



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Guidance to Natural England

Licences to kill or take badgers for the purpose of preventing the spread of bovine TB under section 10(2)(a) of the Protection of Badgers Act 1992

May 2021



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Scope of this guidance

1. This guidance is given by the Secretary of State to Natural England under section 15(2) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act), and represents the Secretary of State's considered views, based on current scientific evidence, about what is required for any cull of badgers for bovine tuberculosis (TB) control purposes to be effective, safe and humane.
2. Section 15(6) of the NERC Act requires Natural England to have regard to this Guidance in discharging its functions. The Secretary of State has consulted Natural England and the Environment Agency in accordance with section 15(3)(a) and (b) of the Act and, in accordance with section 15(3)(c) of the Act, has also consulted more widely through public consultation.¹
3. An agreement under section 78 of the NERC Act was entered into with effect from 1 October 2006 authorising Natural England to carry out various Defra functions including those relating to licensing under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
4. This Guidance relates only to licensing functions under section 10(2)(a) of the Protection of Badgers Act to kill or take badgers for the purpose of preventing the spread of TB, and any associated licensing functions under section 16(3)(g) and (h) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in relation to any activity that (in the absence of such a licence) would be prohibited under section 11 of that Act. Guidance for all other licensing relating to badgers is given in a separate document.
5. TB policy is devolved. With the exception of paragraph 48, this guidance relates to England only.

The policy

6. The Government's policy is to enable the licensed culling or vaccination of badgers for the purpose of controlling the spread of TB, as part of the Strategy for achieving Officially Bovine Tuberculosis Free status for England.² There are three types of culling licence. Which is applicable will depend on the phase of the proposed culling operations and the TB risk area in England concerned:

¹ Defra consultations: 2011 The government's policy on bovine TB and badger control in England <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-government-s-policy-on-bovine-tb-and-badger-control-in-england>; 2015 Bovine TB: updating the criteria for badger control licence applications <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/bovine-tb-updating-the-criteria-for-badger-control-licence-applications>; 2016 Bovine TB: supplementary badger disease control <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/bovine-tb-supplementary-badger-disease-control>

² The Strategy for achieving Officially Bovine Tuberculosis Free status for England (PB 14088). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-strategy-for-achieving-officially-bovine-tuberculosis-free-status-for-england>

- A **Badger Disease Control licence** is required where culling is to take place for the first time in the High Risk Area or Edge Area of England
 - A **Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence** is required where culling is to take place in a zone of the Low Risk Area (LRA) of England specified by the Animal and Plant Health Agency, where there is evidence that infection with *Mycobacterium bovis* is present in badgers and linked with infection in cattle herds.
 - A **Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence** is required where culling is to take place to prevent the recovery of the badger population following the completion of annual culling that has lasted at least four years under a Badger Disease Control licence.
7. Throughout this document, where the term ‘completed’ or ‘prior’ cull is used this describes a cull that was carried out under a Badger Disease Control licence for a minimum duration of four years. A Glossary can be found at the end of this Guidance.

Culling policy requirements

8. Applications for **Badger Disease Control licences** must meet the following **criteria**.
- a. All participating farmers are complying, and for the duration of any licence continue to comply, with **statutory TB controls**.
 - b. Reasonable **biosecurity** measures are being, and for the duration of any licence will continue to be, implemented by participating farmers on their land to provide a strong protection against the spread of infection. For this purpose ‘reasonable measures’ means measures that in the particular circumstances are practicable, proportionate and appropriate, having regard to the Bovine TB Biosecurity Five-Point Plan.³
 - c. The application must cover an area of at least 100km².⁴
 - d. The area must be composed of land wholly within the **High Risk** or **Edge Areas** at the time of application⁵.
 - e. The size and number of areas of **inaccessible land** within the application area should be minimised for the purposes of effective disease control, with approximately 90% of the land within the application area either accessible or within 200m of accessible land. The variance from 90% which will be accepted will be decided by Natural England on a case-by-case basis, taking into account such specific circumstances as Natural England considers relevant, e.g. topography, land use and badger sett surveys or any other matter that Natural

³ <http://www.tbhub.co.uk/biosecurity/protect-your-herd-from-tb/>

⁴ Paragraphs 3.13 and 3.14 of the 2015 consultation on revised licensing criteria for Badger Disease Control explain the rationale for this area size: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/bovine-tb-updating-the-criteria-for-badger-control-licence-applications>.

