

DEDDFWRIAETH

Deddf Cŵn (diogelu da byw) 1953

Trosedd - "Os yw ci'n poeni da byw ar unrhyw dir amaethyddol, bydd perchennog y cŵn, a, os yw yng ngofal unigolyn arall ar wahân i'r perchennog, yn euog o drosedd o dan y Ddeddf hon."

Beth yw 'poeni' - mae'n golygu ymosod ar dda byw neu erlid da byw mewn modd a all achosi anaf neu ddiodefaint i'r da byw, neu, yn achos benywod, erthylu neu golled neu leihad yn eu cynnyrch. Hefyd, bod ar grwydr (sef peidio â bod ar dennyn neu reolaeth agos) mewn cae neu dir caeedig lle mae defaid.

Beth yw 'da byw' - gwartheg, defaid, geifr, moch, ceffylau neu ddofednod, ac ar gyfer y Ddeddf hon, golygu 'gwartheg' teirw, buchod, bustych, heffrod neu loi, mae 'ceffylau' yn cynnwys asynnod a mulod, ac mae 'dofednod' yn golygu ffowls domestig, tyrcwn, gwyddau neu hwyaid.

Beth yw 'tir amaethyddol' - tir a ddefnyddir fel tir pori, âr neu ddôl, neu a ddefnyddir ar gyfer ffermio dofednod, ffermio moch, gerddi marchnad, rhandiroedd, tir planhigfa neu berllannau.

Nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth yn berthnasol ar gyfer ci a berchnogir gan, neu sydd o dan ofal, deiliad y cae neu'r tir caeedig neu berchennog y defaid neu berson a awdurdodir gan un o'r personau hynny. Nid yw ychwaith yn berthnasol ar gyfer ci heddlu, ci tywys, ci defaid wedi'i hyfforddi, ci adara gweithiol neu gnod o helgwn.

Cosb - dirwy mwyaf £1,000.

Deddf Anifeiliaid 1971

Mae Adran 9 o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid 1971 yn darparu fod hawl gan berchennog da byw, y perchennog tir neu unrhyw un sy'n gweithredu ar ei ran i saethu unrhyw gi os ydyn nhw'n credu mai dyna'r unig ffordd resymol o'i atal rhag poeni da byw. Rhaid adrodd am weithredu o'r fath i'r heddlu lleol o fewn 48 awr.

Perchnogion Cŵn

Os ydych chi'n cerdded eich ci yng nghefn gwlad

- peidiwch â gadael i'ch ci fynd mewn i gae ar ben ei hun, a chadwch y ci o dan eich rheolaeth bob tro.
- Cadwch eich ci ar dennyn wrth groesi drwy gaeau sy'n cynnwys da byw. Fodd bynnag, peidiwch â dal eich gafael yn eich ci os ydych chi'n cael eich poeni gan wartheg. Gadewch iddo fynd oherwydd bydd y gwartheg yn erlid y ci.
- Cadwch at ffyrdd hawl tramwy cyhoeddus.

Adref

- sicrhewch eich bod chi'n gwybod ble mae eich ci bob adeg.
- sicrhewch fod eich eiddo'n ddiogel ac nad oes modd i'ch ci ddianc yn ystod y dydd na'r nos.

Os ydych chi'n gwybod fod eich ci wedi erlid neu ymosod ar ddefaid, cymerwch gamau gweithredu i'w atal rhag digwydd eto.

Ffermwyr / Perchnogion Tir / Perchnogion Da Byw

- Galwch 101 er mwyn adrodd am achosion o boeni da byw i Heddlu Dyfed-Powys.
- Tynnwch ffotograffau o anafiadau i'r da byw.
- Os oes modd, diogelwch y ci tan i'r heddlu gyrraedd fel bod modd casglu tystiolaeth i adnabod perchennog y ci.
- Gosodwch arwyddion ar gatiâu er mwyn rhybuddio cerddwyr cŵn am bresenoldeb da byw yn y caeau.
- Os oes digon o dystiolaeth ar gael, gall yr Heddlu erlyn perchennog y ci ar eich rhan.
- Mae iawndal ar gyfer difrod yn fater sifil rhyngoch chi a perchennog y ci.
- Os ydych chi'n saethu ci gan ddefnyddio'r meini prawf o dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid 1971, sicrhewch eich bod chi'n hysbysu'r heddlu o fewn 48 awr.

Mewn argyfwng ffoniwch yr Heddlu ar 999.

Ar gyfer materion di-frys ffoniwch 101.

Reportiwch ar-lein â'r <http://www.dyfed-powys.police.uk/cy/cysylltwch-â-ni/riportiwch-ar-lein/>

Cefnogir cynllyn yma gan NFU Cymru, FUW a CLA Cymru

Livestock Worrying By Dogs



Dyfed-Powys Police covers one of the most rural police areas in England and Wales. Agriculture within Dyfed and Powys tends to favour livestock farming and as a result many areas, including open access land, is stocked with sheep and cattle.

