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Your Ref: 2021/1822/FUL
Our Ref: CRM.1952.001.EC.R.002

Date: 9th February 2024
Email: harri.williams@enzygo.com

FAO: Mr Rob Waller {the client]
241 Ammerdown Terrace
Radstock
Somerset
BA3 5UG

By Email: rob_waller@mac.com

Dear Rob,

RE: Condition 11: Implementation of Wildlife Scheme – Ennox Barn

Further to recent correspondence, please find enclosed details suitable for submission to the Local Planning Authority to support the discharge of Condition 11 of application 2021/1822/FUL related to the site at Ennox Barn, Hemington, Radstock, BA3 5XU.

Background

On 3rd December 2021, a planning application was granted, subject to Conditions, "Conversion and change of use to 1no dwellinghouse. Erection of replacement single storey extension and replacement outbuilding. Erection of gable end extension to replace existing lean-to. Erection of new garden shed and bat roost structure." (planning reference 2021/1822/FUL). This application was supported by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Seasons Ecology, 2018) and Bat Surveys (Seasons Ecology, 2019).

Consequently, Condition 11 of the approved 2021/1822/FUL application states:

"No occupation of the development hereby approved shall commence until a report produced by a suitably experienced ecologist confirming and demonstrating, using photographs where appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations of the Wildlife Protection and Enhancement Scheme to be first submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include the following -

a) Two Vivra Pro Woodstone House Martin nests or similar will be mounted directly under the eaves of the north elevation
b) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow terraces or similar at least one metre apart directly under the eaves and away from windows on the north elevation
c) A bee brick built into the wall about 1 metre above ground level on the south or southeast elevation of the dwelling
d) Tree and native shrub planting; All new shrubs must be high nectar producing to encourage a range of invertebrates to the site, to provide continued foraging for bats. The shrubs must also appeal to night-flying moths which are a key food source for bats. The Royal Horticultural Society guide, "RHS Perfect for Pollinators, www.rhs.org.uk/perfectforpollinators" provides a list of suitable plants both native and non-native. All new trees planted on site should ideally be from local native stock, such as field maple, ash, hornbeam, dogwood, spindle and beech.

Reason: To ensure that the implementation and success of the Wildlife Protection and Enhancement Scheme to prevent ecological harm and to provide biodiversity gain in accordance with DP5 and DP6 of the Mendip District Local Plan Part 1: Strategy & Policies 2006-2029 (Adopted 2014)."

Details to support the discharge of Condition 11 are presented below.

Biodiversity Enhancements

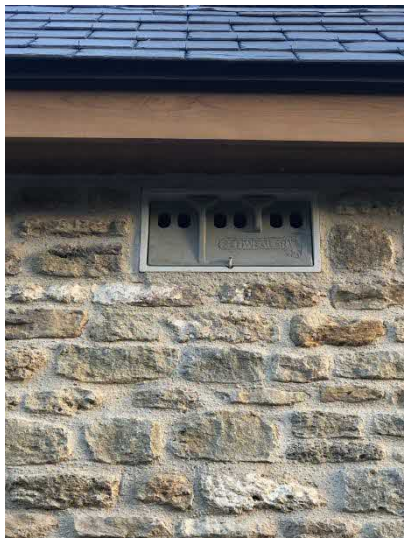
a) House Martin Nest Boxes

The development has incorporated a total of three double Vivara Pro Woodstone House Martin nests have been mounted under the eaves of the northern elevation. This has met and exceeded point a) of the condition ('Two Vivra Pro Woodstone House Martin nests or similar will be mounted directly under the eaves of the north elevation.')

Insert 1: Vivara Pro Woodstone House Martin Boxes

b) Sparrow Terraces

The development has incorporated two Schwegler 1SP Sparrow terraces under the eaves on the northern elevation to provide enhanced nesting opportunities for this species. This has met and exceeded point b) of the condition ('Schwegler 1SP Sparrow terraces or similar at least one metre apart directly under the eaves and away from windows on the north elevation.')



