



RIBBLE VALLEY
BOROUGH COUNCIL

24 FEB 2012

THE
COUNCIL OF

For office use only

Application No.

320120182P

Date received

Fee paid £

Receipt No:

Council Offices, Church Walk, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 2RA Tel: 01200 425111 www.ribblevalley.gov.uk

Householder Application for Planning Permission for works or extension to a dwelling.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Publication of applications on planning authority websites.

Please note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website.
If you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

1. Applicant Name, Address and Contact Details

Title:	Mrs	First name:	C	Surname:	kumar	
Company name:						
Street address:	Thorncliffe			Country Code	National Number	Extension Number
	Astley bank			Telephone number:		
				Mobile number:		
Town/City:	Darwen			Fax number:		
County:				Email address:		
Country:						
Postcode:	BB1 2QB					
Are you an agent acting on behalf of the applicant? ☒ Yes ☐ No						

2. Agent Name, Address and Contact Details

Title:	Mrs	First Name:	Melanie	Surname:	Scarff	
Company name:	Entwistle Design Services					
Street address:	7 Edgefield			Country Code	National Number	Extension Number
	Astley Village			Telephone number:	01257274976	
				Mobile number:		
Town/City:	Chorley			Fax number:		
County:	Lancashire			Email address:		
Country:	United Kingdom					
Postcode:	PR7 1XH			peterdext@aol.com		

3. Description of Proposed Works

Please describe the proposed works:

rear single storey extension & front single & 2 storey extension

Has the work already been started
without planning permission?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Roof - description:Description of *existing* materials and finishes:

tile

Description of *proposed* materials and finishes:

tile

Windows - description:Description of *existing* materials and finishes:

upvc

Description of *proposed* materials and finishes:

upvc

Are you supplying additional information on submitted plan(s)/drawing(s)/design and access statement?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please state references for the plan(s)/drawing(s)/design and access statement:

existing & proposed elevations & layouts

12. Certificates (Certificate A)**Certificate of Ownership - Certificate A****Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12**

I certify/The applicant certifies that on the day 21 days before the date of this application nobody except myself/ the applicant was the owner (owner is a person with a freehold interest or leasehold interest with at least 7 years left to run) of any part of the land or building to which the application relates.

Title: Mrs

First name:

Melanie

Surname:

Scarff

Person role:

Agent

Declaration date:

23/02/2012



Declaration made

12. Certificates (Agricultural Land Declaration)**Agricultural Land Declaration****Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12**

Agricultural Land Declaration - You Must Complete Either A or B

(A) None of the land to which the application relates is, or is part of an agricultural holding ☒

(B) I have/The applicant has given the requisite notice to every person other than myself/the applicant who, on the day 21 days before the date of this application, was a tenant of an agricultural holding on all or part of the land to which this application relates, as listed below: ☐

If any part of the land is an agricultural holding, of which the applicant is the sole tenant, the applicant should complete part (B) of the form by writing 'sole tenant - not applicable' in the first column of the table below

Title: Mrs

First Name:

Melanie

Surname:

Scarff

Person role:

Agent

Declaration date:

23/02/2012



Declaration Made

13. Declaration

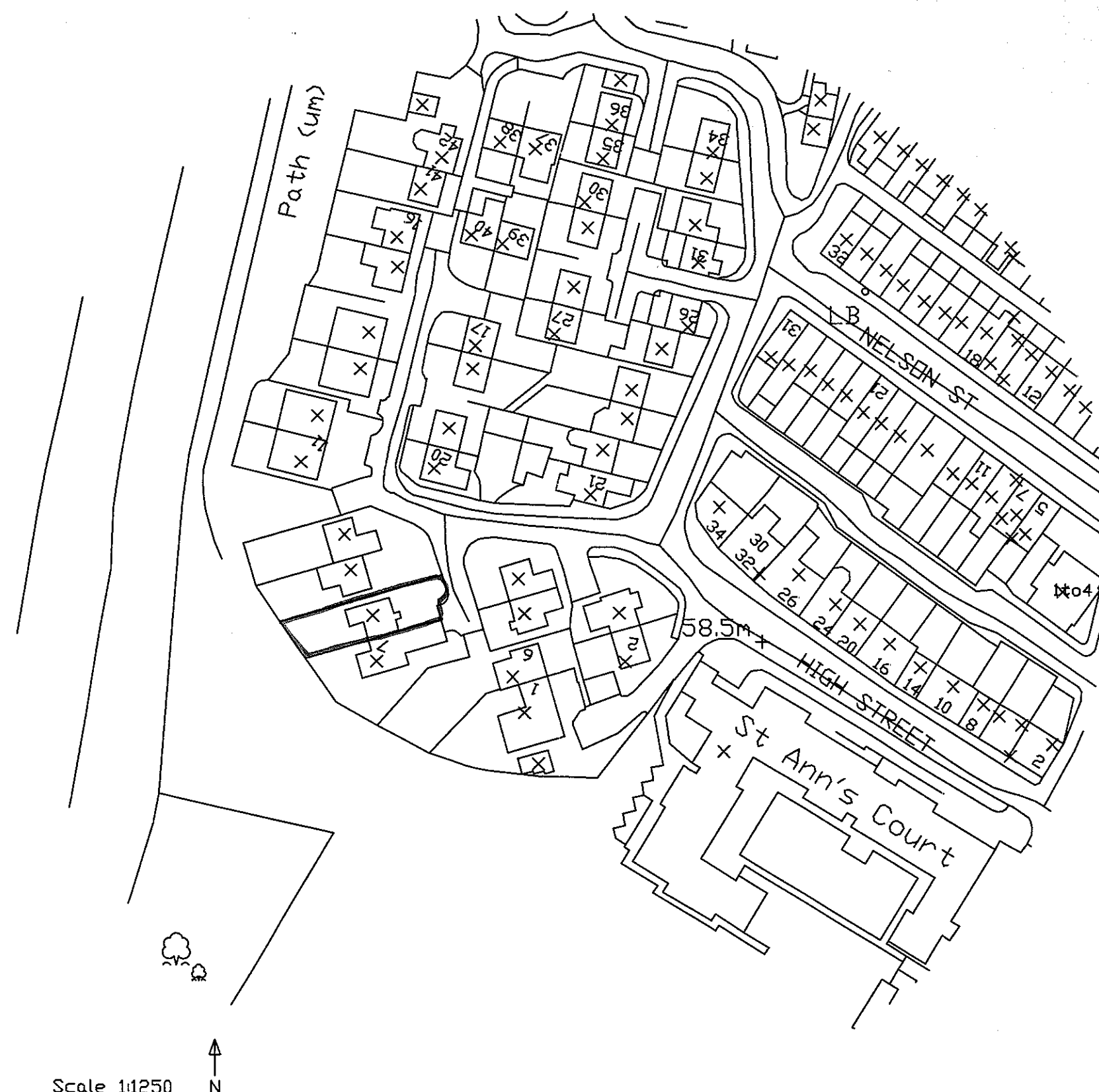
I/we hereby apply for planning permission/consent as described in this form and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional information.



