the local authority in which the major part of the premises is situated.

Under Regulation 6(2), applications cannot be made by individuals who are under the age of 18 or disqualified from keeping primates.

Local authorities may also want to consider other relevant convictions under the Animal Welfare Act such as disqualification for keeping other animals or take into account any other conduct of the applicant that is relevant.

the application must specify the following for each primate proposed to be kept under the licence:

- its name and sex
- its species
- its date of birth or, if not known, its approximate date of birth
- the number of any microchip implanted in the primate

The local authority may also specify any other information and format they reasonably require (such as individual markings).

### **New applications**

Local authorities should aim to issue a decision within 10 weeks of receiving the application and fee.

The process may sometimes take longer, for example if further information is required from the applicant or if it's difficult to arrange the inspection.

Local authorities should keep the applicant informed on timescales.

### **Licence renewal applications**

Under Regulation 10, the licence holders may apply to renew a licence. The application must be made to the local authority that granted the licence. The date by which an application for the renewal of the licence must be made must be included in the licence.

Local authorities should also remind licence holders of the date by which they must submit the applications for renewal.

The licence holder must renew a licence within the renewal period specified in the licence. The local authority will need to consider an appropriate renewal period to ensure there is no break in the licence.

Renewal applications follow the same process as applications for a new licence, including:

- applications – including any information the local authority may reasonably require
- appropriate fees
- inspection by a suitable person of the licensed premises to enable the local authority to determine whether the licence conditions are likely to continue to be met

A renewed licence must include the same information as a new licence, including the period of the renewed licence and the date by which the next renewal is due.

Following an inspection the local authority will need to determine whether to grant or refuse the application for renewal. If the local authority is satisfied that the licence holder will continue to meet the licence conditions, they must grant the application to renew the licence. Otherwise, the local authority must refuse the application.

In deciding whether the licence holder will continue to meet the licence conditions, the local authority may consider:

- any previous failure by the applicant to meet the licence conditions
- any other relevant conduct of the applicant that is relevant

The renewed licence period must start from the end of the most recent licence period. The licence period must be 3 years unless the applicant has requested a shorter licence period, for example to align with the DWA licence period.

A licence may be renewed any number of times, subject to the satisfaction of the local authority inspection process.

### **Suitable inspector**

Local authorities must appoint a suitable person to undertake the inspection.

A 'suitable person' is defined in Regulation 2 as:

(a) a veterinarian; or

(b) any other person who, in the view of the local authority, is suitably qualified and competent to carry out the inspection.

- Veterinary surgeon registered with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS)
- Experienced or trained animal licensing officer, particularly with primate expertise
- Experienced primate keeper from a UK zoo, with relevant qualifications and demonstrated competency

- Recognised primate expert, with proven knowledge and experience

### **Inspector Training Requirements**

Training for inspectors should cover:

- The application process
- Licence conditions
- Inspection procedures and reporting

### **Inspections**

Local authorities must organise and conduct an inspection before they decide to:

- grant or refuse a new licence
- change the premises specified on the licence to a different premise within the same local authority area
- renew a licence
- resolve a rectification notice

Local authorities may also organise and conduct an inspection before they decide to:

- reduce or increase the number of primates the holder is authorised to keep
- add or remove a species that the holder is authorised to keep

At least one inspection of the licensed premises by a suitable person is required during any licensing period. This does not apply where the licence is granted for a period of less than one year.

### **Inspections of licensed premises**

Under Regulation 12, the local authority may arrange for a suitable person to inspect the premises during the licence period (an interim inspection) to determine whether the licence holder is meeting the licence conditions.

There must be at least one inspection during the licence period if the licence is granted for one year or longer.

The suitable person must visit the premises. The suitable person should ensure that they produce a report for the local authority based on their inspection.

### Determination of applications

Under Regulation 7, before determining whether to grant an application for a primate licence, local authorities must arrange for a suitable person to inspect the premises specified in the application. The suitable person must produce a report to determine whether the licence conditions are likely to be met if the application were to be granted.

When determining the applicant or licence holder's suitability, local authorities must consider:

- any previous failure by the applicant to meet licence conditions
- any other conduct of the applicant that is relevant

### Inspection reports

The suitable person's inspection report should set out their assessment of the applicant's likely compliance with the licence conditions based on the inspection carried out. This should include information about each of the licence conditions. Local authorities should consider which documents they would like the suitable person to inspect as part of the inspection.

