

FORM FOR NOTICE TO LOCAL AUTHORITY OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A ZOO LICENCE (NEW ZOOS AND EXISTING ZOOS SUBJECT TO A DIRECTION UNDER SECTION 6(1)(b) OF THE ACT [FORM C]

ZOO LICENSING ACT 1981 – SECTION 2

1. Operator

I, James Sinclair of The Partyman Group Ltd. Marsh Farm Road, South Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford, Essex, England, CM3 5WP.

hereby give notice that in not less than two months after publication in one local and one national newspaper of a notice of intention to make an application for a licence to operate a proposed zoo at Lee Valley Animal Adventure Park, Stubbins Hall Lane, Holyfield, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 2EF.

I/We intend to make an application for such a licence to Epping Forest District Council

Contact details for Kate Chaplin, Duty Manager at Lee Valley Animal Adventure Park below:

Telephone Number: [REDACTED];

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Please note that if an email is provided it may be used for all future correspondence from the unit. Please provide an email address if you wish to receive a reminder from the unit when your licence is due to expire.

2. The particulars with regard to the proposed zoo and its operation, as required by section 2(2) of the Act, are as follows –

(a) Section 2(2)(a) – Animals

Taxonomic category of order and approximate number in each group

(Note – As an alternative to listing on this form a proposed stock list may be attached.)

Please see attached Animal Collection List.

Give brief details of the animal accommodation to be provided (i.e the number, type, approximate size and security of enclosure, including confined quarters during the night and winter, and the grouping of animals).

[NOTE – if preferred, this information may be submitted in the form of annotated drawings or plans. In any event, a plan showing the proposed layout of the zoo should be submitted.]

Please see attached plans: Plan A: Coda Falconry, Plan B: Meerkats, Plan C: Reindeer, Plan D: Zebu, Plan E: Critter Corner, Plan F: Bearded Dragon, Plan G: Horsfield Tortoises, Plan H: Spur-thigh Tortoises, Plan I: Corn Snake; Plan J: Chickens, Plan K: Turkeys, Plan L: Guinea Pigs, Plan M: Rabbits; Plan N: Livestock

Please see also attached: Farm Plan; Aerial Plan

Maintenance and Well being

Give brief details of arrangements to be made for the animals' maintenance and wellbeing, including information about the provision, storage and preparation of food and arrangements for veterinary care, including preventive measures.

We have a dedicated team of animal professionals who provide husbandry (feeding, cleaning, enrichment) within appropriate enclosures which allow animals to show natural behaviours within social groupings.

Health plans are in place for each species of animal on the farm which include preventative medicine procedures as well as procedures for any incidences of ill-health. Every animal is visually health checked every day, and the structure of their enclosure checked, and any problems are investigated. Daily check sheets are used, the information from which is transferred to individual records for each animal. First aid supplies are kept on the farm.

Veterinary care is provided by local practices as required and consultancy services utilised on an ongoing basis.

Coda Falconry Centre:

Fresh water is provided daily so that the birds can bathe and drink. A variety of fresh food is provided daily and all frozen food is defrosted in a fridge 24 hours before it is given to the birds. Vitamin supplements are provided to the birds of prey throughout the year to ensure good health and feather condition. The birds are also wormed once a year. When necessary the birds' beaks are coped to prevent overgrowth. Aloe-vera cream is also rubbed into their feet once a month to stop their skin from drying out, cracking and potentially causing bumble foot.

The birds of prey are flown on a daily basis for exercise and each bird is given a staggered rest period during the year so that they can moult out efficiently. The birds that are being flown are weighed daily so that we can monitor their condition and adjust when necessary. All equipment is changed once a year minimum and more often if necessary to prevent rubbing on the birds' legs and to prevent equipment failure through fatigue.

Meerkats:

The meerkats are fed four times a day with a variety of foods, including insects, vegetables, cat biscuits, mice and day-old chicks as per their diet sheet. Raw meat in the form of mice and day-old chicks is defrosted 24 hours prior to being given to the meerkats and is kept refrigerated until needed. Insects, i.e. locusts, crickets and mealworms are delivered weekly to keep them fresh and healthy. Vegetables are prepared separately from any meat products. Water is available within the meerkat enclosure at all times and is refreshed daily.

Farm livestock and Equines:

The livestock and equine species rotate around the grass paddocks in order to keep grass growth to a maximum quality as well as part of the health plan, which along with regular faecal egg counts, helps to control intestinal worms.

Concentrate feed is stored within a dedicated food storage room and hay and straw is kept within our closed barn. There is a colour coded bucket system for feeding all our livestock which reduces the risk of incorrect feed mixing. Water is provided from automatically refilling water bowls which are cleaned out at least once a week or more frequently if required.