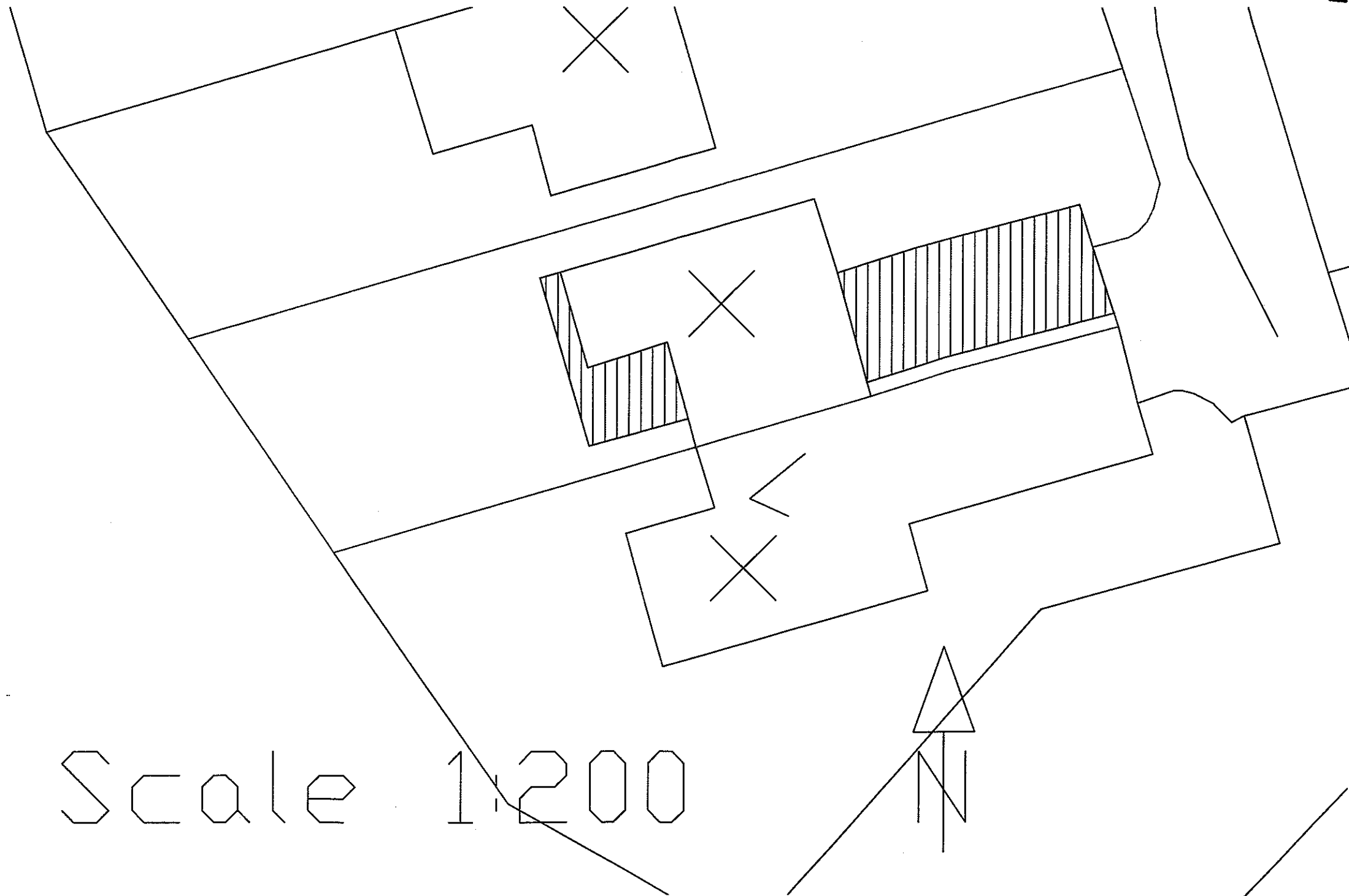
Date

23/02/2012

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