The local authority should provide the suitable person with appropriate administrative support to produce the inspection report. The local authority must consider the inspection report before deciding to grant or refuse a new licence under Regulation 7 or when considering renewing a licence.

The suitable person may ask to look at records and written procedures to make sure licence holders are complying with the licence conditions.

### Granting primate licences

Local authorities must be satisfied that the licence conditions are likely to be met if the application were to be granted.

Under Regulation 8 the local authority must specify all the following information in any licence it grants:

- the premises where the primates are to be kept
- the primate species - this should be the Latin name (that is, the full scientific name) for the species to prevent confusion
- the number of each primate species that the holder of the licence is authorised to keep at the premises
- the period of the licence including exact dates

- the period within which an application for renewal of the licence must be made to the local authority
- the Schedule 1 licence conditions

The period of the licence must be 3 years or, where requested by the applicant, a shorter period ending on the date specified by the applicant.

The licence holder has overall responsibility for the care and management of the primates kept under a primate licence and for making sure that the licence conditions attached to the licence are met.

## Rating and Licence duration

### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

Except for licences related to ‘keeping or training animals for exhibition,’ licences issued under the Regulations can be valid for one, two, or three years, based on risk rating and level of compliance. The duration of the licence will align with the establishment’s Star Rating.

Licences for the keeping or training animals for exhibition are issued for three years

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

Premises licensed under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act are not risk rated and licences, if issued, are valid for 2 years.

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

Premises licensed under the Zoo Licensing Act are not risk rated and any new premises licence, if issued, will be valid for 4 years. On renewal, licences will be valid for 6 years.

### **Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024**

Under the new Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024, a primate licence in England is valid for a maximum of three years.

## Standards and Conditions

### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

The Regulations mandate conditions for each licensable activity, with DEFRA providing corresponding guidance. These conditions are classified into two categories: General Conditions, as outlined in Schedule 2, and Specific Conditions detailed in the relevant Schedule of the Regulations.

Applicants and licence holders must meet all mandatory conditions. For existing businesses, minor failings may be noted or recorded, provided they do not compromise animal welfare. These failings should be primarily administrative in nature, as specified in the relevant guidance.

For each activity (except for keeping or training animals for exhibition), the guidance includes a set of "higher standards." While meeting these higher standards is optional, it is the sole method for achieving a higher star rating.

The higher standards are divided into two categories: required (mandatory) and optional. These are typically color-coded as blue and red, respectively, or otherwise clearly marked and differentiated. To qualify as meeting the higher standards, a business must achieve all the required (mandatory) standards and at least 50% of the optional higher standards.

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

The Council will enforce all conditions mandated by the legislation. Additionally, the Council may impose any conditions recommended by DEFRA or required by the Inspecting Officer or Vet.

When the Council imposes conditions on a license, they will be based, wherever possible, on existing codes of best practice and industry standards from organizations such as, but not limited to:

- I. DEFRA
- II. British Veterinary Association
- III. National Trade Associations

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

The Council will enforce all conditions mandated by the legislation. Additionally, the Council may impose any conditions recommended by DEFRA or required by the Inspecting Officer or Vet.

When the Council imposes conditions on a license, they will be based, wherever practicable, on existing codes of best practice and industry standards from organisations such as, but not limited to:

- I. DEFRA
- II. British Veterinary Association
- III. National Trade Associations

### **Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024**

The Council will enforce all conditions mandated by the legislation. Additionally, the Council may impose any conditions recommended by DEFRA or required by the Inspecting Officer or Vet.

When the Council imposes conditions on a license, they will be based, wherever possible, on existing codes of best practice and industry standards from organizations such as, but not limited to:

- I. DEFRA
- II. British Veterinary Association
- III. National Trade Associations

### **Granting an application**

#### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

When a licence is issued, the Council will provide the licence along with the star rating based on the risk rating.

#### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

These premises are not risk rated and as a result, only the licence is sent out, along with the relevant conditions.

#### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

These premises are not risk rated and as a result, only the licence is sent out, along with the relevant conditions.

#### **Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024**

These premises are not risk rated and as a result, only the licence is sent out, along with the relevant conditions.

### **Refusing an application**

The following section offers a summary of the Council's powers to refuse an application. It is important to note that the absence of information does not preclude the Council from denying a license on any other legal grounds.

#### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

Depending on the licence being applied for, the Council will consider the report from the inspector(s) and any comments made by the applicant when deciding whether to issue a licence.

The Council will work with the applicant to secure compliance, particularly in relation to minor issues, to help ensure that all necessary standards are met before a decision is made.

The Council may refuse to issue a licence if it considers that the applicant cannot meet the licence conditions. The Council may also refuse a licence if the granting of a licence could have a negative impact on animal welfare or if the level of accommodation, staffing or management is inadequate for the well-being of animals.

The Council may also refuse to issue or renew a licence if the applicant has a history of non-compliance with licensing conditions or requirements, is obstructive towards officers, or if there are safeguarding concerns arising from the licensed activity. The above list is not exhaustive, but indicative of the circumstances where the Council may want to refuse an application.

The Council may also refuse an application if it considers that the applicant does not meet the 'fit and proper person' test.

A licence cannot be issued to an operator who has been disqualified, as per the relevant Regulations.

If a licence is refused under the Regulations, the applicant will have the right of appeal to a First-tier Tribunal within 28 days of the decision notice.

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

The Council will consider the report from the inspector(s) and any comments made by the applicant when deciding whether to issue a licence.

The Council must not issue a license unless it is satisfied that:

- Granting the license will not be contrary to the public interest on grounds of safety, nuisance, or other concerns.
- The applicant is a suitable person to hold a license under the relevant Act.
- Any animal covered by the license will, at all times: (i) Be kept in accommodation that prevents escape and is appropriate in terms of construction, size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, drainage, and cleanliness, and that is suitable for the number of animals intended to be housed; (ii) Be provided with adequate and suitable food, water, bedding, and be checked at appropriate intervals.
- Appropriate measures will be in place for the protection of the animal in case of fire or other emergencies.
- All reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases.

- The animal's accommodation will allow it to take adequate exercise while at the premises.

A licence may be refused where an applicant has been convicted of any relevant offence, as per the relevant legislation.

If a licence is refused under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, the applicant will have the right of appeal to the magistrates' court within 21 days of the decision notice.

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

The Council reserves the right to refuse a zoo licence under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 if any of the following conditions apply:

- An inspector's report recommends refusal of the application
- The Council is satisfied that the establishment or continuance of the zoo would:
  - Adversely affect the health or safety of persons living nearby
  - Seriously impact the preservation of law and order
- The Council is not satisfied that the operator can meet conservation obligations as required under the Act
- The Council is not satisfied that the standards of accommodation, staffing, or management are sufficient for:
  - The proper care and well-being of the animals
  - The appropriate conduct of the zoo
- Planning permission has not been granted for the zoo, or confirmation from the local planning authority is pending
- Any person associated with the zoo has a conviction under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 or any of the Acts listed in Section 4(5) of the Act

If a licence is refused under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981, the applicant will have the right of appeal to the magistrates' court within 28 days of the decision notice.

## Appeals to a star rating

### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

A business can challenge a star rating that they think does not reflect the animal welfare standards and risk level at the time of inspection. A business disputing a rating should be encouraged to discuss this informally first with the inspecting officer. If a business wants to appeal, it must write to or email the local authority.

The local authority has 21 days (including weekends and bank holidays) from the date they receive the appeal to consider it. The matter will be decided by the Licensing Manager. No officer involved in the production of the rating, or in the inspection on which the rating is based should consider the appeal.

The appeal process should be transparent. The costs of any additional inspections related to the appeal will be borne by the applicant unless it results in a higher rating being awarded. This should be emphasised by the local authority to business. This will depend on the nature of the dispute and whether a decision can or cannot be made on the basis of the paperwork.

## Variations, Suspensions and Revocations of a Licence

### **The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

The Regulations enable the local authority to modify a licence at any time:

- Upon receiving a written request from the licence holder, or
- On the local authority's own initiative, with the written consent of the licence holder.

In addition to the above, a local authority may suspend, vary, or revoke a licence without the licence holder's consent if:

- The licence conditions are not being met,
- There has been a violation of the Regulations,
- The licence holder has provided false or misleading information, or
- It is necessary to protect the welfare of an animal.

A suspension or variation of a licence will typically take effect 7 working days after the decision has been communicated to the licence holder. However, if the reason is to protect an animal's welfare, the Council may require the decision to take immediate effect.