⁵ These areas are currently subject to a minimum of annual herd testing.

England considers relevant. Natural England should have regard to any advice on the application from the UK Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO).

- f. Applicants must **put in place reasonable measures to mitigate the risk to non-participating farmers and landowners** of a potential increase in confirmed new incidents of TB in vulnerable livestock within the culled area and in the 2km ring surrounding the culled area; and consider whether any measures are needed to protect the interests of any non-farming interests that may be affected by badger control.
- g. For this purpose ‘reasonable measures’ means measures that in the particular circumstances are practicable, proportionate and appropriate. When assessing the reasonableness of measures, applicants and Natural England should take into account the cost of measures relative to the potential cost to non-participants of the anticipated increase in TB incidence.
- h. Applicants must enter into an agreement with Natural England under section 13 of the NERC Act (the “Badger Control Deed of Agreement”) requiring them to comply with the requirements contained in this guidance and any additional licence conditions for the purpose of ensuring that –
 - i. an effective cull is carried out each year in which the licence is in operation; and
 - ii. the financial deposit (see paragraphs 8k and l) is sufficient and is managed appropriately.
- i. All land holders, unless the agreement states otherwise, must enter into agreements with Natural England under section 7 of the NERC Act (the “TB Management Agreement”) requiring them to permit access to their land for culling (including by government) and to take appropriate biosecurity measures (as required in paragraph 8b), and agreeing that government can recover any additional costs of culling.
- j. Where land is tenanted, the freeholder owners (or landlords) must generally also sign an undertaking appended to this agreement agreeing to permit access to the land for culling (including by government). Natural England may permit dispensations in certain cases, provided it considers that the likelihood of the total accessible land falling below an acceptable level (approximately 90% of the control area either accessible or within 200m of accessible land, see paragraph 8e above) as a result of the termination of any tenancy for any reason would still be very low. This may depend on:
 - i. the margin of accessible land above 90% that is accessible or within 200m of accessible land;
 - ii. the proportion of accessible land where the freehold owner is not participating, and

- iii. the length of the tenancies to which the accessible land is subject.
 - k. Applicants must have arrangements in place to **deposit sufficient funds** in a reputable bank to cover the total cost of four-years of culling. This deposit must be made before culling begins into an account held by the applicants. Applicants will need to provide evidence to support the cost estimates and confirmation from the bank that the deposit has been made.
 - l. The funds must be managed in line with the requirements set out in the Badger Control Deed of Agreement, including the requirement to ensure that at all times the amount remaining in the account is sufficient to ensure that culling is carried out in accordance with the licence and the Badger Control Deed of Agreement.
 - m. The duration of a Badger Disease Control licence will be 4 years. The licence may, however, be revoked after either 2 or 3 years, if appropriate, following a progress evaluation by the Chief Veterinary Officer or on reasonable grounds.
 - n. Badger Disease Control licences will not be issued after 1st December 2022.
 - o. The area to which the application relates must not have previously been included in a Badger Disease Control licence.
9. Further, applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver an **effective cull** in line with this policy and have arrangements in place to achieve this. To deliver an **effective cull**, the following requirements must be met.
- a. Culling must be **co-ordinated** on accessible land across the entire control area.
 - b. Culling must be **sustained**, which means it must be carried out annually (but not in closed seasons) for the duration of the licence. The culling of badgers must commence during the culling season, on or after the date specified by Natural England in its letter of authorisation and will continue until Natural England requires it to cease in all or part of a control area. The duration of the cull needs to achieve a balance between sufficient intensity to achieve effective disease control and what is realistically deliverable by a cull company.
 - c. Culling will not be permitted during the following **closed seasons**:
 - i. 1 December to 31 May for cage-trapping and shooting badgers;
 - ii. 1 February to 31 May for controlled shooting; and
 - iii. 1 December to 30 April for cage-trapping and vaccination.
 - d. Culling must remove a minimum number of badgers in each year as specified below:
 - iv. in the first year of culling, a **minimum number of badgers** must be removed which must be carried out throughout the land to which there is access, until the licensee is notified by Natural England that culling should be discontinued for the remainder of the culling season. This minimum