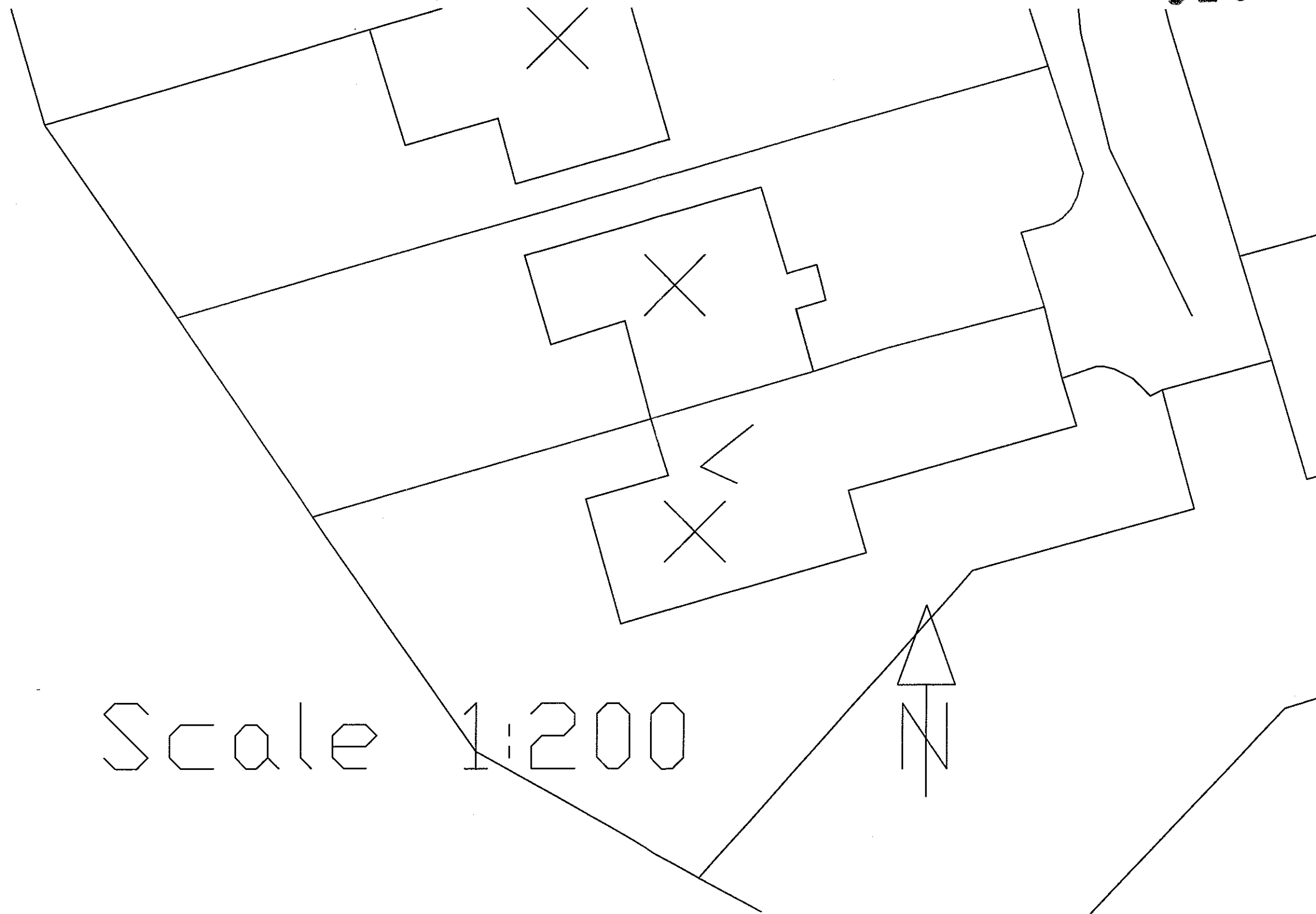


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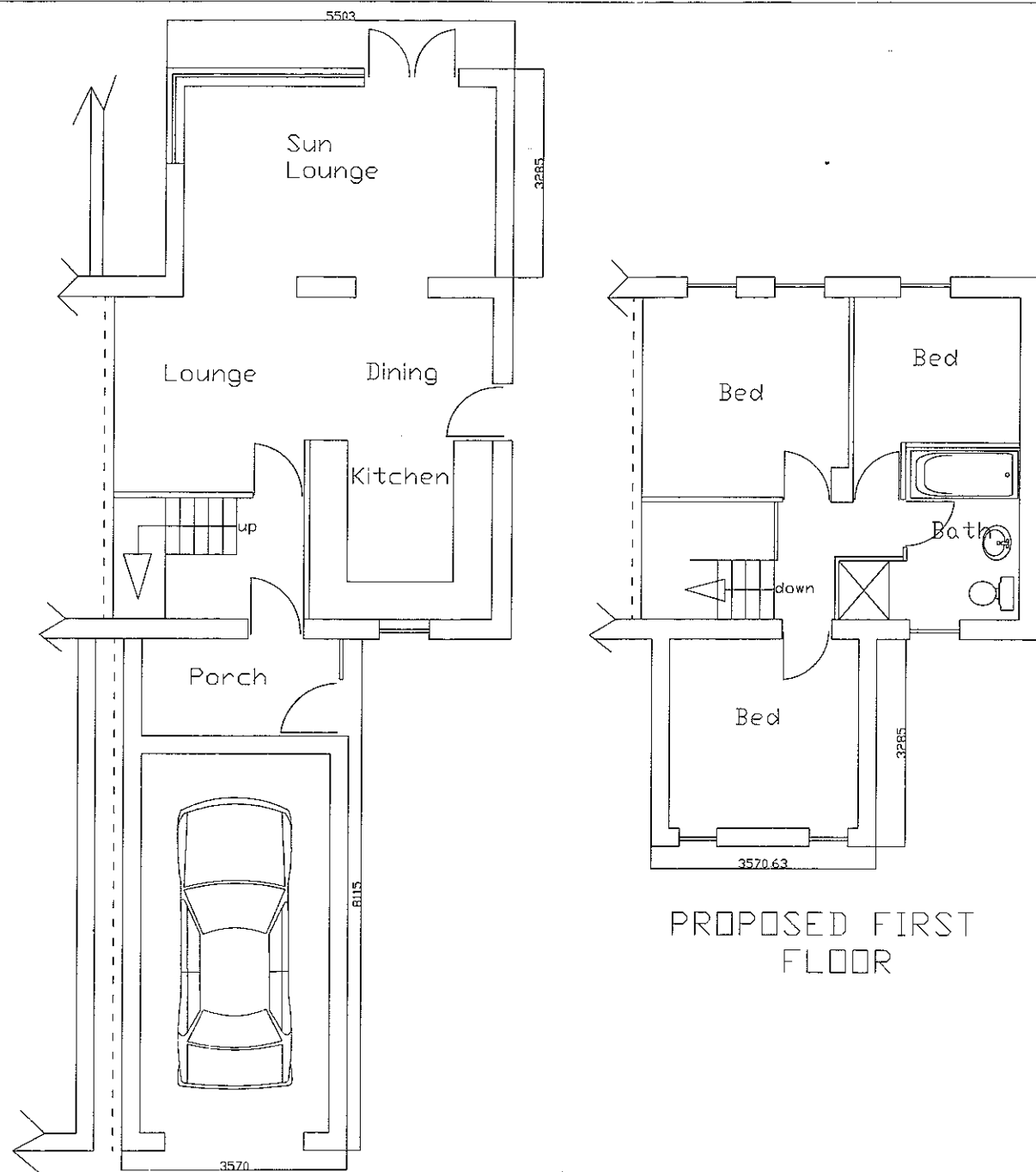