The decision to vary or suspend a licence must be communicated to the licence holder in writing, including an explanation of the reasons for the decision.

The notification must also specify when the suspension or variation will take effect, outline the licence holder's right to submit written representations, and detail any specific changes required to address the situation.

The decision to vary, suspend, or revoke a licence will depend on the severity of the situation. If an operator fails to comply with administrative conditions or fails to provide requested information, this could result in a licence suspension. Repeated occurrences may lead the Council to consider revocation. A licence will also be revoked if poor welfare conditions are identified, or if doing so would otherwise benefit the welfare of the animals involved. Variations may be made to the licence or to the premises/animals specified in the licence, as needed.

After the notice of suspension or variation is issued, the licence holder will have 7 working days to submit written representations. Once these are received, the Council will decide whether to uphold the suspension or variation of the licence or to reverse the decision.

If the licence has been altered with immediate effect to protect an animal's welfare, the Council must specify this as the reason.

The business will be unable to operate once the licence suspension takes effect and can only resume trading if the Council overturns the decision, for instance, upon confirming that the licence conditions are being met.

There is no right to appeal a licence suspension. After 28 days of suspension, the licence must either be revoked or reinstated.

A licence holder can appeal to a First-tier Tribunal if they disagree with the Council's decision to vary or revoke their licence. The appeal must be submitted within 28 days of the decision, and information on the appeal process will be provided to the licence holder at the appropriate time.

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

The Council may, at any time, add, modify, or remove conditions on a Dangerous Wild Animal licence, except for those conditions mandated by legislation, which cannot be altered or revoked.

### **Zoo Licensing Act 1981**

The Council may, at any time, vary, cancel, or impose new conditions on a licence if deemed necessary or desirable to ensure the proper management of the zoo. Before making any changes, the licence holder will have the chance to make representations. If the proposed change is substantial, an inspection of the premises must be conducted, and the report reviewed before any modifications to the licence are made.

If a condition is not being met, the Council can issue a direction under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981, requiring compliance. This direction will outline the steps the licence holder must take and the timeframe for completing them. Additionally, the direction may mandate that the zoo, or a portion of it, be closed to the public while it is in effect. The direction will be revoked once the zoo has fulfilled its requirements.

Under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981, the Council is required to permanently close a zoo in specific situations, such as failure to comply with a direction related to a conservation measure. The Council also has discretionary authority to close a zoo for various reasons, including non-compliance with directions not related to conservation measures.

### **Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024**

Under Regulation 9, the licence holder may apply to the local authority that granted it to vary the licence.

Licence holders can apply to vary the licence to:

- reduce or increase the number of primates of any species that may be kept under the licence
- add or remove a species of primate that may be kept under the licence
- change the premises specified in the licence to other premises in the area of the same local authority

Before granting an application to vary a licence, the local authority can request further information from the licence holder. The local authority may also arrange for an inspection of the licensed premises by a suitable person to determine whether to grant an application for the variation in the number of primates or the species of primate that may be kept under the licence.

If the application is to vary the premises at which the primates are to be kept, local authorities must arrange an inspection by a suitable person before deciding whether to grant the application.

Where someone wishes to move the primates to premises in a different local authority area, the keeper will need to apply for a new licence from the local authority in whose area they wish to keep the primates.

In the event that a primate keeper decides that they cannot meet the licence conditions and wishes to have their primates rehomed, it would be useful for local authorities to discuss with keepers their plan for where primates may be relocated to.

Under regulation 9(4) a licence holder may apply to the local authority that granted the licence to surrender the licence.

Regulation 9(5) requires that the local authority grant the application to surrender if satisfied that the licence holder no longer requires the licence. The local authority must specify in writing the date on which the licence is surrendered.

Applications to surrender a licence should specify:

- the reasons for surrender
- where any primates are still at the licensed premises, information on where they are being moved to and who will be responsible for them at those premises

Revoking or varying a licence

Regulation 16 sets out the local authority's powers to revoke or vary a licence.

The local authority must revoke a licence when the licence holder has been convicted of any offence under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, provided the court has not already cancelled the licence under section 42 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

The local authority may also revoke or vary a licence if the licence holder does not:

- comply with a licence condition
- pay a fee
- grant access for an inspection required under the Regulations
- take the steps specified in a rectification notice

Licence variation may include:

- reducing the number of primates that the licence holder is authorised to keep
- removing a species of primate that the licence holder is authorised to keep

The local authority must notify the licence holder in writing when it decides to vary or revoke a licence.

