13 June 2018

Land East of Chipping Lane, Longridge – Phase 1

# **Bat Inspection Report**

Report Number: 11319\_R03\_LT\_LP

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Birmingham · Cotswolds · Exeter · London · Manchester

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## **Section 1: Introduction**

- 1.1 Tyler Grange LLP (TG) have been commissioned to prepare a bat inspection for a proposed residential development at land to the immediate north of the settlement of Longridge (hereafter referred to as the 'site'). The site is centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SD 60377 38045 and extends to a total area of 24.8 hectares (61.3 acres).
- 1.2 An Ecological Assessment (Document 2001/R08b) was originally prepared by TG in March 2015 to accompany the outline planning application (Reference 3/2014/0764). The original ecological assessment found no evidence of bats roosting in either trees or the cricket pavilion within the site.
- 1.3 Condition 19 attached to the outline permission states that,
  - "The reserved matters application(s) shall be accompanied by repeat surveys of the trees identified for removal and existing cricket pavilion to confirm the continued absence of roosting bats. If the surveys demonstrate that bats have colonised, the surveys shall include appropriate mitigation and/or compensation proposals. The development shall thereafter be carried out in complete accordance with the approved surveys(s)."
- 1.4 Bat surveys were previously undertaken to discharge Condition 19 in relation the existing Phase 1 reserved matters consent (TG report 2001\_R16, 11<sup>th</sup> February 2016); no evidence of roosting bats was recorded.
- 1.5 An amendment to the Phase 1 reserved matters consent under Section 73 is to be submitted and therefore an update bat survey and report is required.

## **Section 2: Methodology**

- 2.1. Previously, in 2016, a climbing inspection of trees assessed as having potential to support roosting bats and which would be affected by the development was undertaken by Simon Holden (Licence number: 2015\_16148\_CLS-CLS) MCIEEM and John Moorcroft MCIEEM. These surveys followed standard methodologies set out in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines<sup>1</sup>, the Bat Workers Manual<sup>2</sup> and Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines<sup>3</sup>.
- 2.2. The 2016 survey also included an inspection survey of the cricket club building (see Plan 2001/P47a) to assess its potential to support roosting bats; however, this building is outside the Phase 1 site boundary and is therefore not considered further within this report.
- 2.3. The 2018 update survey and comprised ground-based preliminary roost assessments (PRAs) of trees identified for removal, in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists Good Practice Guidelines<sup>4</sup>.

#### Survey Methods

#### **Daytime Tree Climbing Inspection 2016**

- 2.4. Climbing inspections were undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 2016 of trees that had been identified as having the potential to support roosting bats and that would be affected by development.
- 2.5. Suitable trees were climbed by a qualified tree climber using rope and harness techniques. Potential roost features (see **Table 2.1**) were inspected using an endoscope to identify signs indicating use by, or high suitability for roosting bats. Signs may include:
  - · Cavities extending upwards with smooth sides;
  - Cavities extending more than 70mm;
  - Presence of bat droppings; or
  - Presence of live or dead bats.

Table 2.1: Features used by bats for roosting and fields signs that may indicate use by bats

Features of Trees Used as Bat Roosts	Signs Indicating Possible Use by Bats
Natural holes	Tiny scratches around entry points.
Woodpecker holes	Staining around entry points.
Cracks/splits in major limbs	Flies around entry points.
Loose bark	Smoothing of surfaces around cavity.
Behind dense, thick stemmed ivy	Bat droppings in/around/below entrance.
Hollows/cavities	Audible squeaking at dusk or in warm weather.
Within dense epicormic growth	Distinctive smell of bats.
Bird & bat boxes	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologist: Good Practice Guidelines – 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*. English Nature, Peterborough.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mitchell-Jones, A.J. and McLeish, A.P. 2004 -Bat Workers Manual - 3rd Edition. JNCC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Hundt, L. (ed) (2012) Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines – 2nd Edition. Bat Conservation Trust, London.