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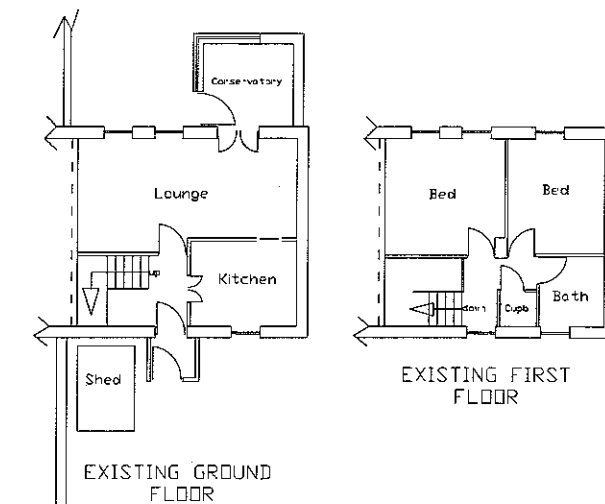
delete as necessary
 form extension as shown
 provide mechanical ventilation to kitchen
 giving min 60 litres per second extraction
 fans in kitchens, bathrooms, w.c.s and utility
 rooms without windows to have minimum 15 minute
 overrun, doors to above to have minimum 10mm
 gap under door
 windows to be double glazed with Pilkington KE glass
 with min 16mm air
 gap between glazing. Trickle vents fitted giving
 min 8000mm² openers min 1/8" opening lights
 window and door openings to have draught seals fitted.
 All glazing to windows within 800mm of floor & 15m in doors
 & side panels to be fitted with safety glass
 stainless steel cavity ties at 750 mm/c horizontal and
 450mm/c vertical and to each block course at reveals
 tooth bond walls to existing cavities to be continuous
 secure roof timbers to wall plates bolted to existing wall
 all new drainage to be 100mm supersieve laid at 1:40 falls
 drainage passing under extensions to be protected to satisfaction
 of L.A provide lintol support when passing through walls
 provide cavity tray and lead flashing at junction with roof and house wall
 rainwater via 100mm gutter and 63mm downspout to new/existing gulleys
 vertical and horizontal gpc's to all new openings
 internal stud walls to be 100x50mm or 75x50mm studs
 with plasterboard both sides having a density of 10kg/m²
 & infilled with rockwool insulation
 existing foundations/lintols to be exposed to determine suitability
 insulated catnic lintols over all new openings
 30x5mm mild steel straps secured to trusses/
 joists/rafters and ceiling spars at max 2m/c
 turned down cavity/wall and built in
 calculations for trusses to be provided
 by manufacturer prior to erection on site
 trusses to be designed and braced to BS5268 part 3 1985.
 provide glidevale abutment vent at junction with new roof
 and house wall, or roof vents as shown
 provide min 125mm gap between wall and fascia to ventilate
 pitched roof space.
 provide min 25mm gap between walls and facias to ventilate flat roofs
 code 5 lead on 25mm thick valley boards
 all new rooms except bathrooms to have escape
 windows min 450mm wide with sill
 between 800-1100 mm high area of opening min 0.3m²
 40mm waste to bath/sink/shower/bidet 32mm waste to
 basin all with antivac traps. use 50mm waste if fittings combined
 encase r.s.j's in 125mm fireline boards
 (DS) provide mains operated smoke detectors linked together as shown.
 if boiler is to be replaced it must be a type A or type B condensing
 boiler. And be installed by a CORGI registered installer
 Cavities to be closed with Thermabate cavity closers
 1 in 4 light fittings in new rooms to be energy efficient
 Provide TRV's to all new radiators
 this drawing is to be used only for
 planning/building regulation submission not as a
 'working drawing' if used as such all dimensions
 to be checked on site by contractor.
 all work to be carried out to satisfaction
 of local authority.
 prior to commencement of work on site
 principal contractor/building owner to produce a
 method statement with regard to safety of occupiers/
 employees during building operations
 builder to allow for safe support of existing/new
 structure during contract

All electrical work to be carried out to BS7671:2001
 and be installed and tested by a competent person
 The Local Authority may request a test certificate
 under the above BS



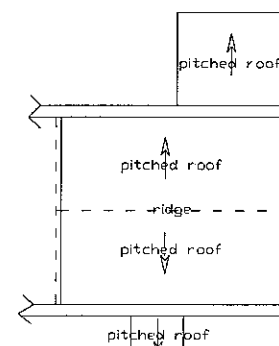
PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR

PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR

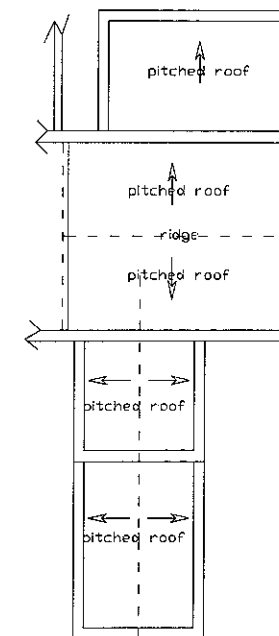


EXISTING GROUND FLOOR

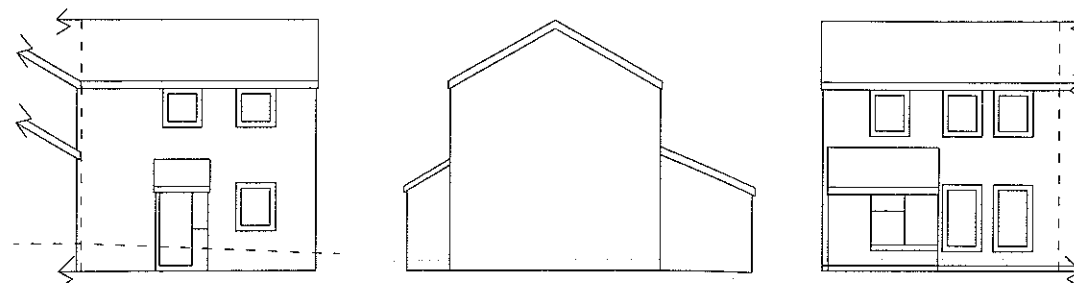
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR



EXISTING ROOF PLAN



PROPOSED ROOF PLAN



EXISTING ELEVATIONS

PROPOSED EXTENSION AT 8 RIVERSIDE CLITHEROE FOR

Mrs C KUMAR

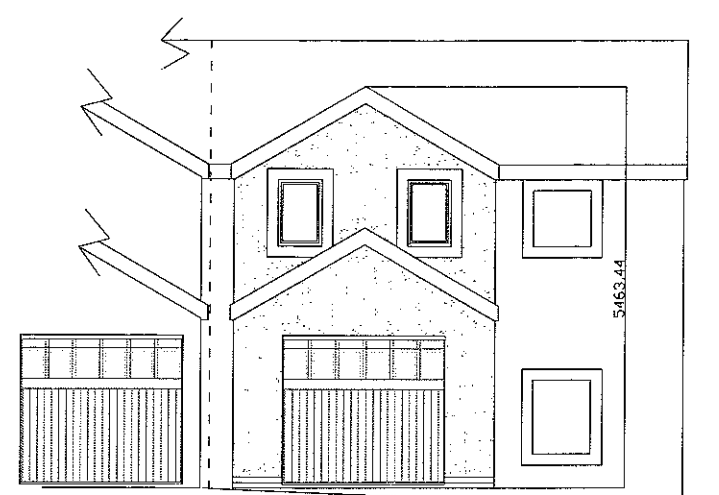
SCALE

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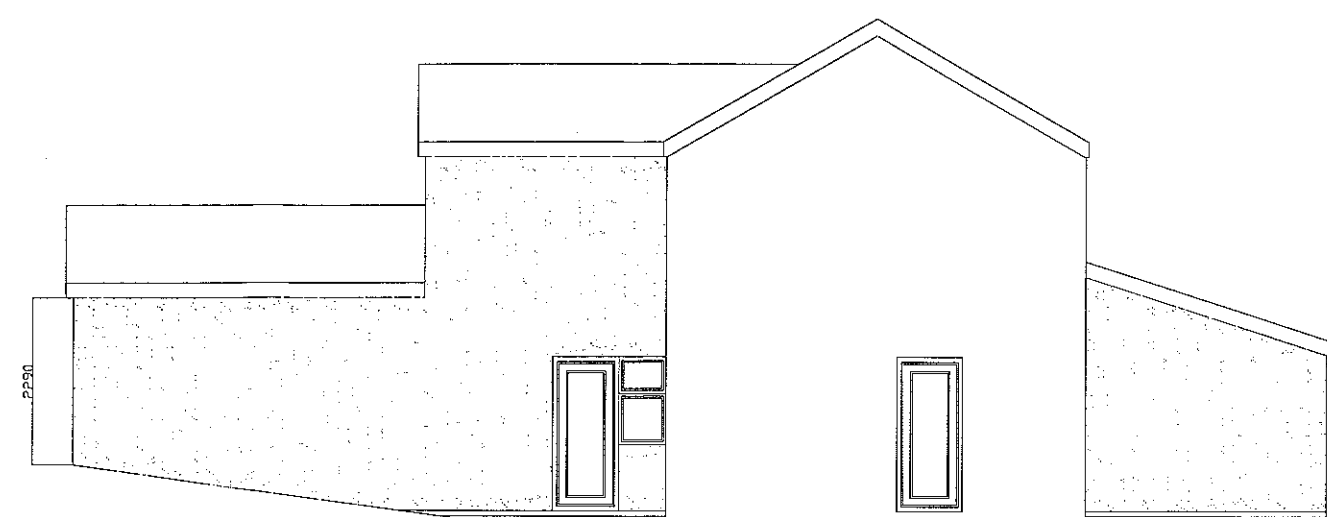
ENIWISTLE DESIGN SERVICES
 7 EDGEFIELD ASTLEY VILLAGE
 CHORLEY PR71XH
 TEL: 01257 274976

October 2007

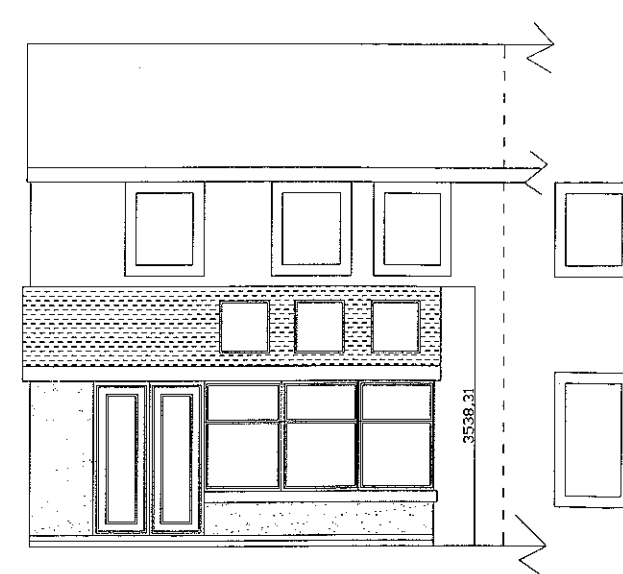
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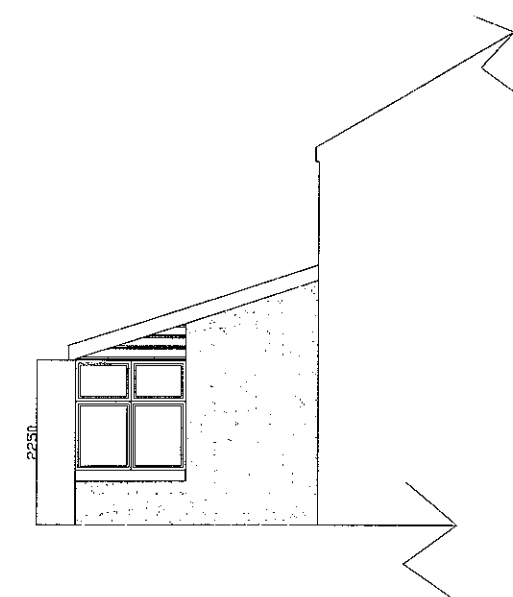
PROPOSED FRONT



