

CONSULTATION PAPER

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

GENERAL LICENCES



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 General Licences

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Consultation on General Licences

This consultation exercise is being conducted on the General Licences issued by the Welsh Assembly Government through the Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Branch (NCB) in the Department for Environment Sustainability and Housing and the Agri-Environment Policy Branch in the Department for Rural Affairs and Heritage.

The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to regulating in a proportionate way that reflects the aims and objectives set out in the legislation. It takes account of the risk of activities licensed and the conservation status of the species concerned. In meeting our obligations we seek to strike a balance that ensures the protection of species and sites whilst reducing any unnecessary burdens on those we regulate. To this end we are committed to an on-going process of review and improvement.

Principles of Licences

When considering licences issued under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (“the Act”) the general principles are applied:

- Whether there is a genuine problem to resolve or a need to satisfy for which a licensing purpose is applicable.
- That there were no satisfactory alternatives.
- Whether the action intended will contribute to resolving the problem or meeting the need.
- Whether the action to be licensed is proportionate to the scale of the problem or the need.
- Whether or not it will have an adverse effect on the favourable conservation status of any habitat type or species within its natural range.

Key Features of a General Licence

- The issuing authority has decided that there is sufficient justification to issue a General Licence without seeking evidence on a case by case basis.
- They are issued to a class of persons (e.g. all landowners or occupiers or educational establishment) who do not need to seek an individual permission to act under a licence. The user of such a licence is responsible for ensuring that they meet the terms and conditions.
- That for licences where the person takes action against birds or their young/nests, action can only be taken under these licences by those persons suffering the problem/damage, or by individuals acting on their behalf.
- They are suitable for low risk situations (in terms of species conservation) where there is good evidence that the licensed activity is justified, subject to conditions in appropriate situations.

- They are used in situations where an activity would routinely be approved and a person would find applying for a specific licence an overly burdensome and bureaucratic task. They can be effective means of removing burdens on both the public and the regulator.

The consultation will look at proposed amendments to the licences and discussions are required on how best to clarify the licences whilst still ensuring compliance with the Act and to prevent any offences occurring.

The items for discussion are detailed in the table at Annex A and the main issues are summarised below. When reading the documents please bear in mind that the purpose of a General Licence is to allow a derogation to cover situations whereby any authorised person would find applying for an individual licence unreasonably burdensome. For example the need to control birds on a frequent basis in cases such as airfields to preserve the safety of air passengers.

Removal of certain species from the lists

The proposals include the removal of species that are of conservation concern from the lists on the licences that allow birds to be killed (current Licence numbers WCAL 008/009/019 and the 'Prevention of damage to agriculture' Licence issued by the Agri Environment Policy Branch). House Sparrow and Starling are now species of conservation concern and are both red-listed¹ on the list of Species of Nature Conservation Concern, and are on the list of species of Principal Biodiversity Importance under Section 42 of the NERC Act². Research carried out for DEFRA by the British Trust for Ornithology³ in 2002 illustrated that the level of control of each of these species is insufficient to warrant the issue of a General Licence.

In addition to starlings and house sparrows, three species of gull: herring gull, Great black backed gull and lesser black-backed gull are amber listed. The herring gull is also on the list of species of Principal Biodiversity Importance under Section 42 of the NERC Act. Therefore it is proposed to remove these species from licence numbers WCAL008, 015, 019, 020 and also the 'Prevention of damage to agriculture' licences.

It should be noted that for any of the species that are removed from the General Licence, individuals can apply for specific location and purpose licences

¹ Red list species are those that are globally threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery. Amber-listed are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe, those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders and those with internationally important or localised populations. Species that fulfil none of those criteria are green-listed.

² Species of Principle Biodiversity Importance and those that have been identified within in each Country as those species that require additional protection and identified so as to ensure their populations are encouraged to increase. The list has been developed as a requirement of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, Section 42 which places a duty on the National Assembly for Wales to publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in the Assembly's opinion are of principle importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

³ *Investigation into the causes of the decline of starling and house sparrows in Great Britain – A report to DEFRA by a consortium led by the British Trust for Ornithology, published 2002.*

from the Welsh Assembly Government to resolve particular problems caused by these birds. Applications will be assessed on a case by case basis. Application forms for these licences will be available to download from the internet pages:

www.wales.gov.uk.

Addition of new species to the list

Current requests for specific licences show that there is a need to control Canada Geese, for example for the purposes of public safety, air safety, protection of crops. In the past two years 25 licences were issued for the control of Canada Geese in order to prevent serious damage to agricultural crops. It is also a significant risk to air safety in terms of potential bird strikes and again yearly applications for a specific licence to control the species on aerodromes are issued. Cardiff Airport have reported flocks of up to 60 birds crossing the airfield or runway approaches and this has resulted in the Airport placing Canada Geese as a substantial risk to air safety. The proposals include the suggestion to add the Canada Goose to the list of species that can be controlled for these purposes.

Removal of Licences

Proposals included in this document suggest that some of the licences should not be renewed at all, either through lack of requests for licences or conservation concerns over certain species. Further detail is included at Annex A to explain the reasons, however it should be noted that whilst the General Licence has been removed, as explained previously requests can be made for specific location and purpose licences.

Merging of Licences

Currently there are several licences needed for one particular purpose, such as showing birds, proposals included in Annex A are to combine some licences to reduce the number of licences an individual may require for a particular purpose.

Previous offences

In order to ensure that the actions taken under licences are carried out by an appropriate person a proposal is included to place responsibility on the authorised person or anyone acting under his authority to have not been convicted of a previous offence. This additional condition has already been added to the General Licences for Scotland and has proved successful and this proposal will bring the licences in line with Scotland. Details are included under the draft licences at Annex D.

How to make representations to the Welsh Assembly

The consultation is available to download from the internet but if anyone wishes to receive the document in hard copy please contact Clare Burgess at the contact details below.

This consultation document has been sent to all stakeholders listed at Annex E of this document. If any parties are missing from this list, it would be appreciated if you could advise the Nature Conservation Branch as soon as possible.

If you are responding on behalf of an organisation it would be helpful if you could give a summary of the people and organisations that you represent. Whilst we are asking for responses to specific questions in the document, please provide any general comments that you may wish to make.

If any person wishes for the response to be treated confidentially then they need to highlight that in the response and explain why. Privacy will be respected but there is a statutory obligation to comply with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Regulations 2004.

Your comments should be sent to Clare Burgess, Nature Conservation Policy Branch, Welsh Assembly Government, Rhodfa Padarn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3UE or email: natureconservation@wales.gsi.gov.uk.

Consultation process

The consultation will last twelve weeks and will begin on Tuesday 1 September 2009. Responses are due by Tuesday 24 November 2009. Responses will then be analysed and report placed on the internet with recommendations to be taken forward.

The revised General Licences will be put in place from 1 July 2010 for a six-month period. Subsequent licences will run for the normal 12-month period.

Current General Licences

All current 2009 General Licences (with the exception of WCAL 0026) are available on the Welsh Assembly Government Website www.wales.gov.uk.

Annex A - Review of all General Licences issued under Section 16 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – Proposals for Change

We are asking for your opinion on the proposed changes below and on the possible terms and conditions that can be used on each of the licences. In addition to the comments on each licence in the table overleaf there are several other general proposals upon which we would like your comments:

The main proposals are:

1. The addition or removal of species to take into account either increased problems (re: Canada Goose), or conservation concerns about their populations (house sparrow, starling, herring gull and lesser black-backed gulls great black backed gulls).
2. The rationalisation of the terms and conditions of the licences so that they are more specific to the purpose for which they are granted.
3. The combining of some licences to relate specifically to certain purposes, e.g. air safety and therein all methods of control allowed for that purpose.

In addition we are also proposing:

the authorised person or anyone acting under his authority to have not been convicted of a previous offence. This is in order to ensure that the actions taken under licences are carried out by an appropriate person.

Proposals included in this document suggest that some of the licences should not be renewed at all, either through lack of requests for licences or due to conservation concerns over certain species. Further detail is included in the table below to explain the reasons, however it should be noted that whilst the General Licence has been removed, requests can be made for individual licences for specific cases.

Amendments to licences that permit the killing and taking of certain species:

Currently WCAL 2, 8, 9, 17, 19, 20 and the Agricultural Licence issued by the Department for Rural Affairs and Heritage.

Removal of species

All species identified as being of conservation concern will be removed from the licences. These will include the house sparrow, starling, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull and great black-backed gull.