The written notice should:

- explain the reasons for the decision
- tell the licence holder when the change will come into effect
- share the licence holder's rights to challenge the decision

Under Schedule 2, local authorities must inform applicants and licence holders of their right to make representations.

Applicants and licence holders can challenge a local authority decision to:

- refuse to grant or renew
- vary or surrender a licence application
- issue a rectification notice
- revoke a licence

Local authorities must have processes in place to manage challenges from licence holders about decisions and share this with applicants and licence holders.

Applicants and licence holders have 28 days to make written representation to the local authority. The 28-day period starts on the day on which the applicant or licence holder is first notified of the local authority's decision.

When an applicant makes written representations within the 28-day period, the local authority must reconsider the decision and decide to either:

- maintain the decision
- change the decision

The local authority must reply to the representations to explain:

- the decision on the representations
- the reasons for their decision

The local authority must notify an applicant or licence holder of their right to appeal if the outcome of the reconsideration was to:

- refuse an application
- continue with the notice (with or without variation)
- proceed with a revocation or variation

### **Appeals**

Individuals can appeal to a first-tier tribunal if they do not agree with the local authority's decision following its reconsideration. This must be done within 28 days. The 28-day period starts on the day on which the applicant or licence holder is first notified of the local authority's decision. On appeal, a first-tier tribunal may either uphold the local authority decision, or require the local authority to:

- grant, renew, vary or surrender the licence
- withdraw or vary the notice
- rescind the revocation or variation

During a representation or appeal process, the following applies:

- a primate licence will not expire if a renewal application has been made
- a rectification notice does not have effect
- the revocation or variation of a licence does not have effect

## Transfer of a licence upon the death of a licence holder

### Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

If a licence holder dies, regulation 12 of the Regulations applies. This regulation allows the personal representative of the deceased to assume the licence, provided they notify the local authority within 28 days of the death that they are now the licence holder. The licence will remain valid for three months from the date of the former holder's death, or for the remainder of its original term if that period is shorter. The new licence holder should then apply for a new licence at least one month before the end of this extended period.

Additionally, the local authority may extend the three-month period by up to an additional three months if requested by the personal representative and if it is deemed necessary to facilitate the winding up of the former licence holder's estate.

If the personal representative fails to notify the local authority within 28 days of the licence holder's death, the licence will expire after those 28 days.

### Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

If a licence holder dies, the licence will remain valid for 28 days as if it were held by their personal representative. During this period, if an application for a new licence is submitted, the existing licence will be considered active while the new application is being processed or decided.

### Zoo Licensing Act 1981

If a licence holder dies, the licence will remain valid for 3 months as if it were granted to their personal representative. The Council may extend this period if it deems it appropriate.

### Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024

Where a licence holder dies during the licence period, the procedure in Regulation 11 applies and the licence is deemed to be granted to the personal representative of the former licence holder.

The personal representative will automatically become the holder of the primate licence and will be responsible for the care and management of the primates under that licence.

Licence holders must have suitable arrangements in place if they should die. Under condition 10, licence holders must maintain a written record of procedures to be followed in the event of their death. As with other records, these should be considered when granting a licence.

If the personal representatives of the licence holder notify the local authority within 28 days:

- The licence will automatically expire in 3 months after the date of death of the former licence holder
- The local authority may extend the licence period for up to 6 months upon application by the personal representative if the local authority is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so
- If the licence holder's personal representative applies for a new licence before the current one expires, the existing licence remains in effect until a decision is made on the new application.

Where a personal representative does not notify the local authority within the 28-day period of the licence holder's death, the licence will expire at the end of the 28 days.

## Enforcement

The Council's primary role in enforcing and monitoring animal licensing is to safeguard animal welfare. This includes ensuring that licence holders comply with all licence conditions and taking appropriate action where standards are not met. The Council also investigates and acts against any premises operating without the required licence.

The Council will record, and where appropriate investigate, complaints relating to licensed Animal Establishments or premises suspected of requiring a licence. Complainants will be asked to provide their name and contact details to help ensure that complaints are genuine and to enable the collection of witness evidence should further action be required.

Although the main focus of enforcement activity is compliance with animal licensing legislation, officers attending a premises must also address or refer any additional issues identified during an inspection to the relevant organisation or Council service (for example, breaches of health and safety legislation).