PROPOSED SIDE



PROPOSED REAR



PROPOSED SIDE

PROPOSED EXTENSION AT 8 RIVERSIDE CLITHEROE FOR

Mrs C KUMAR

SCALE

1 - 50

ENTWISTLE DESIGN SERVICES
7 EDGEFIELD ASTLEY VILLAGE
CHORLEY PR71XH
TEL: 01257 274976

October 2007

earthworks environmental design

320120182P

9 Poorsland Barn, Slaidburn, Clitheroe. Lancashire. BB7 3AE

01200 446859 M: 07709 225783 earthworksuk@yahoo.co.uk

Mrs K Kumar

Thornccliffe Care Home
Astley Bank
Darwen
Lancashire
BB3 2QB

23 March 2012

Job ref: B 1121

Dear Mrs Kumar

Re: Scoping Survey (bats): 8 Riverside, Low Moor, Clitheroe, Lancashire. BB7 2NP.

Introduction

You have requested a protected species survey report as a condition of a planning application to Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC) for proposed building alterations at 8 Riverside, Low Moor, Clitheroe.

The Local Planning Authority must take account of the impact of a development on protected species in accordance with PPS9. RVBC requires an appraisal of the likely impact of the proposed scheme on protected species in addition to any precautionary mitigation measures that may be required.

A scoping survey and daylight inspection was undertaken on Wednesday 21 March between 10.00 and 10.30. The weather at the time of the inspection was dry, mild and overcast (max. temp: 13.0°C; cloud cover: 95%, wind: light north-west, rain: nil) providing satisfactory conditions for carrying out a daylight scoping survey.

Although there is some 'limited' evidence of roosting bat activity at this property; there are no signs of regular or significant activity; it is likely that low numbers of pipistrelle bats are occasionally present within part of the roof close to the roof apex above the north gable end wall.

There remains a relatively low risk of disturbing a protected species during the proposed development.

Survey methodology

The survey methodology follows the recommended monitoring guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT – *Bat Surveys, Good Practice Guidelines, 2007*), Natural England (*Survey Objectives, Methods and Standards as outlined in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines, 2004*) and Survey and Monitoring Methods, (*Bat Worker's Manual, JNCC, 2004*).

The scoping survey includes a desktop search of publicly available data on protected species within the district in addition to locally significant landscape features and designated nature conservation sites.

The aim of the scoping exercise is to identify any bat species that are likely to be present at the site in addition to establishing numbers of individuals, roost type and times when bats are most active.

The search was made using a high-powered lamp (Clu-lite CB2 1,000,000 candle power), close-focussing binoculars (Leica Trinovid), a digital camera (Kodak MD41) and 900mm endoscope (ProVision 300) to view all likely areas of the building for the presence of bats, ie. droppings and urine and grease staining, feeding remains such as discarded moth and butterfly wings and other insect fragments typically found in a feeding and resting area.

Non-invasive survey methods were used to assess the potential value of the site for European Protected Species (EPS) and to establish whether bats and other protected species have been active within any part of the property that will be affected by the proposed development.

The survey includes an internal and external inspection of the building including inspection of the roof void.

Personnel

The survey was carried out by David Fisher (EED) - an experienced ecological consultant with more than 25 years experience of bat ecology and field survey work and a Natural England licence holder since 1989; current NE licence No: 20113901, (Conservation, Science and Education).

Constraints

The timing of the survey is outwith the optimal survey period for breeding bat activity and roost emergence

Crevice-roosting bats such as the pipistrelles, some myotis species and brown long-eared bats are able to remain unseen within cavity walls or beneath roofing materials, wall cladding materials and fascia soffits despite careful visual inspection.

Evidence of bat roosting activity such as bat droppings on external walls and surfaces is frequently removed by the action of wind and rain; lack of such evidence is therefore evaluated with caution.

The survey methodology is designed to determine the likely presence of bats within the building and does not necessarily prove absence.

National Biodiversity Network (NBN Gateway) database records, whilst indicative of the bat species that are likely to occur within a 10km square, do not confirm presence or absence of a species or habitat.

Absence of records does not imply that a particular bat species is not present within the recording area.

Desktop study

A desktop study has reviewed publically available data on bats and other protected species within the area. A local data search was carried out to identify bat records within a radius of 2.5km of the site.

Reference to the National Biological Network (NBN) database, including a search of county bat records has identified the following species present within the 10km recording square SD74:

Whiskered bat / Brandt's bat	(<i>M. mystacinus</i> / <i>M. brandtii</i>)
Whiskered bat	(<i>M. mystacinus</i>)
Daubenton's bat	(<i>M. daubentonii</i>)
Natterer's bat	(<i>M. nattereri</i>)
Brown long-eared bat	(<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)
Common pipistrelle	(<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)
Soprano pipistrelle	(<i>P. pygmaeus</i>)
Noctule bat	(<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)

Pre-existing information (location of property: SD 729417)

A previous bat survey was carried out by David Fisher (EED survey) at the property on 23 November 2007 (reference: EED: B367/11/07).