number should be set at a level that in Natural England’s judgement should **reduce the estimated badger population of the application area by at least 70%**;

- v. a **minimum number of badgers** must also be removed in subsequent years of culling carried out throughout the land to which there is access, until the licensee is notified by Natural England that culling should be discontinued for the remainder of the culling season. This minimum number should be set at a level that in Natural England’s judgement should maintain the badger population at the reduced level required to be achieved through culling in the first year.

10. Further, vaccination sites located wholly or partially in the Edge Area that meet minimum criteria will benefit from no-cull zones around that part of the vaccination site located in the Edge area, proportionate to the size of the vaccination site located in the Edge Area.⁶ This may have an impact on cull areas (both in the HRA and in the Edge area) near those vaccination sites. See pages 12 and 13 for Vaccination Policy Requirements.

11. Further, applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver the cull as safely and humanely as possible. The following requirements must be met in that respect.

- a. In order to ensure humaneness, only two **culling methods** will be permitted (which can be used in combination, or alone):
 - i. cage-trapping followed by shooting; and
 - ii. controlled shooting of free-ranging badgers (‘controlled shooting’).
- b. Those licensed to cull badgers must be able to demonstrate a level of **competence** appropriate to the method they will be licensed to use. Successful completion of a training course approved by government will be taken as proof of competence.
- c. Culling must be in line with the relevant Best Practice Guide.

12. Natural England should aim to ensure that culling will “not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned” within the meaning of Article 9 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and for this purpose in considering applications for a licence should have regard to the guidance of the Standing Committee on the interpretation of Article 9 of that Convention. For that purpose Natural England should:

- a. determine appropriate area-specific licence conditions; and

⁶ Where a vaccination site is located partially in the Edge Area and partially in the HRA, a no-cull zone will only be applied to the Edge Area part of the vaccination site and will be of equal area to that Edge area part. The no-cull zones in these cases extend into the HRA in order that a no-cull zone is provided around the whole of the vaccination site which is located in the Edge Area.

- b. set a maximum number of badgers to be removed from the licence area.

Defra considers that this approach is sufficient to be confident that culling will not be detrimental to the survival of the relevant population of badgers.

13. Further, Natural England should take into account conservation considerations for designated sites, for example Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, (SI 2017/1012), an “appropriate assessment” must be carried out before granting a licence which might have a significant effect on a **European protected site** (principally SACs & SPAs).⁷

Supplementary badger disease control requirements

14. Applications for **Supplementary Badger Disease Control licences** must meet the following **criteria**.
- a. The application must relate to the whole of an area in relation to which, in the view of Natural England, an effective cull has been carried out under a Badger Disease Control Licence for a period of at least four years.
 - b. Supplementary Badger Disease Control will commence in the year after the end of a successful completed cull, to provide continuity of badger population control.
 - c. All participating farmers are complying, and for the duration of any licence continue to comply, with **statutory TB controls**.
 - d. Reasonable **biosecurity** measures are being, and for the duration of any licence will continue to be, implemented by participating farmers on their land. For this purpose ‘reasonable measures’ means measures that in the particular circumstances are practicable, proportionate and appropriate, having regard to the Bovine TB Biosecurity Five-Point Plan.⁸
 - e. The area to which the application relates must lie wholly within the **High Risk Area** or **Edge Areas of England** at the time of application.
 - f. All land holders must permit Natural England access to their land for **compliance monitoring**.