Field shelters are provided in each field. The field shelters are bedded down with a layer of straw and are mucked out once a week. Once a month the field shelters are disinfected during which time the livestock are temporarily excluded from the area until it is dry and re-bedded.

All the livestock are part of a herd health plan completed with consultation with our vet, which is reviewed annually.

Reindeer:

The reindeer live out all year round in their grass paddocks. Straw and hay are provided as required to ensure correct fibre intake and shelter is provided both against heavy rain and against the heat of the sun in the summer. The herd is regularly swapped between their two paddocks as part of their health plan, which together with regular faecal egg counts and worming regime, helps to control the levels of worm infestation.

The reindeer are fed with specialist reindeer pellets twice a day and are also provided with a hay and straw mix which is provided as required. Concentrates are stored within a dedicated food storage room and hay and straw are kept in our closed barn. There is a colour coded bucket system for feeding all our livestock, which reduces the risk of incorrect feed mixing with their pellets. Water is provided from automatically refilling water bowls which are cleaned out at least once a week or more frequently if required.

The reindeer field shelters are bedded down with a layer of straw and are mucked out once a week alongside a clearance of the outdoor concrete area. Once a month the field shelters are disinfected when mucked out, during which time the reindeer are temporarily excluded from the area until it is dry and re-bedded.

There is a herd health plan in place for the reindeer which has been discussed with our vet and covers preventative health care, including regular faecal egg counts, blood testing and vaccinations.

Miniature Zebu Cattle:

The zebu live indoors during the colder and wetter months and have a deep straw bed plus a heat lamp when the weather is particularly cold. During the warmer weather, the zebu live out in a grass paddock with a straw bedded field shelter.

The zebu receive additional feeding when required, as per their diet sheet, including hay and concentrates. Concentrates are stored within a dedicated food storage room and hay and straw is kept in our closed barn. There is a colour coded bucket system for feeding all our livestock, which reduces the risk of incorrect feed mixing. Water is provided from automatically refilling water bowls which are cleaned out at least once a week or as required.

The zebu pens and field shelters are bedded down with a layer of straw and are mucked out once a week. Once a month the pens and field shelters are disinfected during which time the zebu are temporarily excluded from the area until it is dry and re-bedded.

Poultry:

The poultry free range all year round in grass paddocks during the day. In exceptional circumstances chickens and turkeys can be kept indoors in the chicken houses as these are aviary style and provide adequate space. The chickens are rotated around four paddocks to allow for the ground to be rested and to reduce the build-up of parasites both in the houses and on the paddocks. The turkeys have their own separate paddock.

Pellet feed is stored within a dedicated food storage room and straw is kept within our closed barn. There is a colour coded bucket system for feeding all our livestock which reduces the risk of incorrect feed mixing. Water is provided from automatically refilling water bowls which are cleaned out at least once a week or more frequently if required.

Each paddock has a poultry house bedded down with straw which is cleaned out as required and as a minimum once a week. Once a month the houses are disinfected during which time the poultry are temporarily excluded from the area until it is dry and re-bedded. Automatic water bowls are available within the paddocks with additional water containers being provided within the houses. All the poultry are shut away into the houses at night.

Rabbits and Guinea pigs:

The rabbits and guinea pigs live outdoors in their respective enclosures all year round, except in the event of extreme weather. The houses provided for the rabbits and guinea pigs are open for shelter during the day and

the animals are locked away in them at night. Houses are bedded with sawdust and hay, and water is available at all times.

Concentrate feed is provided alongside hay every day. Fresh vegetables are also provided as part of the diet plans. Concentrate feed is stored within a dedicated food storage room and hay is kept within our closed barn.

Critter Corner:

Bearded Dragon: The bearded dragon is fed vegetables and live food, for example mealworms, locusts and crickets, as per the diet sheet, and there is a feed schedule in place which aims to provide variation to daily feeds. The vegetables are kept refrigerated and fresh supplies are delivered once a week. Live food is delivered once a week and is kept in tanks which are cleaned out between each delivery. Live food is gut loaded and sprinkled with nutrient powder on a regular schedule to ensure the bearded dragon receives all the correct vitamins and minerals.

Rat and Mice: The rat and mice live in separate enclosures which are bedded with recycled paper substrate and shredded paper is also provided for bedding. The enclosures contain a variety of hides and climbing structures. Pelleted feed is fed every day and water is always available. Water bowls are cleaned and refilled daily. Additional feed items, for example fruit and vegetables, are given as per their diet plan to provide variety.

Chinchillas: The chinchillas live in an enclosure bedded with sawdust. Hay is provided for roughage. Pelleted feed is provided fresh every day and water is always available. Water bowls are cleaned and refilled daily. The enclosure includes a variety of shelves and hides, and branches and ropes are provided for climbing on. Additional feed items, for example fruit and vegetables, are given as per their diet plan to provide variety.