The Breeding Bird Survey 2007(BBS), completed by the British Trust for Ornithology, indicates starling has declined significantly in Wales in recent years. These declines reflect the continuing decline of farmland birds across Wales and the UK. The BBS indicates the Welsh population of house sparrow has increased in recent years. However, the overall decline in the UK population highlights how important the Welsh population is in this context and the need to ensure it remains robust.

Offshore surface feeders such as great black-backed gull show significant long-term decline even though in the short-term they have fared better. Lesser black-backed gull numbers have appeared to increase in Wales. At the UK level they appear stable in the long-term (1969/70 – 2008) but have declined sharply in recent years (41% decline between 2000-2008).

Inshore feeders such as herring gull have also experienced general decline since the late 1960s. Herring gull numbers having declined by more than 70% since 1969/70 in Wales with similar declines experienced in the UK overall). There is currently no sign that this decline is slowing.

There will be an exception for licences for the purpose of preserving air safety, conditions for this licence will only allow control of gulls and starlings within the airfield perimeter and the licence will still require reports to be submitted each year to monitor the levels of control. Currently gulls pose the greatest risk of potential bird strikes for Cardiff airport (26 strikes over a four year period). Measures have been put in place to remove food sources and nests but there is still a need for a licence to allow their control should non-lethal measures have been unsuccessful in removing them.

These species have been identified as being of conservation concern and of principal biodiversity importance. If there is still a case to warrant control of these species for specific purposes then individual licences can be applied for from the Welsh Assembly Government.

Questions

1. Do you agree to the removal of house sparrow, starling, herring gull, lesser back-backed gull and great black-backed gull from licences for preserving public health and safety etc? If you do not agree, please state why and provide evidence.

2. Do you agree to the exception allowing the control of herring gull, lesser black backed gull and great black backed gull for the purposes of preserving air safety? If you do not agree, please state why and provide evidence.

3. Do you agree that the list of species set out on the draft licences, permitting the killing of certain species (Include licence refs) at Annex D is correct? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.

Addition of species

It is proposed to add Canada Goose to the list of species that can be controlled under the General Licences for the purposes of preserving public health and safety, preserving air safety and agricultural purposes.

This particular species has caused problems with extensive damage to crops and has resulted in the need for individual licences to be issued to allow their control in the closed season. In the past two years 25 licences were issued by the Welsh Assembly Government for the control of Canada Geese in order to prevent serious damage to agricultural crops. There is also a significant risk to air safety in terms of potential bird strikes and again yearly applications for a specific licence to control the species on aerodromes are issued. Cardiff Airport have reported flocks of up to 60 birds crossing the airfield or runway approaches and this has resulted in the Airport placing Canada Geese as a substantial risk to air safety.

Questions

4. Do you agree to the addition of the Canada Goose to the list of species to be killed for the purposes of preserving health and safety, air safety and agricultural purposes? If you do not agree, please state why and provide evidence.

Amalgamation of licences for specific purposes

Amalgamate licences so that all methods of control that would normally be prohibited under the Wildlife and Countryside Act for a particular purpose: i.e. preserving public health, preserving air safety, agricultural purposes is included on one licence.

Currently the licences are set out for different methods rather than purposes and therefore if you want to control birds through the use of a 'cage trap' and a 'semi-automatic weapon' for the purposes of preserving public health you require two licences, the new licences will be provided for each purpose and with all relevant methods of control listed.

Question

5. Do you agree that the licences should be amalgamated and all methods of control included under the one licence for each purpose, i.e. preserving public health? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

Additional licence notes

- For all licences that are to be used on designated sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, owners/occupiers must seek consent from the Countryside Council for Wales if the activity is listed on the protected site notification as an 'operation likely to damage'.
- The authorised person shall have regard to the Environmental Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Wales) Regulations 2002. Regulation 3 prohibits the use of lead shot for the purpose of shooting geese.
- The full definition of the an "authorised person" as defined in Section 27 of the Act will be included in each licence.

The Welsh Assembly Government has a statutory duty to ensure that activities carried out under licences do not have an adverse impact on protected sites. The additional condition will ensure that the owners/occupiers of any protected sites undertake to meet the obligation to seek consent from CCW.

Question

6. Do you agree that the additional notes regarding the need to seek consent from CCW regarding SSSIs, clarification on the use of lead shot and the full definition of an authorised person should be included in the licence? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

New Licence

A new general licence will be provided for the control of ruddy duck in Wales.

The white-headed duck is a globally threatened species with a world population of only 10,000. Around 2,500 of these are found in Spain - the population having recovered from near extinction in the 1970s. The main risk to the survival of the

white-headed duck is hybridisation with the introduced North American ruddy duck. Ruddy ducks were introduced to the UK in the 1940s. Around 95% of the feral European population occurs in the UK.

The licence will be included to allow the control of the species to fulfil the requirements of the Ruddy Duck eradication programme to eradicate ruddy ducks in Europe to ensure the continued survival of the white-headed duck as a distinct species.

Questions

7. Do you agree that there should be a General Licence allowing for the control of ruddy duck and that there is a condition to provide a written report (see new licence WCAL 005 at Annex D)? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

Cage Traps

New Conditions

- Inspection of cage traps will be required daily and at least once in every 24 hour period unless severe weather conditions prevent this.
- Require that all non-target birds be released immediately.
- Tightening of conditions relating to the disablement of cages to remove the trap doors to ensure that the trap is rendered incapable of catching other birds or animals.
- Requirement of the cage traps to be marked with a unique code provided by the local Wildlife Crime Officer that allows the owner to be identified by the police.

This removes the possibility that a person can leave a trap uninspected for too long a period, thus reducing the potential for distress to the birds and that the trap, when not in use, will not be capable of catching other species of birds or animals. The condition for the unique tag will ensure that the cage traps are being used legally and will help to reassure any inquiries from the public that the traps are being used correctly, unique reference numbers would be requested from each of the regional Wildlife Crime Co-ordinators.

Question

8. Do you agree that the inspection of cage traps should be undertaken daily and at least once in every 24 hours and that the conditions relating to the disablement of the cage trap are tightened? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.

9. Do you agree that the requirement for a unique marker on the cage traps should be included? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.

LICENCES TO BE REMOVED COMPLETELY

WCAL 015 Licence to sell gulls eggs

REASON: The herring gull, lesser black-backed gull and great black-backed gulls are all included on the AMBER List of species of conservation concern, as both have declined significantly in the last 35 years and the herring gull is also on the Section 42 list of species of Principal Biodiversity Importance. Therefore it is proposed to remove this licence to prevent any stimulation in trade and any illegal taking of eggs.

Question

10. Do you agree to the removal of the licence to sell gulls eggs? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

WCAL 026 Licence to sell certain species of amphibian

REASON: The sale of amphibians needs to be carefully monitored, by removing this licence, any sale of amphibians will need to be requested on a specific derogation licence and thereby allowing the trade of amphibians to be monitored appropriately.

Question

11. Do you agree to the proposal to remove the licence to sell certain species of amphibian? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

WCAL 018 Licences to sell and show Mealy Redpoll

REASON: The Welsh Assembly Government is not aware of sales or showing of mealy redpolls in Wales in the past 12 months and therefore we suggest that this licence is removed as it is not required. Specific licences can be applied for by individuals should they be required.

Question

12. Do you agree to the proposal to remove the licence to sell and show mealy redpoll? If you disagree, please state why and provide evidence.

WCAL 004 – Licence to release wild-bred barn owls

In order to monitor the treatment and release of any wild-bred barn owls it is proposed to remove this general licence and require people/organisations treating and releasing barn owls to apply for specific licences.

Question

13. Do you agree to the proposal to remove the licence to release wild-bred barn owls? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.

LICENCES TO BE COMBINED

Some licences will be combined to reduce the number of licences a person requires. Licences currently proposed for combination are:

- 1) those relating to showing of captive-bred live birds currently WCAL 001,005 and 016;
- 2) those relating to the rehabilitation of wild-bred Schedule 4 birds currently WCAL 003,021 and 025;
- 3) those relating to the sale of captive-bred birds currently WCAL 011 and 013; and
- 4) those relating to the sale of dead birds currently WCAL 010 and 012.

Currently there are several licences required for each of the purposes outlined, the Welsh Assembly Government aims to reduce the unnecessary burden and the need for several licences by combining those that have the same purpose.

In addition under WCAL 010 permits the sale of certain captive-bred birds, the list of birds that are allowed to be sold are listed on the licence, this list does not include ruddy duck as this species is subject to an eradication programme and the sale of this species is prohibited.