#### **Update Ground-based PRA Survey (2018)**

2.6. An update ground-based Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of trees with potential for roosting bats to be affected was undertaken by Laura Dennis GCIEEM on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

#### **Identification of Potential Roost Features**

2.7. The purpose of the PRA and climbing inspection surveys was to identify and investigate potential roost features up close and to determine whether bats may be using them as roost sites.

#### Categorisation of Roost Potential for Trees and Buildings

2.8. The potential of buildings and trees to support roost was categorised in accordance with the criteria listed in Hundt (2012) – 2016 survey, and Collins (2016) – 2018 survey.

#### Survey Limitations

2.9. The whole of the site was accessed during the survey and no significant limitations were encountered.

#### **Quality Control**

2.10. All ecologists at Tyler Grange LLP are members of CIEEM and abide by the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct.

## **Section 3: Survey Results**

#### **Daytime Climbing Inspection 2016**

3.1 Four trees which were likely to be affected by the development and had been identified as having bat roost potential were inspected. These were Trees 2, 18, 19 and 23 (locations are shown on plan **2001/P47a**), no other mature trees were identified that required further assessment. The results of the tree assessment are provided in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Results of tree assessment and climbing inspection (2016).

Tree Reference (see Plan 2001/P47a)	Species	Description	Roost Suitability (Hundt, 2012)
T2	Alder	Mature alder with a damaged stem and possible bat access hole (tree climbed 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2016).  Suitability of potential roost feature found in cavity extending up the stem for approximately 40cm. No evidence of use by bats found.	2
T18	Sycamore	Mature sycamore, some old ivy cover (ivy has been cut) one knot hole is present to the west but is blind (30th January 2014).  Ivy was dead and falling off and contained no suitable roost features. Rot hole was inspected found not lead to a cavity capable of supporting bat roosts. Ivy was falling off and contained no suitable roost features.	3
T19	Ash	Mature ash with old dead ivy cover and a damaged limb, however this appears to be exposed and not lead to a cavity (climbed 12th January 2016).  Damaged limb was inspected; cracks were full of rotting tree matter and did not lead to cavities capable of supporting roosting bats. A rot hole was found at 4m on the western side. This was inspected with an endoscope. No bats were present and no signs of previous occupation were found.  Ivy was falling off and contained no suitable roost features.	2
T23	Alder	Alder with single woodpecker hole which extends upwards into the stem. (Inspected from ladder 12th January 2016)  Suitability of potential roost feature confirmed but no evidence of use by bats found.	2

#### **Update Ground-based PRA Survey (2018)**

- 3.2 Construction is already underway on the south-west portion of the site, which is not subject to the S73 amendment. As a result, a number of trees have already been felled in accordance with the existing reserved matters consent (see Tree Loss Plan 11319/P02). This includes T18 and T19; T2 and T23 have been retained (see Plan 2001/P47a).
- 3.3 No further tree loss is proposed as a result of the S73 amendment (see **Plan 11319/P02**), losses are limited to small sections of hedgerow which have no potential to support roosting bats.