⁷ Where the assessment concludes that the grant of a licence might result in an adverse effect on the integrity of a European protected site, the licence must not be granted unless there are no alternative solutions and the rationale for the policy can be relied upon as an imperative reason of overriding public interest (pursuant to regulation 64 of those Regulations). Where the European protected site hosts habitat which for the purposes of the Habitats Directive is a priority habitat or a species which is a priority species, any such overriding public interest cannot be relied upon except pursuant to advice from the European Commission that it may be.

⁸ <http://www.tbhub.co.uk/biosecurity/protect-your-herd-from-tb/>

- g. The duration of a Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence will be **limited to 2 years**. (Supplementary Badger Disease Control licences may, however, be revoked if appropriate following a progress evaluation or on reasonable grounds).
 - h. The area to which the application relates must not have previously been included in a Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence.
 - i. The area to which the application relates must not have previously been included in a Badger Disease Control Licence first issued after 1st December 2020.
15. Applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver an **effective cull** in line with this policy and have arrangements in place to achieve this. Natural England should assess whether applicants meet this requirement having regard to the following criteria -.
- a. The application must be submitted by an experienced company or group considered capable of **co-ordinating and overseeing** effective control activity in the area.
 - b. To be effective, culling should **maintain the population** at the level achieved after the prior cull, by removing each year the minimum number of badgers set by Natural England and not exceeding the maximum number set.
 - c. Culling must be **co-ordinated** on accessible land across the control area and the resources deployed in culling must be such as are assessed by Natural England to be sufficient to ensure the supplementary control operation will be effective.
 - d. Culling must be **sustained**, which means it must be carried out annually within the open season for the duration of the licence (unless wholly discontinued before the expiry of the licence), and for a limited duration of such period as Natural England permits in the year in question.
 - e. Culling will not be permitted during the following **closed seasons**:
 - i. 1 December to 31 May for cage-trapping and shooting badgers;
 - ii. 1 February to 31 May for controlled shooting; and
 - iii. 1 December to 30 April for cage-trapping and vaccination.
16. Further, vaccination sites located wholly or partially in the Edge Area that meet minimum criteria will benefit from no-cull zones around that part of the vaccination site located in the Edge area, proportionate to the size of the vaccination site located in the Edge Area.⁹ This may have an impact on cull areas (both in the HRA and in the Edge

⁹ Where a vaccination site is located partially in the Edge Area and partially in the HRA, a no-cull zone will only be applied to the Edge Area part of the vaccination site and will be of equal area to that Edge area part. The no-cull zones in these cases extend into the HRA in order that a no-cull zone is provided around the whole of the vaccination site which is located in the Edge Area.

area) near those vaccination sites. See pages 12 and 13 for Vaccination Policy Requirements.

17. Applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver the cull as **safely and humanely** as possible. The following requirements must be met in that respect.
 - a. In order to ensure humaneness, only two **culling methods** will be permitted (which can be used in combination, or alone):
 - i. cage-trapping followed by shooting; and
 - ii. controlled shooting of free-ranging badgers ('controlled shooting').
 - b. Persons to be authorised to carry out culling pursuant to the licence must be able to demonstrate a level of **competence** appropriate to the method they are licensed to use. Successful completion of a training course approved by government will be taken as proof of competence.
 - c. Culling must be carried out in accordance with the relevant Best Practice Guide.
18. Natural England should aim to ensure that Supplementary Badger Disease Control will "not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned" within the meaning of Article 9 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and for this purpose in considering applications for a Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence should have regard to the guidance of the Standing Committee on the interpretation of Article 9 of that Convention. For that purpose Natural England should:
 - a. determine appropriate area-specific Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence conditions; and
 - b. set a maximum number of badgers to be removed from the licence area.
19. Licensees must complete a sett survey where NE, on the CVO's advice, deems it necessary after taking into account all appropriate information.
20. Natural England should take into account conservation considerations for designated sites, for example Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, (SI 2017/1012), an "appropriate assessment" must be carried out before granting a licence which might have a significant effect on a **European protected site** (principally SACs & SPAs).¹⁰