Questions

- 14. Do you agree to the amalgamation of licences for showing captive-bred live birds? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.**
- 15. Do you agree to the amalgamation of the licences for the rehabilitation of birds? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.**
- 16. Do you agree to the amalgamation of the licences for the selling of live captive-bred birds? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.**
- 17. Is the list of birds that are permitted to be sold under Annex 1 of the draft licence WCAL 10 correct? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.**
- 18. Do you agree to the amalgamation of the licences for the selling of dead birds? If you disagree please state why and provide evidence.**

Annex B – Summary of Current 2009 General Licences and proposed changes

Licence Number: WCAL	Licence for:	Proposed changes:
Agricultural	To kill or take certain birds for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease and for preventing serious damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber, fisheries or inland waters.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove house sparrows and starlings. 2. Remove herring gull, great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull. 3. Add Canada geese. 4. Allow the use of semi-automatic weapon. 5. Allow use of 'larsen' type cage traps to confine birds. 6. Allow use of mirrors/artificial lights etc. to take feral pigeons only. 7. Allow use of nets. 8. Allow use of birds of prey. 9. Amend licence conditions regarding use of traps. 10. Add licence note about SSSI etc and notification of operation likely to damage. 11. Add licence note regarding use of lead shot.
001	To permit the competitive showing of certain captive-bred live wild birds.	Combine with WLF 005 and WLF 0016.
002	To allow the keeping of birds in certain cage traps for pest control purposes.	<p>Add this as a method in agricultural licence, licence 008 (preserve public health and safety) and 017 (preserving air safety).</p> <p>Do not renew.</p>
003	To keep certain birds (RSPB employees and RSPCA Inspectors only).	Combine licence WLF021 and 025, both of which, licence the subsequent treatment of the birds by vets or rehabilitation centres.

Licence Number: WCAL	Licence for:	Proposed changes:
004	To release wild-bred barn owls (following treatment).	Do not renew licence.
005	To permit the competitive showing of certain captive-bred live wild birds.	Combine with 001.
006	To take birds eggs (from abandoned nest boxes).	Minor amendment to clarify purpose.
007	To permit the exhibition for competitive purposes of a certain captive-bred native species of bird (mealy redpoll).	Do not renew licence.
008	To kill or take certain birds, including the taking, damaging or destruction of their nests or the taking or destruction of their eggs (for the purpose of preserving public health, public safety and air safety).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove purpose of air safety. 2. Remove house sparrows and starlings. 3. Remove herring gull, great black backed gull and lesser black-backed gull. 4. Add Canada geese. 5. Allow the use of semi-automatic weapon. 6. Allow use of 'larsen' type cage traps to confine birds. 7. Allow use of mirrors/artificial lights etc. to take feral pigeons only. 8. Allow use of semi-automatic weapons. 9. Allow use of nets. 10. Allow use of birds of prey. 11. Amend licence conditions regarding use of traps. 12. Add licence note regarding use of lead shot. 13. Add licence note about SSSI etc and notification of operation likely to damage.

Licence Number: WCAL	Licence for:	Proposed changes:
009	To kill certain birds with the aid of artificial light, sighting devices, mirrors or other dazzling devices.	Add this as a method in agricultural licence and licence 008 (preserve public health and safety) and 017 (preserving air safety). Do not renew.
010	To sell certain dead wild birds and their derivatives (1 March and 31 August only).	Combine with WCAL 012.
011	To sell certain species of wildfowl.	Combine with WCAL 013.
012	To sell dead birds.	Combine with WCAL 010.
013	To permit the sale of a certain captive-bred native species of bird.	Combine with WCAL 011.
014	To take eggs of Anas Platyrhynchos (Mallard Duck).	No proposed amendments.
015	To sell certain gull's eggs.	Do not renew licence.
016	To allow the keeping of certain birds in show cages for training purposes.	Licence to be combined with WCAL 001.
017	To kill or take certain birds and take or destroy nests or eggs for the purpose of preserving air safety.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add Canada goose, crow, feral pigeon, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, rook, starling. 2. Allow the use of semi-automatic weapon. 3. Allow use of 'larsen' type cage traps to confine birds. 4. Allow use of mirrors/artificial lights etc. to take feral pigeons only. 5. Allow use of semi-automatic weapons. 6. Allow use of nets. 7. Add licence note regarding use of lead shot. 8. Amend licence conditions regarding use of traps.

Licence Number: WCAL	Licence for:	Proposed changes:
018	To permit the sale of a certain captive-bred native species of bird (mealy redpoll).	Do not renew licence.
019	<p>To kill certain birds by the use of a semi-automatic weapon.</p> <p>For preserving public health, public air safety, preventing the spread of disease, preventing damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber or fisheries.</p>	<p>Add this as a method in agricultural licence and licence 008 (preserve public health and safety) and 017 (preserving air safety).</p> <p>Do not renew.</p>
020	<p>To kill or take certain birds, including the taking, damaging or destruction of their nests or the taking or destruction of their eggs.</p> <p>(For the purpose of conserving wild birds)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove house sparrows and starlings. 2. Remove herring gull, great black-backed gull and lesser black-backed gull. 3. Add Canada geese. 4. Allow the use of semi-automatic weapon. 5. Allow use of 'larsen' type cage traps to confine birds. 6. Allow use of mirrors/artificial lights etc. to take feral pigeons only. 7. Allow use of semi-automatic weapons. 8. Allow use of nets. 9. Allow use of birds of prey. 10. Amend licence conditions regarding use of traps. 11. Add licence note regarding use of lead shot. 12. Add licence note about SSSI etc and notification of operation likely to damage.

Licence Number: WCAL	Licence for:	Proposed changes:
021	To keep certain birds (veterinary treatment for Schedule 4 birds – authorised vets only).	Licence to be combined with WLF 003 and 025 which licence the subsequent treatment of the birds by RSPB etc or rehabilitation centres.
022	To permit the incubation of chicks.	Amendment – clarify purpose of licence: To allow the incubation of eggs from Schedule 4 birds and the subsequent chicks up to 15 days before registering to bring in line with England.
023	To sell birds (live specimens of Annex A Council regulation 338/97).	No proposed amendments.
024	For laboratories to retain blood and other tissue samples.	No proposed amendments.
025	To keep certain wild birds for the purposes of rehabilitation.	Combine this licence with WCAL 003 and 021 which all relate to the keeping of Schedule 4 birds that require rehabilitation by authorised people.
026	To sell certain species of amphibian.	Do not renew licence – will require specific licence should this be required.
027	To permit the release of introduced species Aesculapian Snake (Dr Wolfgang Wuster only).	Do not renew licence – this was never meant to be a general licence.

Annex C - Proposed General Licences for 2010

Licence Number	Licence Purpose
KILLING AND TAKING LICENCES	
WCAL 001	Prevention of serious damage to agriculture and fisheries and prevent spread of disease.
WCAL 002	Preservation of Public Health and Safety.
WCAL 003	Preserving Air Safety.
WCAL 004	Conserving wild birds.
WCAL 005	Permit the killing of ruddy ducks.
Wild Bird Conservation	
WCAL 006	Removing eggs from abandoned nestboxes.
WCAL 007	Rehabilitation periods of Schedule 4 Birds without registration.
WCAL 008	Permit the taking of eggs of Anas Platyrhynchos (Mallard Duck).
Sale of Live Birds	
WCAL 009	Permit the sale of live birds.
WCAL 010	Permit the sale of certain captive-bred native species of bird.
Sale of Dead Birds	
WCAL 011	Permit the sale of dead birds.
Showing of Birds	
WCAL 012	Permit the showing of birds.
Schedule 4 Birds	
WCAL 013	Incubation of eggs and chicks from Schedule 4 birds without registration.
Forensic Investigation	
WCAL 014	Permit laboratories to retain blood samples.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-001

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO KILL OR TAKE CERTAIN BIRDS TO PREVENT SERIOUS DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE OR FISHERIES OR PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

(Note: The licence permits authorised persons to carry out a range of activities against birds of the species listed.)

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by 16 (1)(j) and (k) and section 16(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ('the Act'), following consultation with Countryside Council for Wales and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Licence

1. The purposes of this licence are for preventing the spread of disease and for preventing serious damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber or fisheries.

2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, and for the purposes set out in paragraph (1) above, this licence permits:

- (i) any authorised person (see definitions) to kill or take any of the wild birds listed in this subparagraph:

**Carrion Crow
Dove, Collared
Jackdaw
Jay
Magpie
Pigeon, Feral
Rook
Woodpigeon
Canada Goose**

***Corvus corone*
Streptopelia decaocto
Corvus monedula
Garrulus glandarius
Pica pica
Columba livia
Corvus frugilegus
Columba palumbus
*Branta Canadensis***

by shooting or by use of cage trap or net or by any other method not prohibited by Section 5 of the Act ; or to take, damage or destroy their nests; or to take or destroy their eggs, subject to the conditions specified below.