The Council is committed to ensuring a consistent and proportionate approach when investigating complaints and making enforcement decisions.

In determining the most appropriate course of action, the Council will consider, among other factors:

- the seriousness of any offence or breach of licence conditions
- the operator's previous history
- the consequences of continued non-compliance
- the likely effectiveness of available enforcement options
- any potential risk to animal welfare and/or public safety

### **Partnership Working**

Enforcement activity may be undertaken jointly with other agencies, including the RSPCA and Essex Police. Where appropriate, officers from neighbouring local authorities may be authorised to carry out animal welfare enforcement within this Council's area, and officers from this Council's Licensing Service may similarly be authorised to operate in neighbouring districts.

### **Information sharing**

In the interests of protecting public safety, the safety and wellbeing of animals and ensuring fitness and propriety of licence holders the Council will share information with other enforcement agencies including the RSPCA, police and other local authorities. Information may also be shared with internal council departments including community safety, revenues and benefits and planning. The Council may also share information with other local authorities. All information will be exchanged in accordance with relevant statute as the law permits.

Below is an overview of some of the enforcement powers available to the Council under various legislation. This list is not exhaustive, and the Council may use any lawful enforcement option where appropriate.

#### **Animal Welfare Act 2006**

- Section 30 empowers local authorities to prosecute offences committed under the Act.
- Section 34 provides post-conviction powers allowing courts to disqualify individuals from owning, keeping, caring for, transporting, or dealing in animals, or from participating in arrangements that influence how animals are kept. Breaching a disqualification order is a criminal offence.

- Section 42 allows a court, following conviction, to revoke an existing licence and disqualify an individual from holding a licence for any period it considers appropriate.

### **Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018**

The Regulations give the Council powers to issue suspension, variation, or revocation notices where licence conditions are breached, where the Regulations are not complied with, or where animal welfare is at risk.

- Operating a licensable activity without a licence is a criminal offence, punishable by up to six months' imprisonment, a fine, or both.
- Breaching any licence condition is a criminal offence.
- Failing to comply with an inspector's request to take a sample from an animal is also a criminal offence.
- Under the Animals (Penalty Notices) Act 2022, the Council may issue penalty notices for relevant offences listed in Schedule 1 of the Animals (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2023. Not all offences are included, and the list may be updated as legislation evolves.
- Obstructing an inspector appointed by the Council is a criminal offence and may result in an unlimited fine.
- Inspectors are authorised to take samples from animals for laboratory testing to assess compliance with licence conditions. Licence holders must facilitate identification, examination, and sampling, including arranging appropriate restraint if requested. Sampling should be carried out using the least invasive method possible. More invasive sampling may be justified where there are concerns about animal welfare. Sampling is primarily intended to be undertaken by veterinary professionals.

Further details on licence suspension and revocation are provided in a separate section of this Guidance.

### **Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

- Keeping a dangerous wild animal without the required licence is a criminal offence and may result in a fine.
- Breaching licence conditions or obstructing an authorised inspector are also criminal offences, each of which may result in a fine.

### [Zoo Licensing Act 1981](#)

- Operating a zoo without the required licence is a criminal offence and may result in a fine.
- Breaching licence conditions or obstructing an authorised inspector are criminal offences, each of which may result in a fine

### [Animal Welfare \(Primate Licences\) \(England\) Regulations 2024](#)

- Keeping primates without the required licence is a criminal offence and may result in a fine.
- Breaching licence conditions or obstructing an inspector appointed by the Council are also criminal offences, each of which may result in a fine

## Appendices

[Animal Welfare Act 2006](#)

[The Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(England\) Regulations 2018](#)

[Zoo Licensing Act 1981](#)

[Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976](#)

[The Animal Welfare \(Primate Licences\) \(England\) Regulations 2024](#)

[Animal welfare strategy for England - GOV.UK](#)

[Licensing process for keeping primates - GOV.UK](#)

[Licence conditions for primate keepers \(Schedule 1\)](#)

[Callitrichids: licence conditions for keepers \(Annex A\)](#)

[Animal activities licensing: statutory guidance for local authorities - GOV.UK](#)

[Fireworks \(Noise Control etc\) Bill - Parliamentary Bills - UK Parliament](#)

[Report A Concern | RSPCA - RSPCA - rspca.org.uk](#)