¹⁰ Where the assessment concludes that the grant of a licence might result in an adverse effect on the integrity of a European protected site, the licence must not be granted unless there are no alternative solutions and the rationale for the policy can be relied upon as an imperative reason of overriding public interest (pursuant to regulation 64 of those Regulations). Where the European protected site hosts habitat which for the purposes of the Habitats Directive is a priority habitat or a species which is a priority species, any such overriding public interest cannot be relied upon except pursuant to advice from the European Commission that it may be..

Low risk area badger disease control requirements

21. Applications for **Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licences** must meet the following **criteria**.

- a. The application must relate to a **specific area** affected by bovine TB in which the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) has found evidence that infection is present in both badgers and in cattle herds¹¹. The application should cover a 'minimum affected area' and a buffer zone, where applicable, as defined by an epidemiological assessment of bovine TB and a survey of badger activity in the area, carried out by APHA.
- b. All participating farmers are complying, and for the duration of any licence continue to comply, with **statutory and (where applicable) temporary additional TB control measures** introduced as part of APHA's response.
- c. The size of any inaccessible land within the application area should be minimised for the purposes of effective disease control. Natural England will make decisions on the level of **accessible land** on a case-by-case basis, taking into account such specific circumstances as Natural England considers relevant, e.g. topography, land use and badger sett surveys or any other matter that Natural England considers relevant. Natural England should have regard to any advice on the application from the APHA and the CVO (UK).
- d. Reasonable **biosecurity** measures are being, and for the duration of any licence will continue to be, implemented by participating farmers on their land. For this purpose 'reasonable measures' means measures that in the particular circumstances are practicable, proportionate and appropriate, having regard to the Bovine TB Biosecurity Five-Point Plan.¹²
- e. The area to which the application relates must lie wholly or mostly within the **Low Risk Area** at the time of application.
- f. All land holders must enter into agreements with Natural England under section 7 of the NERC Act (the "Low Risk Area Badger Control Access Agreement") requiring them to permit access to their land for culling including by government.
- g. All land holders must permit Natural England access to their land for **compliance monitoring**.

¹¹ Such areas are commonly known as bTB 'hotspots'. APHA can sometimes implement additional TB testing of cattle herds and TB surveillance of found-dead badgers and wild deer following the detection of one or more cattle herds with lesion- and/or culture-positive TB breakdowns of obscure origin in the LRA of England. This is a long-standing policy and the extent and duration of the enhanced TB surveillance in such areas ('potential hotspots') will differ from case to case, based on expert veterinary judgement and epidemiological assessments. Of the 21 'potential hotspot' zones set up in the LRA of England between 2004 and 2017, only in one of them was *M. bovis* infection eventually confirmed in the local badger population surveyed and thus became a confirmed 'hotspot'.

¹² <http://www.tbhub.co.uk/biosecurity/protect-your-herd-from-tb/>.