- (ii) the use of a semi-automatic weapon by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above;
- (iii) the use of a cage trap, the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the Act, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above;
- (iv) in relation to the killing or taking of Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) only:
 - (a) the use of any device for illuminating a target or any sighting device for night shooting, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above;
 - (b) the use of any form of artificial lighting or any mirror or other dazzling device, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above; and
- (v) the use, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above, of any net, except the use of any net for taking birds in flight or the use for taking birds on the ground of any net which is projected or propelled otherwise than by hand.

Terms and Conditions

All Methods

3. Except as specifically permitted under paragraph (2) above, this licence does not authorise the use of any method of killing or taking, which is prohibited by section 5 or section 8 of the Act.

4. This licence can only be relied on in circumstances where the licensee is satisfied that appropriate non-lethal methods of control such as scaring are either ineffective or impracticable.

5. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

Traps

6. Where any cage trap, including a trap authorised under subparagraph (2)(iii) above is used, then only the bird species listed in this paragraph may be used as decoys. Such decoy birds must be provided with adequate food, water, appropriate shelter and a perch for the entire period during which it is used.

Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>

7. Any birds killed in accordance with this licence must be killed in a quick and humane manner subject to paragraph 3 above as soon as reasonably practicable after discovery. Any bird held captive prior to being killed must be killed out of sight of other captive birds of the same species.

8. Where any live animal, other than a bird included in the list at subparagraph (2)(i) above, has become confined in the cage trap it must be released immediately upon discovery (except for invasive non-native species included in Schedule 9 of the Act, e.g. mink, grey squirrels).

9. When in use, every cage trap used pursuant to this licence must be thoroughly physically inspected at least once every day and at intervals of no more than 24 hours except where this is not possible because of severe weather conditions. In such cases, every effort must be made to inspect the cage trap as soon as possible.

10. At each inspection any dead animal, including any dead bird, caught in the trap should be removed from it.

11. When any cage trap is not in use it must immobilised and rendered incapable of use in such a way that the immobilisation could not be reversed without considerable foresight and difficulty. In order to render any cage traps incapable of holding or catching birds or other animals, it's necessary to either secure the door in a fully open or closed position, secured with a padlock, or to remove the door completely. When any Larsen trap is not in use, it shall be removed from site and stored in such a manner to prevent its accidental use.

12. Any cage trap or Larsen trap used under this licence shall carry a tag or sign that gives the number of the local Wildlife Crime Officer for the area. The tag shall also carry a unique code that allows the owner to be identified by the police. The operator of the trap will contact their local wildlife Crime officer to obtain this code in advance of use of traps. The operator may include other relevant material on the tag or sign.

13. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

14. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Where the action licensed includes the use of firearms, it is the authorised person's responsibility to ensure that he complies with all relevant legislation.
2. Anyone acting under this licence is not exempt from the provisions of section 28E of the Act, as amended. This means that owners and occupiers of sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest are obliged to seek the consent of Countryside Council for Wales if they propose to carry out an activity on the site that is listed on the protected site notification as an "operation likely to damage".
3. It is not permitted to shoot Canada Geese using ammunition prohibited by the **Environment Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Regulations) (Wales) 2002**.
4. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
5. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. An "authorised person" means:
 - a) the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
 - b) any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
 - c) any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
 - d) the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.
2. A "semi-automatic weapon" means any weapon which is not prohibited by section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968 (as amended) and which has a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, where the depression of the trigger ejects a single shot, each subsequent shot requiring a further depression of the trigger.

3. "To kill" includes accidentally wounding, whilst attempting to kill in accordance with this licence.
4. "Livestock" includes any animal which is kept –
 - (a) for provision of food, wool, skins or fur;
 - (b) for the purpose of its use in the carrying on of any agricultural activity;
and
 - (c) for the provision or improvement of shooting or fishing.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-002

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO KILL OR TAKE CERTAIN BIRDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESERVING PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1), (i) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (“the Act”) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby permits authorised persons to carry out a range of activities against the birds of the species listed and hereby grants the following licence:-

Purposes

1. The purpose for which this licence is granted is preserving public health or public safety.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, and for the purpose set out in paragraph 1 this licence permits:
 - (i) any authorised person (see definition) to kill or take any of the wild birds listed in this subparagraph:

Carrion Crow
Dove, Collared
Jackdaw
Jay
Magpie
Pigeon, Feral
Rook
Woodpigeon
Canada Goose

Corvus corone
Streptopelia decaocto
Corvus monedula
Garrulus glandarius
Pica pica
Columba livia
Corvus frugilegus
Columba palumbus
Branta Canadensis

by shooting or by use of cage trap or net or by any other method not prohibited by Section 5 of the Act; or to take, damage or destroy their nests; or to take or destroy their eggs, subject to the conditions specified below.

- (ii) the use of a semi-automatic weapon by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
- (iii) the use of a cage trap, the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the Act, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
- (iv) in relation to the killing or taking of Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) only:
 - (a) the use of any device for illuminating a target or any sighting device for night shooting, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
 - (b) the use of any form of artificial lighting or any mirror or other dazzling device, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
- (v) the use, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above, of any net, except the use of any net for taking birds in flight or the use for taking birds on the ground of any net which is projected or propelled otherwise than by hand; and
- (vi) the use of birds of prey.

Terms and Conditions

All Methods

3. This licence can only be relied on in circumstances where the licensee is satisfied that appropriate non-lethal methods of control such as scaring are either ineffective or impracticable.
4. Except as specifically permitted under paragraph (2) above, this licence does not authorise the use of any method of killing or taking, which is prohibited by section 5 or section 8 of the Act.
5. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

Traps

6. Where any cage trap, including a trap authorised under paragraph (2)(iii) above is used, then only the bird species listed in this paragraph may be used as decoys. Such decoy birds must be provided with adequate food, water, appropriate shelter and a perch for the entire period during which it is used:

Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>

7. Any birds killed in accordance with this licence must be killed in a quick and humane manner subject to paragraph 2 above as soon as reasonably practicable after discovery. Any bird held captive prior to being killed must be killed out of sight of other captive birds of the same species.

8. Where any live animal, other than a bird included in the list at subparagraph (2)(i) above, has become confined in the cage trap it must be released immediately upon discovery (except for invasive non-native species included in Schedule 9 of the Act, e.g. mink, grey squirrels).

9. When in use, every cage trap used pursuant to this licence must be physically inspected at least once every day and at intervals of no more than 24 hours except where this is not possible because of severe weather conditions. In such cases, every effort must be made to inspect the cage trap as soon as possible.

10. At each inspection any dead animal, including any dead bird, caught in the trap should be removed from it.

11. When any cage trap is not in use it must immobilised and rendered incapable of use in such a way that the immobilisation could not be reversed without considerable foresight and difficulty. Doors of panel of cage traps should be removed from the site or if they are not removed from site they should be taken off the trap and secured by a locked padlock. In order to render any cage traps incapable of holding or catching birds or other animals, it's necessary to either secure the door in a fully open or closed position, secured with a padlock, or to remove the door completely. When any Larsen trap is not in use, it shall be removed from site and stored in such a manner to prevent its accidental use.

12. Any cage trap or Larsen trap used under this licence shall carry a tag or sign that gives the number of the local Wildlife Crime Officer for the area. The tag shall also carry a unique code that allows the owner to be identified by the police. The operator of the trap will contact their local wildlife Crime officer to obtain this code in advance of use of traps. The operator may include other relevant material on the tag or sign.

Licence Period

13. This licence only applies to Wales and is valid, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

14. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.

2. Anyone acting under this licence is not exempt from the provisions of section 28E of the Act, as amended. Owners and occupiers of sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest are obliged to seek the consent of Countryside Council for Wales if they propose to carry out an activity on the site that is listed on the protected site notification as an "operation likely to damage".

3. Where the action licensed includes the use of firearms, it is the authorised person's responsibility to ensure that he complies with all relevant legislation.

4. It is not permitted to shoot Canada Geese using ammunition prohibited by the **Environment Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Regulations) (Wales) 2002**.

5. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

6. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. In this licence "authorised person" has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
- ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
- iii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and

- iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.
- 2. 'To kill' includes accidentally to wound whilst attempting to kill in accordance with this licence.
- 3. 'Semi-automatic weapon' means any weapon which is not prohibited by section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968 as amended and which has a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, where the depression of the trigger ejects a single shot, each subsequent shot requiring a further depression of the trigger.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-003

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO KILL OR TAKE CERTAIN BIRDS FOR PRESERVING AIR SAFETY

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1), (i) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby permits authorised persons to carry out a range of activities against the birds of the species listed and hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. The purpose for which this licence is granted is preserving air safety.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, and for the purposes set out in paragraph (1) above, this licence permits:
 - (i) the aerodrome manager of any aerodrome owned or licensed by the Ministry of Defence or Civil Aviation Authority, or any person authorised by him, **on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome**, to kill or take any of the wild birds listed in this paragraph, or to take, damage or destroy their nests or eggs for the purposes set out in paragraph 1:

Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica Pica</i>
Greater Canada Goose	<i>Branta Canadensis</i>

- (ii) the aerodrome manager of any aerodrome owned or licensed by the Ministry of Defence or Civil Aviation Authority, or any person authorised by him, within the perimeter of the aerodrome, to kill or take any of the wild

birds listed in this paragraph, or to take, damage or destroy their nests or eggs for the purposes set out in paragraph 1:

Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Gull, Great Black-backed	<i>Larus marinus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Black headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>

By shooting by use of cage trap or net or by any other method not prohibited by Section 5 of Act or to take, damage or destroy their nests; or to take or destroy their eggs subject to the conditions specified below;

- (iii) the use of a semi-automatic weapon by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2) above;
- (iv) the use of a cage trap, the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the Act, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2) above;
- (v) in relation to the killing or taking of Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) only:
 - (a) the use of any device for illuminating a target or any sighting device for night shooting, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
 - (b) the use of any form of artificial lighting or any mirror or other dazzling device, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above; and
- (vi) the use, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2) above, of any net, except the use of any net for taking birds in flight or the use for taking birds on the ground of any net which is projected or propelled otherwise than by hand.

Terms and Conditions

All Methods

3. This licence can only be relied on in circumstances where the licensee is satisfied that appropriate non-lethal methods of control such as scaring are either ineffective or impracticable.
4. Killing shall be limited to the minimum necessary for the purpose of preserving air safety.
5. No bird(s) shall be killed or taken and no nests or eggs taken or destroyed, except within the perimeter of the aerodrome.

6. This licence only applies to the killing, injuring in the course of attempting to kill in accordance with the terms of this licence, taking, damaging or destroying (as mentioned in paragraph 2 above) by means which are not prohibited by Section 5 of Act.

7. The licensee shall maintain a record, which shall be kept for at least 5 years beyond the expiry date of this licence, of all birds killed or taken, all nests destroyed and all eggs taken or destroyed, and a summary shall be sent to the Welsh Assembly Government (including 'nil' returns) for each calendar year, commencing from the date of this licence, by 31 January of each succeeding year.

8. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006

Traps and Nets

9. Where any cage trap, including a trap authorised under paragraph 2 above is used, then only the bird species listed in this paragraph may be used as decoys. Such decoy birds must be provided with adequate food, water, appropriate shelter and a perch for the entire period during which it is used:

Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>

10. Any birds killed in accordance with this licence must be killed in a quick and humane manner subject to paragraph 2 above as soon as reasonably practicable after discovery. Any birds held captive prior to being killed must be killed out of sight of other captive birds of the same species.

11. Where any live animal, other than a bird included in the list at paragraph (2) above, has become confined in the cage trap it must be released immediately upon discovery (except for invasive non-native species included in Schedule 9 of the Act, e.g. mink, grey squirrels).

12. When in use, every cage trap used pursuant to this licence must be physically inspected at least once every day and at intervals of no more than 24 hours except where this is not possible because of severe weather conditions. In such cases, every effort must be made to inspect the cage trap as soon as possible.

13. At each inspection any dead animal, including any dead bird, caught in the trap should be removed from it.

14. When any cage trap is not in use it must be immobilised and rendered incapable of use in such a way that the immobilisation could not be reversed without considerable foresight and difficulty. In order to render any cage traps incapable of holding or catching birds or other animals, it's necessary to either secure the door in a fully open or closed position, secured with a padlock, or to remove the door completely. When any Larsen trap is not in use, it shall be removed from site and stored in such a manner to prevent its accidental use.

15. Any cage trap or Larsen trap used under this licence shall carry a tag or sign that gives the number of the local Wildlife Crime Officer for the area. The tag shall also carry a unique code that allows the owner to be identified by the police. The operator of the trap will contact their local wildlife Crime officer to obtain this code in advance of use of traps. The operator may include other relevant material on the tag or sign.

Licence Period

16. This licence applies to Wales and is valid, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

17. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.

2. Anyone acting under this licence is not exempt from the provisions of section 28E of the Act, as amended. Owners and occupiers of sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest are obliged to seek the consent of Countryside Council for Wales if they propose to carry out an activity on the site that is listed on the protected site notification as an "operation likely to damage".

3. Where the action licensed includes the use of firearms, it is the authorised person's responsibility to ensure that he complies with all relevant legislation.

4. It is not permitted to shoot Canada Geese using ammunition prohibited by the **Environment Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Regulations) (Wales) 2002**.

5. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

6. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. In this licence "authorised person" has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
- ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
- iii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
- iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.

2. 'To kill' includes accidentally to wound whilst attempting to kill in accordance with this licence.

3. 'Semi-automatic weapon' means any weapon which is not prohibited by section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968 as amended and which has a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, where the depression of the trigger ejects a single shot, each subsequent shot requiring a further depression of the trigger.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-004

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO KILL OR TAKE CERTAIN BIRDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVING WILD BIRDS

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1), (c) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (“the Act”) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby permits authorised persons to carry out a range of activities against the birds of the species listed and hereby grants the following licence:-

Purposes

1. The purpose for which this licence is granted is conserving wild birds.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, and for the purpose set out in paragraph 1 this licence permits:
 - (i) any authorised person (see definition) to kill or take any of the wild birds listed in this subparagraph:

Crow
Jackdaw
Jay
Magpie
Pigeon, Feral
Rook
Canada Goose

Corvus corone
Corvus monedula
Garrulus glandarius
Pica pica
Columba livia
Corvus frugilegus
Branta Canadensis

by shooting or by use of cage trap or net or by any other method not prohibited by Section 5 of the Act ; or to take, damage or destroy their nests; or to take or destroy their eggs, subject to the conditions specified below.

- (ii) the use of a semi-automatic weapon by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;

- (iii) the use of a cage trap, the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the Act, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
- (iv) in relation to the killing or taking of Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) only:
 - (a) the use of any device for illuminating a target or any sighting device for night shooting, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above;
 - (b) the use of any form of artificial lighting or any mirror or other dazzling device, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above; and
- (v) the use, by authorised persons acting under paragraph (2)(i) above, of any net, except the use of any net for taking birds in flight or the use for taking birds on the ground of any net which is projected or propelled otherwise than by hand.

Terms and Conditions

All Methods

3. This licence can only be relied on in circumstances where the licensee is satisfied that appropriate non-lethal methods of control such as scaring are either ineffective or impracticable.
4. Except as specifically permitted under paragraph (2) above, this licence does not authorise the use of any method of killing or taking, which is prohibited by section 5 or section 8 of the Act.
5. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

Traps

6. Where any cage trap, including a trap authorised under paragraph (2)(iii) above is used, then only the bird species listed in this paragraph may be used as decoys. Such decoy birds must be provided with adequate food, water, appropriate shelter and a perch for the entire period during which it is used:

Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>

7. Any birds killed in accordance with this licence must be killed in a quick and humane manner subject to paragraph 2 above as soon as reasonably practicable after discovery. Any bird held captive prior to being killed must be killed out of sight of other captive birds of the same species.

8. Where any live animal, other than a bird included in the list at subparagraph (2)(i) above, has become confined in the cage trap it must be released immediately upon discovery (except for invasive non-native included in Schedule 9 of the Act, e.g. mink, grey squirrels).

9. When in use, every cage trap used pursuant to this licence must be physically inspected at least once every day and at intervals of no more than 24 hours except where this is not possible because of severe weather conditions. In such cases, every effort must be made to inspect the cage trap as soon as possible.

10. At each inspection any dead animal, including any dead bird, caught in the trap should be removed from it.

11. When any cage trap is not in use it must immobilised and rendered incapable of use in such a way that the immobilisation could not be reversed without considerable foresight and difficulty. In order to render any cage traps incapable of holding or catching birds or other animals, it's necessary to either secure the door in a fully open or closed position, secured with a padlock, or to remove the door completely. When any Larsen trap is not in use, it shall be removed from site and stored in such a manner to prevent its accidental use.

12. Any cage trap or Larsen trap used under this licence shall carry a tag or sign that gives the number of the local Wildlife Crime Officer for the area. The tag shall also carry a unique code that allows the owner to be identified by the police. The operator of the trap will contact their local wildlife Crime officer to obtain this code in advance of use of traps. The operator may include other relevant material on the tag or sign.