The nearest significant records of bat maternity roosts in this locality are at:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (1) Chapel Close, Low Moor | (SD 730419) – soprano pipistrelle – 22.05.11 |
| (2) Chapel Close, Low Moor | (SD 739419) - soprano pipistrelle – 07.07.10 |
| (3) Riverside, Low Moor | (SD 729419) - common pipistrelle – 24.06.99 |

Feeding, foraging and commuting pipistrelle bats are frequently recorded in the Low Moor area and there are several significant nursery roosts within properties close to the River Ribble. Pipistrelle bats have been recorded at a number of properties at Riverside. (reference: EED database 1998 - 2012).

Description of the property

The property (built 1978) is a modern-style semi-detached house with rendered block cavity wall construction and duo-pitched timber trussed roof. It is understood the house was re-roofed about two years ago and the old bitumastic under felt replaced with a breathable sarking membrane.

The enclosed roof void is insulated with a glass fibre material laid over the ceiling joists; the area is dry and well-ventilated and there is no natural light (figure 5). A fibre board panelling is attached to the north gable end wall (figure 6).

A single storey lean-to conservatory / lounge extension is shown in figure 4, this structure has a mono-pitch slate roof and double-glazed windows and door; the structure will be demolished during the proposed development. There is also a small entrance porch on the front elevation (figures 1 and 2)

Existing property (images taken 21.03 12)



Figure 1: Front elevation



Figure 2: Front / north side elevation



Figure 3: rear (west) elevation



Figure 4: rear conservatory

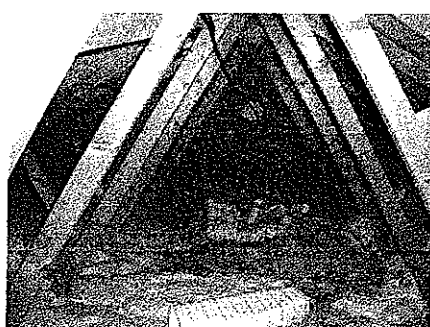


Figure 5: roof void

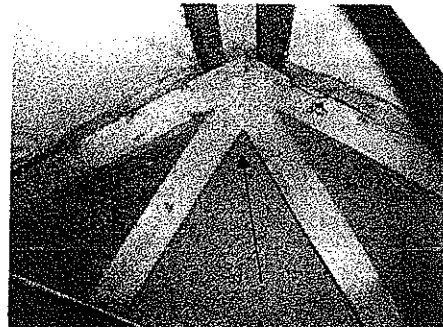


Figure 6: north gable end wall

Proposed development

It is understood the proposed alterations include a two storey rear extension requiring modifications to the existing fascia soffits and removal of the single storey rear extension / conservatory shown in figure 4.

Location of the property

NGR: SD 729417; Elevation: approximately 55m; Located at Low Moor on the western edge of Clitheroe.

This property is within a well-established residential area at Riverside and is close to several other properties of similar age, design and construction type.

The house is close to the River Ribble and adjacent to open countryside. Although there are no extensive broadleaved woodlands nearby, there is significant riparian woodland habitat within 200m of the property and the area provides high-value feeding and foraging habitat for bats along the river valley.

There are no designated nature conservation sites immediately adjacent to the property – ie. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS), National Nature Reserves (NNR's), Local Nature reserves (LNR's) or Regionally Important Geological and Geo-morphological Sites (RIGS).

Survey results

All parts of the property were carefully inspected for evidence of bat droppings, discarded insect prey and other indicative signs of roosting, resting perching or feeding by bats.

A small number of bat droppings were located below the inner gable wall on the north-facing elevation (located by arrows in figures 5 and 6). Approximately 15 bat droppings were found scattered over insulation material below the roof apex; this result is largely consistent with the previous survey findings in November 2007. It was not possible to locate the access points used by bats (due to the presence of fibre boarding on the gable end wall), although it is likely that bats can enter the roof beneath roof slates close to the ridge or along the roof verge where there are some obvious gaps.

Significantly however, there are no signs of bat roosting, perching or feeding activity within any other part of the void and there are no significant accumulations of droppings or signs of feeding and perching by bats.

Externally there is no evidence of bat droppings on walls, windows, sills or roof areas and there are no signs of access by roosting bats near the apex of the north-facing gable wall. Similarly there is no evidence of bat activity on the rear extension. The building is largely sealed and secure, all walls, windows, doors and fascias are very secure. There are several gaps beneath some of the roof slates and along the roof ridge tiles and these are likely to provide access to small crevice-roosting species such as the pipistrelles.

Evaluation of results (interpretation)

1. There is only 'limited' evidence of bat activity close to the north-facing gable wall. It is likely that a low number of pipistrelle bats (1 – 5 bats) are able to access the roof or ridge area close to the apex. Activity is likely to be irregular / occasional and largely seasonal between late March and October.
2. Occasional and / or sporadic entry by bats into this type of roof is commonplace, particularly in an area supporting relatively high numbers of bats with locally significant breeding populations.
3. There are no signs of regular or significant activity by bats in any part of the building.
4. It is very unlikely that breeding bats are present at this site and there is no evidence the site is used as nursery roost (maternity site) or place of hibernation.
5. There is only a low risk of disturbing roosting bats during the development; the proposed extension work is unlikely to disturb any part of the north gable wall or apex roof.
6. The scale of impact of the development on local bat populations is likely to be negligible or low¹.
7. The conservation significance of the property is currently low².
8. Further survey work (emergence and activity surveys) is not required³.
9. It is recommended the proposed works proceed with reasonable caution and vigilance for the 'unexpected' presence of solitary roosting bats. (refer to mitigation guidance notes, Appendix A).

¹ The scale of main impacts at site level on bat populations – Table 6.1. p37 - (BMG, 2004)

² Guidelines for proportionate Mitigation, (Bat Mitigation Guidelines, 2004).

³ Flow chart depicting the process for deciding what level of survey is necessary, (BCT, Bat Surveys, 2007, p24)

Conclusion and recommendations

The proposed building alterations are **unlikely to cause significant disturbance to bats** or result in the loss of a bat roost or cause injury or death of a European Protected Species – (Bats) or result in any significant impact on a local bat population.

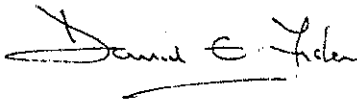
The scale of impact of the development at site level on local bat populations is likely to be low.