- h. The duration of a Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence will be determined by Natural England's assessment of all the available evidence, including monitoring of the badger population, and on a case-by-case basis. The licence may, however, be revoked if appropriate following a progress evaluation or on reasonable grounds. This does not preclude an application in due course for a further licence.
22. Applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver an **effective cull** in line with this policy and have arrangements in place to achieve this. Natural England should assess whether applicants meet this requirement having regard to the following criteria -.
- a. culling should **lower the badger population** of the affected area sufficiently to reduce the risk of infection of cattle from badgers (whether through direct or indirect contact), and ideally substantially reduce or even eliminate it.
 - b. Culling must be **co-ordinated** on accessible land across the control area and the resources deployed in culling must be such as are assessed by Natural England to be sufficient to ensure the control operation will be effective.
 - c. Culling must be **sustained**, which means it must be carried out annually within the open season for the duration of the licence (unless wholly discontinued before the expiry of the licence). The culling of badgers must commence during the culling season, on or after the date specified by Natural England in its letter of authorisation, and continue until Natural England requires it to cease in all or part of a control area.
 - d. Culling will not be permitted during the following **closed seasons**:
 - i. 1 December to 31 May for cage-trapping and shooting badgers;
 - ii. 1 February to 31 May for controlled shooting; and
 - iii. 1 December to 30 April for cage-trapping and vaccination.
23. Applicants must satisfy Natural England that they are able to deliver the cull as **safely and humanely** as possible. The following requirements must be met in that respect.
- a. In order to ensure humaneness, only two **culling methods** will be permitted (which can be used in combination, or alone):
 - b. cage-trapping followed by shooting; and
 - c. controlled shooting of free-ranging badgers ('controlled shooting').
 - d. Persons to be authorised to carry out culling pursuant to the licence must be able to demonstrate a level of **competence** appropriate to the method they are licensed to use. Successful completion of a training course approved by government will be taken as proof of competence.

- e. Culling must be carried out in accordance with the relevant Best Practice Guide.
24. Natural England should aim to ensure that Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control will “not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned” within the meaning of Article 9 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and for this purpose in considering applications for a Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence should have regard to the guidance of the Standing Committee on the interpretation of Article 9 of that Convention. For that purpose Natural England should:
- a. assess the risk of local extinction from a badger control operation; and
 - b. where necessary, determine appropriate area-specific Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence conditions.
25. Natural England should take into account conservation considerations for designated sites, for example Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, (SI 2017/1012), an “appropriate assessment” must be carried out before granting a licence which might have a significant effect on a **European protected site** (principally SACs & SPAs).¹³

Vaccination policy requirements

26. It is possible to apply to Natural England for a licence to trap badgers for the purpose of TB vaccination. The vaccine may only be used under veterinary prescription. Vaccination must be carried out either by someone who is sufficiently competent (either by a trained and accredited lay vaccinator, or by a practising vet with access to personnel with adequate trapping experience).
27. Vaccination may be used independently of culling as part of a package of measures to prevent or control TB, or it may be used in combination with culling, for example vaccination may help reduce the risks to vulnerable livestock of increased TB incidence, both within and surrounding a control area, as a result of perturbation of the local badger population.
28. Where the use of vaccination in combination with any type of culling licence is proposed in the HRA or Edge Area, the following best practice is recommended:
- a. where vaccination is to be used, it should be used at active badger setts found on, or adjacent to, land where vulnerable livestock are present and which fall within 2km of the edge of a control area;

¹³ Where the assessment concludes that the grant of a licence might result in an adverse effect on the integrity of a European protected site, the licence must not be granted unless there are no alternative solutions and the rationale for the policy can be relied upon as an imperative reason of overriding public interest (pursuant to regulation 64 of those Regulations). Where the European protected site hosts habitat which for the purposes of the Habitats Directive is a priority habitat or a species which is a priority species, any such overriding public interest cannot be relied upon except pursuant to advice from the European Commission that it may be..