Licence Period

13. This licence only applies to Wales and is valid, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

14. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.
2. Anyone acting under this licence is not exempt from the provisions of section 28E of the Act, as amended. Owners and occupiers of sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest are obliged to seek the consent of Countryside Council for Wales if they propose to carry out an activity on the site that is listed on the protected site notification as an "operation likely to damage". Consultation is also required with CCW if action is to be carried out on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
3. Where the action licensed includes the use of firearms, it is the authorised person's responsibility to ensure that he complies with all relevant legislation.
4. It is not permitted to shoot Canada Geese using ammunition prohibited by the **Environment Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Regulations) (Wales) 2002**.
5. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
6. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. In this licence "authorised person" has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
 - ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
 - ii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
 - iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.
2. In this licence "wild bird" means any bird of a kind that is ordinarily resident in or is a visitor to Great Britain in a wild state, but does not include poultry or, except in section 5 & 16, any game bird. "Game Bird" means any pheasant, partridge, grouse (or moor game), black (or heath) game or ptarmigan.
3. 'To kill' includes accidentally to wound whilst attempting to kill in accordance with this licence.

4. 'Semi-automatic weapon' means any weapon which is not prohibited by section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968 as amended and which has a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, where the depression of the trigger ejects a single shot, each subsequent shot requiring a further depression of the trigger.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-005

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO ALLOW THE KILLING OR TAKING OR DESTRUCTION OF THE EGGS OF THE RUDDY DUCK - *OXYURA JAMAICENSIS*

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1) (a) & (cb) and Section 5(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (“the Act”) and after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. The purpose of this licence is to permit authorised persons to kill or take wild birds of the species *Oxyura jamaicensis* (Ruddy Duck); and to take and/or destroy the eggs of that species for the purpose of scientific research and for the purpose of conserving flora or fauna.

Terms and Conditions

2. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

3. The killing of the ruddy ducks and taking and/or destroying of their eggs should be done by authorised persons (see definition) competent to carry it out effectively with a minimum of distress to the birds;

- (i) by shooting or by use of cage trap or net or by any other method not prohibited by Section 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; or to

take, damage or destroy their nests; or to take or destroy their eggs, subject to the conditions specified below;

- (ii) the use of a semi-automatic weapon by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above;
- (iii) the use of a cage trap, the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the Act, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above;
- (iv) the use, by authorised persons acting under subparagraph (2)(i) above, of any net, except the use of any net for taking birds in flight or the use for taking birds on the ground of any net which is projected or propelled otherwise than by hand;
- (v) use of a decoy; and
- (vi) use of any mechanically propelled vehicle.

4. No eggs shall be destroyed by any other means than by removing and freezing the eggs and replacing them with dummy eggs.

5. This licence does not permit the sale of these birds or their eggs for human consumption.

6. That the licence can only be used where permission to enter land has been received from the land owner or occupier.

7. That a written report detailing the number of birds killed shall be submitted to Nature Conservation Branch, Department for Environment, Sustainability and Housing of the Welsh Assembly Government on the licensed activity within **14 days** of the expiry of the licence.

Licence Period

8. This licence is valid in Wales unless previously revoked for the period from **1 January XXXX until 31 December XXXX**.

9. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. It is not permitted to shoot ruddy ducks using ammunition prohibited by the **Environment Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (Regulations) 2002**.

2. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in England and the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

3. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. In this licence "authorised person" has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
- ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
- iii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
- iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.

2. A "semi-automatic weapon" means any weapon which is not prohibited by Section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968 as amended and which has a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, where the depression of the trigger ejects a single shot, each subsequent shot requiring a further depression of the trigger.

3. 'To kill' includes accidentally to wound whilst attempting to kill in accordance with this licence.

4. 'Vehicle' includes aircraft, hovercraft or boat.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-006

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO TAKE BIRDS EGGS FROM ABANDONED NEST BOXES

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(c) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (“the Act”) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. The purpose of this licence is to permit authorised persons to remove and promptly destroy abandoned eggs from nest boxes before the next breeding season for the purpose of conserving wild birds.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, this licence permits the taking and destroying, for the purpose set out in paragraph 3 below, an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.
4. This licence only applies to the taking by hand and destroying of an egg of a wild bird, or any part of such an egg from nest boxes in Wales not currently in use by birds, during the period 1 August to 31 January. It is issued solely in order to permit the removal of abandoned or unsuccessful eggs from nest boxes before the next

breeding season. All eggs removed from nest boxes under this licence must be destroyed at the first available opportunity.

5. Nothing in this licence permits the sale, hire, barter or exchange of an egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg.

6. Nothing in this licence permits the retention, keeping or possessing of an egg of a wild bird or part of such an egg.

Licence Period

7. This licence applies to Wales, and is valid, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

8. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.

2. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

3. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Definitions

1. In this licence “authorised person” has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
- ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
- iii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
- iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-007

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO KEEP CERTAIN WILD BIRDS FOR REHABILITATION

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(c) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (“the Act”) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. This licence is to allow authorised persons to keep a disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird in his possession or under his control, without the requirement to register the bird, provided that the disabled bird is kept solely for rehabilitation purposes, with a view to releasing the bird when it is no longer disabled for the purpose of conserving wild birds.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, Section 7(1)-(2) of the Act (and Regulations made under that Section) shall not apply to the keeping of any disabled wild bird included in Schedule 4 of the Act by any of the following persons and for the maximum number of days stated:
 - a) Up to 5 days by:
 - reserve wardens of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (“RSPB”);
 - teacher naturalists employed by the RSPB;
 - regional and area officers of the RSPB; and
 - Wildlife Trust Site Wardens and Managers.
 - b) Up to 15 days by a person who:
 - has been a registered keeper of three disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 birds pursuant to section 7(1)-(2) of the Act and the regulations made

under it, and who has subsequently notified the Welsh Assembly Government that such birds have been released into the wild; or

- are Inspectors of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

c) Up to six weeks by:

- Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Practitioners for the purpose of receiving professional veterinary treatment.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

The keeping of birds for up to 5 days by RSPB, and Wildlife Trusts

4. Within 5 days of a person first keeping or having in his possession or control any disabled wild bird to which paragraph 1 above applies, that person shall, unless it was necessary humanely to kill the bird within the circumstances set out in Section 4(2)(b) of the Act, either:

- (a) release that bird into the wild; or
- (b) pass that bird to a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner or to a person who can conform to the conditions below relating to veterinary surgeons, without the requirement to ring or register the bird, provided that the bird is receiving professional veterinary treatment; or
- (c) pass that bird to person who can conform to the conditions below for registered keepers, licence holders or RSPCA for rehabilitation purposes.

5. The authorised person shall keep a record of each such disabled bird coming into his possession or control for the purposes of rehabilitation and the birds disposal. This record will include:

- (a) the species of bird and the date the bird was taken into possession or control by the authorised person;
- (b) the name and address of the person from whom the bird was received (if applicable), and the place the bird was taken from;

- (c) the injuries sustained by the bird at the time the authorised person took it into possession or control;
- (d) the cause of the injuries sustained, if known;
- (e) the date and place the bird was released back into the wild (if applicable) or disposed by whatever means; and
- (f) the name of the person to whom the bird has been passed to (if applicable).

6. The record shall be retained for a period of 2 years from the date the bird came into his possession or control of the authorised person. On being given reasonable notice in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government, the licensed person shall produce the record mentioned in paragraph 4 above to a person authorised in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government.

7. If the bird is transferred to another person detailed in paragraph 2, a copy of the record shall be transferred with the bird.

The keeping of birds for up to 15 days by licence holders, registered keepers, RSPCA Inspectors

8. This licence shall not apply to any person who would be guilty of an offence under section 7(3) by having in his possession or control any bird on Schedule 4.

9. The authorised person shall, within 4 days commencing with the day on which he takes into his possession or control a disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird, notify that fact in writing to the Welsh Assembly Government.

10. The licensed person (as defined in paragraph 2) shall keep a record of each such disabled bird coming into in his possession or control. That record shall contain the following information:

- (a) the species of bird, and the date the bird was taken into possession or control by the licensed person;
- (b) the name and address of the person from whom the bird was received (if applicable), and the time and place the bird was taken;
- (c) the injuries sustained by the bird at the time the licensed person took it into possession or control;
- (d) the cause of those injuries (if known); and
- (e) the date and place that the bird was released into the wild (if applicable).

11. The record shall be kept for a period of 2 years from the date the bird came into his possession.

12. Within four months of the date on which a licensed person takes into possession or control a disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird, that person shall send to the Welsh Assembly Government a copy of the record maintained in accordance with paragraph 9 above.