Further survey effort during the optimal survey period (May to August) is not recommended.

Mitigation guidance notes are included (Appendix A); in the unlikely situation that any bats are exposed during the development you should contact the Bat Conservation Trust for further advice.

Please note: I do not provide a copy of this report to the local planning authority, therefore it is your responsibility to forward the report to Ribble Valley Borough Council with the planning application.

Yours sincerely



David Fisher

Appendix A

Mitigation considerations (general guidance notes)

Mitigation refers to the practices adopted to reduce or remove the risk of disturbance, injury or death of a protected species or damage to a roost. The Bat Mitigation Guidelines define mitigation as "...measures to protect the bat population from damaging activities and reduce or remove the impact of development".

ACTION:	METHOD:
1 Timing constraints	None
2 Removal of roofing materials	Although it is unlikely that roosting bats will be exposed during the proposed building alterations, you should be aware that solitary bats are occasionally found roosting beneath roofing materials, most frequently under fascia-soffits, roof claddings, verge tile, ridge tiles and roofing felt where any small gaps exist. It is likely that solitary bats are occasionally active within part of the apex roof above the north gable wall (as located in figures 2, 5 and 6 of this report). It is recommended that building contractors take additional care when removing fascia boards, verge tiles and ridge tiles to avoid potential injury to roosting pipistrelles. Bats can be found at any time of year, although most individuals are found during spring and early summer (March and April) and late summer / early autumn (August and September).
3 Accidental exposure of bats	In the unlikely event of bats being exposed or vulnerable to harm, all work in that area must stop immediately. Cover the exposed bats to reduce further risk of harm and seek further advice by calling the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) helpline on 0845 1300 228. Stop work immediately if bats are exposed or likely to be disturbed. All contractors should be aware of their responsibilities to protected species. If accumulations of droppings are found during the removal of the roofing materials or rubble infill walling, stop work and seek advice before continuing work in this area.
4 Avoid handling bats	Contractors should avoid handling bats but where there is no alternative, use gloves or a small container to move them to a dark and quiet area, preferably without causing them to fly in daylight.
5 Legal protection	Site contractors and project managers should be fully aware of the legal protection afforded all species of bat in the UK and procedures should be in place to mitigate for the potential impact on bats - see notes on 'Bats and the Law' in this report.
6 Further advice	If you require further advice on bats during the proposed building operations or if you find an injured or resting bat, call BCT immediately; they will normally contact a qualified bat worker in the local area who will visit the site and provide further advice free of charge.
7 Post-development monitoring	Not required
8 Additional survey effort	Evening roost emergence / dawn re-entry surveys are <u>not</u> recommended.

APPENDIX B

Wildlife legislation – Bats and the law

All bat species in the UK receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Environment Protection Act 1990). The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act to also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct a place that bats use for shelter or protection. All species of bats are listed on Schedule 5 of the 1981 Act, which makes it an offence to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat.
- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection. This is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not.
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection

The protected status afforded to bats means planning authorities may require extra information (in the form of surveys, impact assessments and mitigation proposals) before determining planning applications for sites used by bats. Planning authorities may refuse planning permission solely on grounds of the predicted impact on protected species such as bats. Recent case law has underlined the importance of obtaining survey information prior to the determination of planning consent¹.

*"It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by a development proposal, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision."*²

All British bat species are included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, (also known as Habitats Regulations) which defines 'European Protected Species' (EPS)

¹ Bat Mitigation Guidelines, AJ Mitchell Jones, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, (2004) ISBN 1 86107 558 8

² Planning Policy Statement (PPS9) (2005), Biodiversity and Geological Conservation ODPM

Protected species (Bats) and the planning process¹

For development proposals requiring planning permission, the presence of bats, and therefore the need for a bat survey, is an important 'material planning consideration'. Adequate surveys are therefore required to establish the presence or absence of bats, to enable a prediction of the likely impact of the proposed development on them and their breeding sites or resting places and, if necessary, to design mitigation and compensation. Similarly, adequate survey information must accompany an application for a Habitats Regulations licence (also known as a Mitigation Licence) required to ensure that a proposed development is able to proceed lawfully.

The term 'development' [used in these guidelines] includes all activities requiring consent under relevant planning legislation and / or demolition operations requiring building control approval under the Building Act 1984.

Natural England (Formerly English Nature) states that development in relation to bats "covers a wide range of operations that have the potential to impact negatively on bats and bat populations. Typical examples would be the construction, modification, restoration or conversion of buildings and structures, as well as infrastructure, landfill or mineral extraction projects and demolition operations".*

*(Tony Mitchell-Jones 2004)

¹ 2.2.3 - Planning for development, p10, Bat Surveys. Good Practice Guidelines BCT (2007)

Other references:

Bats, development and planning in England, (Specialist support series) - Bat Conservation Trust, 5th Floor, Quadrant house, 250 Kennington Lane, London, SE11 5RD, 0845 1300 228

Clarification of the legal duty of Local planning Authorities' to European Protected species: High Court Judgment June 2009: (Wooley v Cheshire east Borough Council) - Bat Conservation Trust

Defra Circular 01/2005 (to accompany PPS 9) - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
www.defra.gov.uk

Natural England, Cheshire to Lancashire Team, Electra Way, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 6GJ Tel: 01270 754227

APPENDIX C

Information / data sources

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this report:

1. National Biodiversity Network (NBN) database, (terrestrial mammals - chiroptera)
2. Bat Conservation Trust (BCT)
3. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
4. Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
5. North Lancashire Bat Group
6. East Lancashire Bat Group
7. Lancashire and Cheshire Fauna Society
8. Lancashire Wildlife Trust
9. Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership
10. Ribble Valley Borough Council
11. Biological Heritage Sites Partnership (LCC, NE and LWT)
12. EED dataset (Lancashire bat records 2000 - 2011)
13. Multi-Agency Geographical Information Centre (www.magic.gov.uk)
14. Natural England - Nature on the map (www.natureonthemap.org.uk)