- b. vaccination should take place at least 4 weeks prior to culling to allow immunity to develop in uninfected vaccinated animals;
 - c. to mitigate any ongoing perturbation effect and begin to build up “herd immunity”, vaccination should be carried out annually, continuing for at least the same length of time as any culling on adjacent land; and
 - d. where culling and vaccination are taking place on adjacent land in the HRA, applicants should take reasonable steps to negotiate an agreed approach to badger control operations along the relevant boundary with the landowner/occupier of the land where vaccination is occurring.
29. Where vaccination is taking place on land within Edge Area counties, vaccination licence applicants must determine whether landowners/occupiers of licensed vaccination sites wish to have no-cull zones surrounding those sites and, if they do, to disclosure of no-cull zones around those vaccination site(s) that meet the criteria in paragraph 30 to cull companies applying for adjoining badger control licences.
30. Where vaccination is taking place on land within Edge Area counties and a Badger Disease Control or Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence is applied for in respect of land adjacent to such a vaccination site, any licence subsequently issued will require a no-cull zone to be put in place when the following criteria are met:
- a. The vaccination site was licensed at the closure of the previous open season for cage trapping, i.e. 30th November;
 - b. The landowner/occupier and vaccination licence holder have requested a no-cull zone be put in place around the vaccination site and given consent for the location of the no-cull zone to be provided to cull companies
 - c. The number of badgers vaccinated on the site in the previous year is comparable to the minimum number that would need to be removed during a culling operation. Where the vaccination site is smaller than 2.25km², the minimum number of badgers which need to have been vaccinated should be equivalent to the number of badgers required to be vaccinated on a site which is 2.25 km².
31. No-cull zones, where implemented, will have a maximum width of 2km and a minimum width of 200m, and be of approximate equivalent size to the vaccination site. The boundaries of no-cull zones should be set where, in Natural England’s judgement, suitable recognisable physical features or hard boundaries occur.
32. When, in Natural England’s judgement, a validated method to mark vaccinated badgers for a full season has been developed cage trapping followed by shooting of unmarked badgers should be permitted in a no-cull zone.
33. No-cull zones will be re-evaluated each year of the Badger Disease Control or Supplementary Disease Control Licence. Where sufficient badgers are not vaccinated in the relevant vaccination site (using the text in criterion (c) in paragraph 30 above) in the preceding year, the no-cull zone will be removed.

Implementation

34. Before granting a culling licence, Natural England should be satisfied that the application meets the licence criteria and the policy requirements. Natural England, on behalf of the Secretary of State, will determine applications for culling and vaccination licences on a case-by-case basis.
35. To enable Natural England to assess licence applications, it will require applicants to demonstrate how they will meet the culling policy requirements, including details of contingency plans in case the chosen culling strategy proves ineffective.
36. Natural England should keep the duration of a cull in each year under review. The review will allow Natural England to consider whether or not to take action to terminate operations on a case-by-case basis. Natural England may take into account factors such as the CVO's advice on disease control; the latest evidence and advice on the remaining badger population; and whether any immediate action is appropriate.
37. In considering whether operations should be terminated, Natural England should take into account the extent to which the licensee's annual operational planning is being complied with and the licensing criteria continue to be met (for example, in the case of a Badger Disease Control licence, whether the extent of access has been reduced since the licence was granted) and, if so, whether this is likely to adversely affect the effectiveness of operations in reducing badger numbers.
38. A maximum of ten new Badger Disease Control areas may be licensed each year unless there are compelling reasons to increase or decrease that number. Applications will be prioritised according to the extent to which they best meet the primary aim of the policy (i.e. to eradicate TB).
39. Each Badger Disease Control licence will be granted for a period of not less than four consecutive years or such other period as Natural England may determine is appropriate to ensure that the proposed cull achieves the policy aim.
40. Each Supplementary Badger Disease Control licence will be granted for a period of not more than two consecutive years following on directly from the conclusion of a successfully completed Badger Disease Control operation.
41. Each Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence will be granted for a period which Natural England determines is appropriate to ensure that the proposed cull achieves the policy aim.
42. Natural England should give the public an opportunity to comment on any licence applications that are made.
43. Natural England will seek advice from local police forces on whether additional licence conditions are required to protect public and operator safety.