We regularly receive calls from farmers, landowners and members of the public reporting farm animals being chased by dogs and in the most serious of cases where sheep in particular have been savaged and killed by dogs or having to be put down by a veterinary surgeon.

The impact this can have on a rural business can be devastating. Not only does the farmer incur expensive veterinary costs to treat or put the livestock to sleep but for pregnant ewes, in particular, there is the risk of aborting their unborn lambs. This can incur further veterinary expense but also the loss of income from a depleted flock cannot be replaced.

This leaflet is for the information of dog owners, residents, farmers and landowners as to their responsibility around dogs and what happens when livestock are worried by them.



Legislation

Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953

Offence - "If a dog worries livestock on any agricultural land, the owner of the dog, and, if it is the charge of a person other than the owner, that person also shall be guilty of an offence under this Act. "

What is 'worrying' - it means attacking livestock or chasing livestock in such a way as may reasonably be expected to cause injury or suffering to the livestock or, in the case of females, abortion, or loss of or diminution in their produce. Also being at large (that is to say not on a lead or otherwise under close control) in a field or enclosure in which there are sheep.

What is 'livestock' - means cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses or poultry and for the purposes of this Act 'cattle' means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers or calves, 'horses' includes asses and mules and 'poultry' means domestic fowls, turkeys, geese or ducks.

What is 'agricultural land' - means land used as arable, meadow or grazing land, or used for the purpose of poultry farming, pig farming, market gardens, allotments, nursery grounds or orchards.

This legislation does not apply to a dog owned by or in charge of the occupier of the field or enclosure or the owner of the sheep or a person authorised by either of those persons. Neither does it apply to a police dog, a guide dog, trained sheep dog, a working gun dog or a pack of hounds.

Penalty - maximum fine £1,000.

The Animals Act 1971

Section 9 of the Animals Act 1971 provides that the owner of livestock, the landowner or anyone acting on their behalf, is entitled to shoot any dog if they believe it is the only reasonable way of stopping it worrying livestock. Such action must be reported to the local Police within 48 hours.

Dog Owners

If you are walking your dog in the countryside

- do not allow your dog to enter a field on its own and keep it under your control at all times.
- Keep your dog on a lead when crossing through fields that contain livestock. However don't hang onto your dog if you are threatened by cattle, let it go as the cattle will chase the dog.
- Stick to public right of ways.

When at home

- make sure you know where your dog is at all times.
- ensure that your property is secure and that your dog cannot escape day or night.

If you know your dog has previously chased or attacked sheep then take responsible measures to prevent it happening again.

Farmers / Landowners / Livestock owners

- Dial 101 to report incidents of livestock worrying to Dyfed-Powys Police.
- Take photographs of injuries to the livestock.
- If you are able to, secure the dog until the Police arrive so that evidence can be gathered to identify the owner of the dog.
- Put signs up on gateways alerting dog walkers to the presence of livestock in the fields.
- If sufficient evidence is available the Police can prosecute the dog owner on your behalf.
- Compensation for damage caused is a civil matter between you and the dog owner.
- If you shoot a dog using the criteria under the Animals Act 1971 then ensure you notify the Police within 48 hours.

**In an emergency contact the Police on 999.
For all other non emergency calls dial 101.**

Report on-line via <http://www.dyfed-powys.police.uk/en/contact-us/report-online/>

This initiative is supported by NFU Cymru, FUW and CLA Cymru

Cŵn Yn Aflonyddu Da Byw



Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yw un o'r ardaloedd plismona mwyaf gwledig yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae amaethyddiaeth o fewn Dyfed-Powys yn dueddol o ffafrio ffermio da byw, ac o ganlyniad, mae nifer o ardaloedd, gan gynnwys tir mynediad agored, yn cynnwys defaid a gwartheg.

Rydyn ni'n aml yn derbyn galwadau gan ffermwyr, perchnogion tir ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn adrodd am anifeiliaid fferm yn cael eu herlyn gan gŵn, ac yn yr achosion mwyaf difrifol, defaid wedi'u lladd gan gŵn neu'n cael eu rhoi i gysgu gan filfeddyg yn dilyn ymosodiad ffyrnig gan gi.

Gall effaith hyn ar fusnesau gwledig fod yn andwyol. Nid yn unig y mae'n rhaid i'r ffermwr dalu costau milfeddygol ar gyfer trin da byw neu eu rhoi i gysgu, mae perygl y bydd defaid beichiog yn colli eu hŵyn. Gall hyn olygu costau milfeddygol pellach, yn ogystal â cholli incwm praidd wedi teneuo.

Mae'r daflen hon er gwybodaeth perchnogion cŵn, preswylwyr, ffermwyr a pherchnogion tir ynglŷn â'u cyfrifoldeb o gwmpas cŵn a beth sy'n digwydd pan mae da byw'n cael eu poeni ganddynt.