

320150455 *Feb 15/15*

BAT SURVEY

AT

**62 Littlemoor road
Clitheroe**

**DATE AND TIME OF VISIT
6th MAY 2015 5.30pm**

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Clear, slight breeze 9 C

REFERENCE. Duckworth

Survey carried out by:

**Lynne Rushworth
6 PENDLE VIEW
BARLEY
Nr BURNLEY
BB129LA**

THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY: LYNNE RUSHWORTH WHO HAS COMPLETED THE BAT CONSERVATION TRUST'S 'BATS AND BAT SURVEYS' FOUNDATION COURSE FOR CONSULTANTS, AND 'PLANNING AND PREPARATION OF BAT SURVEYS' COURSE

EMERGENCE SURVEYS ARE CARRIED OUT WITH A SECOND SURVEYOR WITH SEVEN YEARS EXPERIENCE OF ASSISTING ON EMERGENCE SURVEYS

THE BRIEF

In conjunction with the submission of an application for planning approval, this survey was commissioned to identify if bats are currently present in the building ,to assess if it has been used in the past or if there is any potential for future use of the building.

All British bats and their roosts are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

BAT LEGISLATION - Summary of offences under the law:

Bats and the Law Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Principally those relating to powers and penalties, have been amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act). The CRoW Act only applies to England and Wales.

Section 9(1) It is an offence for any person to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat.

Section 9(4)(a) It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly* damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection. (*Added by the CRoW Act in England and Wales only) This is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not.

Section 9(4)(b) It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly* disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection. (*Added by the CRoW Act in England and Wales only)

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994

Section 39(1)

It is an offence to

(a) deliberately to capture or kill any bat

(b) deliberately to disturb any bat

(c) damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any bat. The difference between this legislation and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the use of the word 'deliberately' rather than 'intentionally'. Also disturbance of bats can be anywhere, not just at a roost. Damage or destruction of a bat roost does not require the offence to be intentional or deliberate.

Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000) Part III Nature conservation and wildlife protection 74 Conservation of biological diversity

(1) It is the duty of (a) any Minister of the Crown (within the meaning of the Ministers of the [1975 c. 26.] Crown Act 1975), (b) any Government department, and (c) the National Assembly for Wales, in carrying out his or its functions, to have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the Convention.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) PART 3, (40): Duty to conserve biodiversity

(1) Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

(2) Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.

LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

NOTE: The absence of bats is near impossible to prove. The bats' high mobility means it is virtually impossible to rule out bats using any type of structure for roosting or habitat for foraging or on a flight path.

- External walls and internal rooms inspected from ground level.
- Roof spaces, attics and lofts will only be inspected if safe access is possible.
- Winter surveys will provide limited results. However internal inspection should determine if bats have used the building in the previous year.
- Any building whose structure is considered dangerous can only be inspected from a safe distance.

There were no limitations on this survey the loft was accessible via a hatch, the eaves and roof structure were easily examined. The building structure considered safe

EQUIPMENT USED ON SURVEY

- 'MAGENTA 5' BAT DETECTOR
- BINOCULARS
- HIGH POWERED TORCH
- LADDERS FOR HIGH LEVEL INSPECTION
- CAMERA

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Single storey extension to the north west elevation.

TYPE OF BUILDING

The property is a detached bungalow probably dating from



South east elevation



South west elevation



garage on the north east

METHOD :- The survey methodology follows the guidelines published in the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT- Bat surveys, good practice guidelines 2nd Edition)
 Scoping survey (Non invasive) carried out by one surveyor to assess if the site has any potential value for protected species and determine if bats are currently or have historically used the building.

LOCATION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	URBAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	SMALL TOWN/URBAN VILLAGE
<input type="checkbox"/>	RURAL/VILLAGE

COMMENTS: The property is located adjacent to a well established housing estate. It is a corner plot at the junction of Brownlow street and Littlemoor road. The surrounding properties are of a similar age, the north side of Brownlow street being terraced. It is towards the outer limit of the urban zone.