13. On being given reasonable notice in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government, the licensed person shall produce the record mentioned in paragraph 9 above to a person authorised in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government.

14. The transfer by a licensed person to any other person of any disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird held in accordance with this licence is not permitted, except when urgent medical attention is required.

15. Any disabled wild-bred Schedule 4 bird held in excess of the 15 days mentioned in paragraphs 7-14 of the licence shall be registered in accordance with section 7(1)-(2) of the Act and the regulations made under it. In such a case, the Welsh Assembly Government may require, with the application for registration, a certificate by a qualified veterinary practitioner that it is not possible to return the bird to the wild within the 15 days because of its injuries or illness.

The keeping of birds for up to six weeks by Veterinary Surgeons

16. In accordance with this licence for the treating of Schedule 4 birds, is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Practitioner keeps a record of each bird kept;
- (b) any bird kept under the provisions of this licence is receiving professional veterinary treatment; or
- (c) a bird receiving treatment may be kept under the terms of this licence for a period not exceeding 6 weeks.

Licence Period

17. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

18. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.

2. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
3. In this licence "a wild-bred Schedule 4 bird" means a wild bird included in Schedule 4 to the Act other than a bird treated as bred in captivity within the meaning of section 27(2) of the Act.
4. Normal registration and ringing requirements apply once the holding period has elapsed.
5. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-008

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO TAKE EGGS OF *ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS* (MALLARD DUCK)

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(c) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (“the Act”) after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. This licence allows the taking of eggs of the Mallard duck for incubation before **31 March**, to assist in the successful rearing of birds which otherwise would have been unlikely to withstand adverse weather conditions for the purpose of conserving wild birds.

2. Subject to the terms and conditions below this licence permits:

any authorised person (see definitions) to take eggs of the ***Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard Duck)**, and for any such person to have in his possession such an egg and any bird hatched from such an egg.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

4. Eggs may only be taken by hand.

5. No egg shall be taken after **31 March** in any year.
6. Any live bird hatched from an egg taken under this licence, unless it is disabled or has died, shall be released to the wild not later than 31 July in the year in which the egg was taken.
7. Any unhatched egg must be destroyed by no later than **31 July**.
8. Neither the eggs, nor any birds hatched from eggs, taken under the provisions of this licence, may be sold.

Licence Period

9. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.
10. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Definition

1. In this licence "authorised person" has the same meaning as in Section 27 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - i. the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by the owner or occupier, of the land on which the action authorised is taken;
 - ii. any person authorised in writing by the local authority for the area within which the action authorised is taken;
 - iii. any person authorised in writing by: The Countryside Council for Wales, a water authority or any other statutory water undertakers, or a local fisheries committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulations Act 1966; and
 - iv. the authorisation of any person for the purposes of this definition shall not confer any right of entry upon land.

Notes

1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by both Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
2. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-009

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

LICENCE TO SELL BIRDS

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(4)(a) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ("the Act") after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. The purpose of this licence is to allow the sale of live specimens listed on Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, where an Article 10 certificate has previously been obtained.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions set out below, the following acts in which would otherwise be prohibited by section 6(2) of the 1981 Act are authorised:
 - (a) the sale (including hire, barter or exchange), offer or exposure for sale, possession or transport for the purpose of sale; and
 - (b) the publication or the causing to be published of any advertisement likely to be understood as the buying or selling, or the intention of buying or selling of any wild bird listed on Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

2. This licence only applies to the sale of live wild birds that;
 - (a) are listed on Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, where an Article 10 certificate has first been obtained.

Licence Period

3. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.
4. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by both Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
2. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-010

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO PERMIT THE SALE OF A CERTAIN CAPTIVE-BRED NATIVE SPECIES OF BIRD

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(4)(a) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out in paragraph 1, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. This licence permits the sale of captive-bred live native wild birds of a species NOT listed in:
 - (i) Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97; or
 - (ii) Schedule 3 Part I to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
2. This licence permits the sale of any live captive-bred bird, or egg of the species listed at Annex 1 of this licence.
3. Subject to the terms and conditions below this licence permits:
 - (a) the sale (which in this licence includes hire, barter or exchange), offer or exposure for sale, possession or transport for the purpose of sale of; or
 - (b) the publication or the causing to be published of any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that any person buys or sells or the intends to buy or sell.

Terms and Conditions

4. Any bird sold under this licence must have been bred in captivity. A bird shall not be treated as bred in captivity unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid. Documentary evidence of captive breeding must accompany any sale, hire, barter or exchange.

5. The owner of any bird to be sold under this licence will, if requested by an Official acting on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government, or a Police Officer, make the bird available for a sample of blood to be taken from the bird to be sold. The blood sample will be taken by a qualified veterinary surgeon. Such a sample may be used to establish the ancestry of the bird.

6. An egg may only be sold under paragraph 2 of this licence if it was laid in captivity, by parents lawfully in captivity.

Licence Period

7. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

8. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by both Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

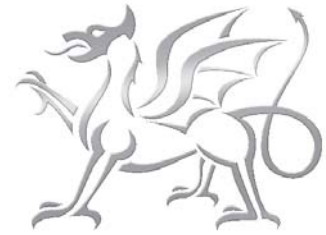
2. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Annex 1

Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
Carolina Duck *	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>
Lesser White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser erythropus</i>
Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta Canadensis **</i>
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
Smew	<i>Mergus albellus</i>
Hooded Merganser	<i>Mergus cucullatus</i>
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>
Stellers Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>
Eider Duck	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>
King Elder	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>

* Wood Duck

** except *Branta Canadensis leucopareia* - Aleutian Canada Goose



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-011

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO SELL DEAD BIRDS

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(4)(a) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ("the Act") and after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. This licence permits the sale of any dead wild bird or derivative of any bird included in:
 - (i) Part I of Schedule 2, Parts II or III of Schedule 3 to the Act;
 - (ii) Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*
White-fronted Goose (Greenland race) *Anser albifrons flavirostris*.
2. The licence further permits the sale of any dead wild bird or derivative of any bird included in Part III of Schedule 3 of the Act between 1 March and 31 August. (the sale of these birds is permitted at all other times of the year under the Act).
3. Subject to the terms and conditions set out below, this licence permits:
 - (a) the sale (including hire, barter or exchange), offer or expose for sale, or possession or transport for the purpose of sale; and
 - (b) the publishing of, or causing to be published of any advertisement likely to be understood as the buying or selling, or the intention of buying or selling any part of, anything derived from, such a wild bird.

Terms and Conditions

4. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for

the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

5. This licence does not apply to birds sold for human consumption.
6. This licence only applies to the sale of small numbers of dead birds, or any part or product of such dead birds that:
 - (a) were bred in captivity. A bird shall not be treated as being bred in captivity unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid. Documentary evidence of captive breeding must accompany any sale;
 - (b) were removed from the natural state within the United Kingdom under legal provisions in force in the United Kingdom. Documentary evidence that the bird was legally removed from the natural state must accompany any sale; or
 - (c) are listed on Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, where an Article 10 certificate has first been obtained.
7.
 - (a) Any person who sells a dead bird, or part or product of such a dead bird, under this licence ("the seller") shall keep a record ("the record"), for a minimum of two years from such sale. This record shall contain details of:
 - (i) the person from whom the seller acquired the bird or part or product of such a bird;
 - (ii) the person to whom the bird or part or product of such a bird was sold; and
 - (iii) the species of the bird sold, the cause of death (if known) and the age of the bird.
 - (b) The seller must certify the record as accurate.
 - (c) The seller shall, on being given reasonable notice in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government, produce the record to a person authorised in writing by the Welsh Assembly Government and the seller shall also permit such authorised person to inspect the record.

8. The seller shall submit to the Welsh Assembly Government (at the address above), by **31 December** of each year a report giving details of any sale by him in that year of any dead bird, or part or product of such a dead bird which in either case has not previously been sold. The report shall also:-

- (a) state how the seller acquired each such bird or part or product of such a bird; and
- (b) list the type and number of each species sold.

Licence Period

9. This licence is valid in Wales from **1 January XXXX until 31 December XXXX** and is subject to modification or revocation at any time.

10. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

- 1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
- 2. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-0012

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO PERMIT THE COMPETITIVE SHOWING OF CERTAIN CAPTIVE-BRED LIVE WILD BIRDS AND ALLOW THE KEEPING OF CERTAIN BIRDS IN SHOW CAGES FOR TRAINING PURPOSES

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(f) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. Subject to the terms and conditions below, this licence permits the showing for competitive purposes of a captive-bred live wild bird (as defined in 4 below), or a bird, one of whose parents was such a captive-bred live wild bird. Birds that do not require a ring when shown are listed at the Annex 1 to this licence.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below, this licence permits the training of birds for any public exhibition or competition and permits the keeping or confining of any bird in a show cage the dimensions of which do not satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) of the above Act.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

Birds that require Rings

4. Any bird competitively shown under this licence must be ringed with a legible individually numbered metal close ring, which is a ring or band in a continuous circle (without any break, join or any signs of tampering since it was manufactured) and which cannot be removed from the bird when its leg is fully grown. For any bird shown under this licence which is on Schedule 4 to the Act, it must be properly ringed/marked and registered in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration, Ringing and Marking of Certain Captive Birds)(Wales) Regulations 2003 (as amended by Wildlife and Countryside (Registration, Ringing and Marking of Certain Captive Birds)(Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2009).

All Birds

5. The bird must have been bred in captivity. A bird shall not be treated as bred in captivity unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid. Documentary evidence of captive breeding must accompany any bird competitively shown under this licence.

6. The owner of any bird to be competitively shown under this licence will, if requested by Police Officer or a person authorised in writing by the Welsh Ministers, make the bird available for a sample of blood to be taken from the bird to be shown. The blood sample will be taken by a qualified veterinary surgeon. Such a sample may be used to establish the ancestry of the bird.

Keeping of birds in Show Cages for Training Purposes

7. No bird shall be kept or confined in such a cage for longer than one hour in any period of 24 hours.

8. The minimum dimensions of the cage in which the bird is kept shall be:-

height	25.04 cm
breadth	24.13 cm
depth	11.43 cm

9. This licence shall only apply to those species of birds whose showing for the purposes of any public exhibition or competition is not otherwise specifically prohibited by the Act.

Licence Period

10. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, for the period from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

11. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this licence may lead to an offence.
2. A licence in similar terms has been issued by both Natural England in respect of England and by the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
3. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.
4. Birds on Schedule 3 Part I to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are permitted to be shown if ringed and bred in captivity.

Annex 1 – Birds not requiring Rings

Rufous Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Blue-cheeked Bee Eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>
Rufous Bush Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>
Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>
Redflanked Blue Tail	<i>Tarsiger cyannurus</i>
Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>
White's Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
Siberian Thrush	<i>Zoothera sibirica</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Grey-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Eye-browed Thrush	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>
Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>
Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Hesperiphona vespertina</i>
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Pranga olivacea</i>
Rufous Sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrothalmus</i>
Fox Sparrow	<i>Zonothrichia iliaca</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Zonothrichia melodia</i>
White Crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonothrichia leucophrys</i>
Slate-coloured Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Pine Bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>
Yellow-browed Bunting	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>
Pallas's Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>
Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheuticus ludovicianus</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-013

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE TO PERMIT THE INCUBATION OF EGGS OF SCHEDULE 4 BIRDS AND THE KEEPING OF SUBSEQUENT CHICKS FOR UP TO 15 DAYS WITHOUT REGISTERING

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(e) and (5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ("the Act") after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards to the purposes set out at paragraph 1 of this licence, there is no satisfactory alternative, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. The purpose of this licence is to allow the incubation of an egg of a captive-bred (as defined in 3 below) Schedule 4 bird which produces live young, without the requirement for registration for a period of seven days after hatching.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions below this licence permits:
 - (a) the keeping of a captive-bred Schedule 4 bird without registration for a maximum of fifteen days after hatching.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

4. Any bird incubated under this licence must have been bred in captivity. A bird shall not be treated as bred in captivity unless its parents were lawfully in captivity when the egg from which it hatched was laid. Documentary evidence of captive breeding must accompany any temporary transfer for incubation purposes.

5. A person incubating Schedule 4 eggs shall keep a record of all live chicks hatched. That record shall contain the following information:

- (a) the date and place where the egg was hatched; and
- (b) if the person incubating the egg is not the owner, then the name and address of the owner of the hatched chick must also be included.

6. Any person incubating and hatching live chicks of Schedule 4 birds must send a copy of the record collated, within three months, to the Welsh Assembly Government.

7. The incubator of any Schedule 4 bird shall if requested by an Official of the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, or a Police Officer, produce the completed record as required by paragraph 4.

8. The incubator of any Schedule 4 bird will, if requested by an Official of the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, or a Police Officer, make the bird available for a sample of blood to be taken from the bird to be sold. The blood sample will be taken by a qualified veterinary surgeon. Such a sample may be used to establish the ancestry of the bird.

9. The incubator of any Schedule 4 bird shall permit entrance at any reasonable time an Official of the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, or a Police Officer, to enter any premises used for the purposes of:

- (a) inspecting the premises where the chick is kept; and
- (b) inspecting the chick.

Licence Period

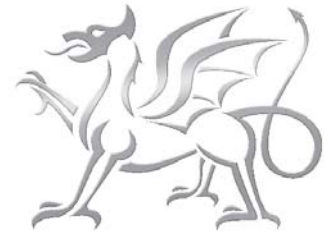
10. This licence is valid in Wales, unless previously revoked, from **1 January XXXX to 31 December XXXX**.

11. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in respect of England and the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.

2. Section 7(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides that it shall be an offence if any person has in his possession or under his control any bird included in Schedule 4 which has not been registered and ringed or marked in accordance with regulations made by the Welsh Assembly Government. This licence allows the incubation of any egg of a Schedule 4 bird, which produces live young, without requirements to register hatchlings with the Welsh Assembly Government, for a maximum of seven days after the chick has hatched. Normal registration and ringing requirements apply once the period of 15 days has elapsed.
3. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Licence No: WCAL-0014

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (as amended)

LICENCE FOR LABORATORIES TO RETAIN BLOOD AND OTHER TISSUE SAMPLES

The Welsh Assembly Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16(1)(a) and 16(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (“the Act”) and after consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales, and being satisfied that as regards the purpose set out at paragraph 1 that there is no other satisfactory solution, hereby grants the following licence:-

Purpose

1. This licence allows the possession and retention of blood and other tissue samples, taken from birds suspected or shown to have been taken or killed in contravention to section 1 of the Act, for an indefinite period for scientific, research or educational purposes.
2. Subject to the terms and conditions set out below, the following acts which would otherwise be prohibited by section 1(2)(a) of the 1981 Act are authorised:
 - (a) the possession and retention of blood and other tissue samples originally obtained as part of a forensic investigation.

Terms and Conditions

3. No person convicted on or after 1 January 2008 of an offence to which this paragraph applies may use this licence unless, in respect of that offence, either (1) they were dismissed with an admonition, or (2) they are a rehabilitated person for the purposes of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and their conviction is treated as spent. A person may also use this licence where, in respect of such an offence, a court has made an order discharging them absolutely. This paragraph applies to offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994, the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

4. This licence only applies to the following:
 - (a) those persons who are in charge of, or employed by, recognised scientific institutions and laboratories;
 - (b) samples originally obtained for DNA analysis as part of a forensic investigation.

Licence Period

5. This licence is valid in Wales unless previously revoked for the period from **1 January XXXX until 31 December XXXX**.

6. Failure to act within the purpose of this licence as set out in paragraph 1 or failure to comply with the terms and conditions below may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. The maximum penalty available for an offence under the Act is a level 5 fine (£5000) and/or a six month custodial sentence.

Notes

1. A licence in similar terms has been issued by Natural England in England and the Scottish Executive in respect of Scotland.
2. This licence may be modified or revoked at any time.

Annex E

List of Stakeholder Organisations to be consulted

Animal Health

Association of Chief Police Officer (And Police Wildlife Liaison Officers)

British Association of Nature Conservationists

British Association of Shooting and Conservation (BASC)

British Bird Council

British Ecological Society

British Falconers' Club

British Pest Control Association

British Shooting Sports Council

British Trust for Ornithology

CADW

Civil Aviation Authority

Countryside Alliance

Countryside Council for Wales

Council for the Protection of Rural Wales

Countryside Landowners and Business Association

Defence Estates

Environment Agency Wales

Farmers Union of Wales

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group

Forestry Commission

Game Conservancy Trust

Guild of Taxidermists

Hawk and Owl Board

Hawk Board

International Ornithological Association

League Against Cruel Sports

Moorland Gamekeepers Association

National Farmers Union Wales

National Gamekeepers Organisation

National Parks Authority

National Trust

PAW Steering Group
Peoples Trust for Endangered Species

RSPB
Royal Pigeon Racing Association
RSPCA

Shooting Sports Trust Ltd
Songbird Survival Trust
Sportsman's Association of GB and NI

Tenant Farmers Association

Union of Country Sports Workers

Wales Local Government Association
Wales Wildlife Trusts
Wales Biodiversity Partnership

Others:

National Pest Technicians Association
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
CJ Wildbird Foods Ltd

Network Rail