Monitoring

44. As part of its licensing operation, Natural England should monitor compliance with licence conditions and agreements in place for culling and vaccination. The use of site visits will be in accordance with a risk-based approach that complies with Better Regulation principles and the Regulators' Code for Compliance. Natural England should maintain sufficient oversight of the progress of each cull area to ensure that removal of badgers and/or the level of effort deployed is consistent with that set out in operational planning, allowing cull companies or groups to flexibly manage their resources and approach to deal with changing circumstances. Natural England should be ready to advise the CVO on progress at regular intervals, reporting on effort across each cull area, progress with badger removal and compliance issues.

Reporting and disclosure of information

45. Natural England should disclose as much information as practically possible. Each year, or more frequently if appropriate, Natural England should, as a minimum, publish on its website the numbers of applications received and licences granted, and for each licence issued:
- a. the county or counties included within the licensed area;
 - b. the size of the licensed area;
 - c. the number of badgers reported culled by each method; and
 - d. the number of non-target species caught and culled.

Enforcement

46. Natural England should apply its published Enforcement Policy Statement to breaches of licences that it has issued. Wildlife offences that are not breaches of licences may be reported to the police for investigation.
47. In relation to operations carried out under a Badger Disease Control licence, government intervention will be considered where, in particular, in the judgement of the Secretary of State, any of the following circumstances apply:
- a. where culling has not taken place at all during any year after the culling commenced in year one (applicants should detail in the operational planning the dates during which culling will be carried out);
 - b. where in any of the years in which the Badger Disease Control licence is operational the minimum number of badgers to be culled during the cull period (specified by Natural England for the year in question) is not attained;

- c. where the area of accessible land in relation to which the Badger Disease Control licence is granted has dropped below the acceptable level (approximately 90% of the control area either accessible or within 200m of accessible land);
- d. where there has been any other breach of the Badger Disease Control licence which the licence holder has been asked to remedy and has failed to remedy within a reasonable period; or
- e. where there is an Event of Default as defined in the Badger Control Deed of Agreement.

Wales and Scotland

- 48. Natural England and the Devolved Administrations should consider on a case-by-case basis any licence applications in respect of areas which cross the boundary between England and Wales or Scotland. If an application relates to an area which is solely within England but within 2km of the boundary, Natural England should determine the licence application in the normal way but will consult the Welsh or Scottish Government.

Glossary

Access/accessible land: land within a control area that is participating in the application and accessible for culling to take place.

Applicants: those persons named as the applicant(s) on the licence application.

Application Area: land included in an application, including both access land and non-participating land.

Badger Disease Control: a form of badger control which is undertaken on a naïve population.

Biosecurity measures: measures to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious disease.

Controlled shooting: the shooting of free-ranging badgers in the field (as distinct from shooting those that have first been trapped in cages).

Control Area: land included in the licence, once granted, including both land that is participating and land that is not participating in culling.

CVO: Chief Veterinary Officer (UK). Advises on the programmes necessary to control, and, where appropriate, eradicate disease.

Effective Cull: a cull that meets the requirements set out in paragraph 8.

Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992. p.7).

Herd immunity: an epidemiological term that refers here to the protection of sufficient susceptible individuals through vaccination in a population as a means of protecting remaining susceptible, unvaccinated animals in that population from infection.

High Risk Area, Edge Area, Low Risk Area: three geographical TB management zones defined in the Strategy for achieving Officially Bovine Tuberculosis Free status for England.

Low Risk Area Badger Disease Control licence: a form of badger control in a zone of the Low Risk Area (LRA) of England specified by the Animal and Plant Health Agency, where there is evidence that infection with *Mycobacterium bovis* is present in badgers and linked with infection in cattle herds.

***Mycobacterium bovis* (M. bovis):** the bacterium that causes tuberculosis (TB) in cattle (bovine TB) and can also infect and cause TB in other species of mammals.

Non-participating land: land within a control area that is not participating and where access has not been permitted for culling to take place.

Participating farmers: all freehold owners and tenants of accessible land who are in occupation of that land and have signed the TB Management Agreement.

Supplementary Badger Disease Control: a form of continuing badger control which follows an effectively completed Badger Disease Control operation.