BUILDING ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN 10M OF

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TREES
<input type="checkbox"/>	HEDGEROW
<input type="checkbox"/>	OPEN WATER

There are no broad leaf wooded areas near and the house is surrounded by suburban gardens. Large conifers are located in the garden along the Littlemoor road boundary. The rear boundary of the garden is adjacent to the cricket field. The location provides low level foraging potential.

There are no designated nature conservation areas affecting this site.



WALL CONSTRUCTION

COMMENTS: Brick / block walls with painted render finish.



BAT ACCESS POINTS IN WALLS

COMMENTS: There are no access points in the walls, all the render is in perfect condition.

ROOF CONSTRUCTION

COMMENTS: The main roof is a pitched construction with an outrigger also having a pitched slated roof. The gables have barge boards with a void behind. There is a detached garage, connected to the house with a clear corrugated sheet roof and front wall. The garage roof is also corrugated sheet.



Main pitch and outrigger roof



Underside of Barge boards



Corrugated connecting plastic roof

BAT ACCESS POINTS IN ROOF

The roofs are in reasonable condition with no obvious gaps or loose slates, the sheet roof over the garage is in good condition, the roofs have no access points for bats. The soffits are tight fitting with no gaps or crevices which could be used by bats.

	Yes	No
ROOF SPACE		X
TRUSSSED	X	
PURLINS		
FELT		X

COMMENTS: The roof space was accessible via a hatch, the floor is boarded, the space is light due to roof light and electric light. There was no felt but some of the rafters had been insulated between with quilt held in place with plastic mesh. The space was clean and quite draughty.



	Yes	No
BAT SIGNS, EXTERNAL		X
SEEN		
DROPPINGS	X	
MAGENTA BAT5 DETECTOR RESULT		X

COMMENTS: The external features of the building being affected by this scheme were the main focus of this scoping survey. The lead flashings, fascia soffits, ridge slates, walls and any sills were visually examined for droppings, staining or feeding remains. No evidence could be found.

Previous evening emergence surveys carried out at this location did not reveal any bat activity in the immediate area.

	Yes	No
BAT SIGNS, INTERNAL		X
SIGHTED		X
DROPPINGS	X	
DETECTOR RESULTS		X
STAINING/GREASE MARKS		X
SUSPECT SUMMER ROOST		X
SUSPECT WINTER HIBERNACULA		X
INSECT OR MOTH FEEDING EVIDENCE		X

COMMENTS: The interior of the roof space and the garage were examined, both were clean and free from any feeding or dropping evidence. No signs were found.

CONCLUSION

This building is considered to provide low value potential for roosting. The lack of evidence indicates that the extension to this building will not have a detrimental effect on any local bat population nor is it likely that any bats will be uncovered or disturbed during the work. It will not impact on any foraging opportunities nor should it interfere with any flight path.

It is not considered necessary to carry out an emergence survey nor is there a requirement for a mitigation scheme.

However in the unlikely event that any bats are discovered work must be stopped immediately and a licensed bat worker must be contacted for advice on how to proceed.

RISK ASSESSMENT

(The level of probability that bats are using the property is calculated on the evidence found.)

LOW

NOTES:

The precautions below should be incorporated in the unlikely event that any bats are found to be present in the intervening time between surveys and work commencing on site.

When bats are found to be present in a building:

- A NATURAL ENGLAND licence will be required before any building work is undertaken.
- Pointing work should not be undertaken during winter months as hibernating bats might be entombed.
- Work to roof structure should not be undertaken between late May, June, July and August.
- Small areas of wall could be left un-pointed to encourage potential roosting sites.
- Care must be taken when removing existing roof timbers, and any new timbers or treatment of existing timbers must be carried out using chemicals listed as safe for bat roosts.
- NOTE: The onus lies with the applicant to satisfy themselves that no offence will be committed if the development goes ahead.

If bats are ever found during building work, stop work immediately and contact the Bat Conservation Trust or Natural England.

**The Bat Conservation Trust
15 Cloisters House
8 Battersea Park Road
London SW8 4BG
0845 1300 228**

**Natural England Cheshire-Lancashire Team
Cheshire-Lancashire Team
Pier House
Wallgate
Wigan WN3 4AL**