Invertebrates: Includes: pink-winged stick insects, giant African land-snails, cockroaches, fruit beetles

The invertebrates are fed with a variety of browse, vegetables and fruit, depending on their requirements and as per the diet sheet of each species. Vivariums are cleared of uneaten food on a daily basis when each enclosure is sprayed with water. Once a month the substrate of each enclosure is removed and fresh provided.

Tropical fish tank: The fish tank is set up with heating, filtration, aeration and lighting. The substrate is sand covering a plant nutrient base with live plants and ornaments to provide hiding places for the fish. Fish are fed both flake and sinking pellets to match the feeding habits of the species kept.

There is a maintenance schedule for the tank covering weekly water changes and tank cleaning; regular filter media changes, and maintenance of the plants and algae control. Monthly water quality checks are undertaken, with extra checks performed if necessary.

Corn Snake: Currently off public view.

The corn snake is fed a rat pup once a fortnight, which are defrosted for 24 hours prior to feeding- occasional mice and day-old chicks are given for variety as per the diet sheet. Frozen rat pups, mice and chicks are kept in a dedicated freezer and defrosted within a fridge where they are kept until required.

UV light bulbs within the vivarium are replaced on a regular basis as per the manufacturer's guidelines and when they break or lose their strength.

Tortoise Town:

UV lights within enclosures are replaced on a regular basis as per the manufacturers guidelines and when they break or lose their strength.

Spur-thighed Tortoises: The tortoises are fed vegetables and fruit which are given on large flat bowls as per the diet sheet. All tortoises are grouped around the feed tray to ensure they are aware it has been put out. Fruit and vegetables are kept refrigerated with fresh supplies being delivered once a week. Water is provided in shallow trays which allow for tortoises to climb in if they desire. Water bowls are cleaned and refilled daily.

The outdoor enclosure is checked daily for damage to fencing, deep holes or damage to ground or décor as well as to check for faeces. Grass is cut regularly depending on the weather and growth to keep it at a low level. The indoor pen is mucked out, cleaned and disinfected once a fortnight or more as necessary, with daily poo-picking between times.

Horsfield Tortoises: The Horsfield tortoises are fed vegetables and fruit, as per the diet sheet, with uneaten food being removed daily and replaced with fresh. Vegetables and fruit are kept refrigerated with fresh supplies delivered twice a week. Water is provided in a shallow bowl large enough to allow the tortoises to climb in if they wish. Water bowls are cleaned and refilled daily.

(b) Section 2(2)(b) – Staff

Staff Numbers and Categories

Give details of the numbers and categories of staff to be employed in the zoo:

(i) Senior admin staff under director/manager

Four (one General Manager, three Duty Managers)

(ii) Other admin staff

One full time, two part time Front of House staff

(iii) Keeper staff

Two full time and two part time

Birds of Prey staff: there are three falconers as part of our partnership with Coda Falconry.

(iv) Maintenance staff

One full time Maintenance; One full time Cleaner

(v) Others (please specify)

Catering team of eight; Approx. 30 Multiskilled zero-hour contracted staff

Head office team: various marketing, operations, finance, maintenance and support staff

(c) Section 2(2)(c) – Visitors and Motor Vehicles

(i) Approximate number of visitors who are to be accommodated per day

Currently capped at 1000 visitors per day, summer numbers to be capped at 1200 visitors.

(ii) Type and size of car parking facilities (if any)

One tarmac car park, two grass overflow car parks- approx 330 spaces in total (which includes five disabled spaces)

(iii) Safari Parks – approximate number of vehicles which are to be accommodated per day

N/A

(d) Section 2(2)(d) – Access

Give details of the approximate number and position of the means of access to be provided to the premises.

Please see plan: 'Premises Access'

3. Conservation Measures

Details of conservation measures to be participated in:-

Please see 'Conservation Policy' attached

Details of how public education and increasing awareness is to be carried out in relation to conservation of biodiversity.

Please see 'Education Policy' attached.

How are animals to be accommodated in conditions which satisfy their biological and conservation requirements?

All animal enclosures are appropriate for the species to allow the animals to show natural behaviours within social groupings and the animal team provide enrichment to provide extra stimulation. Enrichment is provided on an ad hoc basis, with a policy being developed to improve the implementation. Please see attached information on enclosures and husbandry for further details.

Measures to be taken to prevent the escape of animals and measures to be taken in the event of any escape or unauthorised release.

Please see 'Escape Procedures' attached.

Measures to be taken for pest and vermin control.

A company is contracted to undertake monthly pest control visits, with additional visits booked if problems occur. Food storage areas are kept clean, food is stored securely and waste is stored in bins and regularly collected.

Signed: [REDACTED](Intended Zoo Operator)

Date: 07.07.21