Insert 2: Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace

c) Bee Brick

One bee brick has been built into the wall of the southern elevation approximately 1m above ground level to provide enhanced opportunities for Invertebrate species. Tis has met point c) of the condition (' A bee brick built into the wall about 1 metre above ground level on the south or southeast elevation of the dwelling.')

Insert 3: In-built Bee Brick

d) Native Planting

New tree planting includes:

60 x mixed native hedging plants (buckthorn, field maple, spindle, hawthorn)
12 x Prunus padus (Bird cherry)
12 x Euonymus europaeus (Spindle)
5 x Populus Nigra Betulifolia (Native Black Poplar)
8 x Acer campestre (Field Maple)
5 x Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)
5 x Pyrus Calleryana
3 x Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)
4 x Betula utilis subsp. Jacquemontii (Silver Birch)
3 x Ilex Aquifolium (Common Holly)
2 x Crataegus Monogyna Stricta (Upright Hawthorn)
2 x Corylus avellana (Hazel)
1 x Frangula alnus (Alder buckthorn)
1 x Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)
1 x Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)
4 x Malus (various eating/cooking varieties)

High nectar-producing plant species suitable for attracting invertebrates, particularly night-flying moths, include:

Lonicera periclymenum (Honeysuckle)
Jasminum officinale (Jasmine)
Nicotiniana alata (tobacco plant)
Epilobium angustifolium (Rosebay Willowherb)

Eupatorium cannabinum (Hemp-agrimony)

Additionally, the wildflower meadow (approx. 0.3 hectares) has been sown with a mix of 80% slow growing native grasses and 20% native wildflowers (the full list of species can be found at https://www.bostonseeds.com/library/BS5M-Heavy-Clay-Soils-Wildflower-Meadow-Seed-Mixture.pdf) Some grass-only areas have been seeded with a seed mix that includes clover. The high nectar-producing plants included in garden planting plan (from RHS Plants for Pollinators list) comprise:

Achillea
Agastache
Allium
Cosmos
Echinacea purpurea
Dahlia
Digitalis
Euphorbia
Ferula communis
Geranium
Helenium
Knautia
Lavandula angustifolia
Lychnis coronaria
Mentha spicata
Nepeta
Papaver orientale
Perovskia atriplicifolia
Rosa
Rudbeckia
Salvia
Thymus
Verbascum
Verbena bonariensis

This has met point d) of the condition ('Tree and native shrub planting; All new shrubs must be high nectar producing to encourage a range of invertebrates to the site, to provide continued foraging for bats. The shrubs must also appeal to night-flying moths which are a key food source for bats. The Royal Horticultural Society guide, "RHS Perfect for Pollinators, www.rhs.org.uk/perfectforpollinators" provides a list of suitable plants both native and non- native. All new trees planted on site should ideally be from local native stock, such as field maple, ash, hornbeam, dogwood, spindle and beech.')

Timetable for Implementation

The enhancements have now been installed (prior to first occupation of the site) with photographs included above which have been provided by the client (not following a site inspection by the ecologist).

Management and Maintenance

Where not in private ownership of new residents, House Martin and Sparrow boxes/terraces shall be checked annually in September/October (therefore after the bird nesting season which extends from March to August) and shall be cleared out to remove old nesting material (which can support a range of

parasites). Any missing or damage boxes shall be replaced at the earliest available opportunity with a box of the same specification. The recommended products are of a material which should last longer than traditional wood boxes and should be cleaned with hot water avoiding chemicals.

No specific management or maintenance of the bee brick is required. However, an annual check of the brick will occur and if damaged it will be replaced at the same specification described here.

I trust this satisfies your requirements.

Please contact me if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Harri Williams MSc BSc (Hons) – Consultant Ecologist
Enzygo Ltd