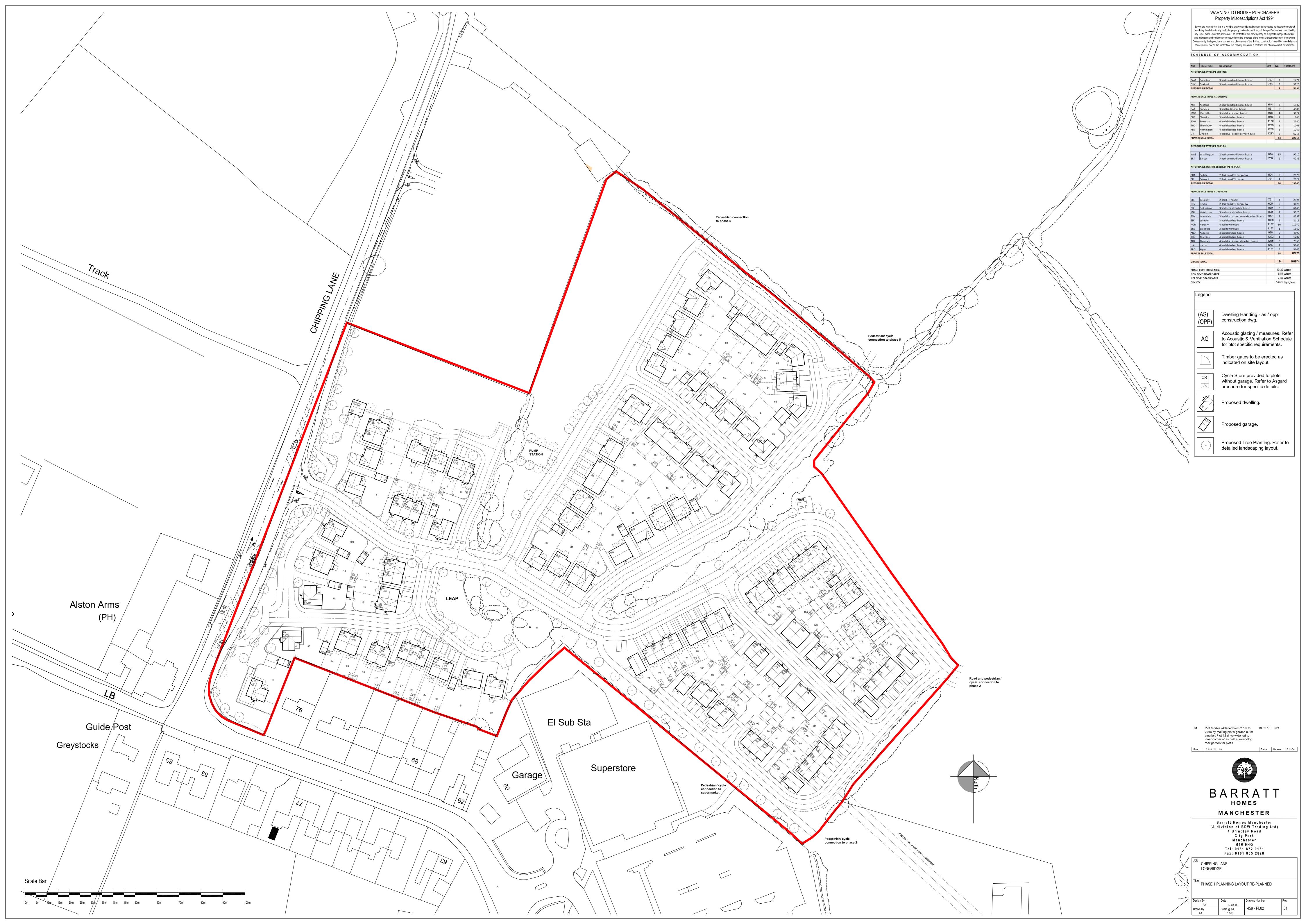
# **Section 4: Mitigation and Compensation**

- 4.1. Although no evidence of roosting bats was recorded within any trees to be lost or otherwise affected by the development, potential roosting features were present within Trees 2, 19 and 23. T18 and T19 have been felled since this time, in accordance with the existing reserved matters consent.
- 4.2. According to current plans (see **Plan 11319/P02**), T2 and T23 are to be retained, and no further tree loss is proposed. Therefore, no mitigation is required in respect of roosting bats.
- 4.3. However, should plans be revised resulting in loss of additional trees, an update PRA should be completed prior to felling.

## **Section 5: Conclusion**

- 5.1. No evidence of roosting bats was recorded during any of the surveys undertaken in January 2016 and March 2018.
- 5.2. Recommendations have been made to safeguard bats and alternative roosting opportunities will be provided in new houses (in accordance with Condition 21 and detailed in TG report **11319/R04**).
- 5.3. It is considered that, providing the recommendations contained within this report are followed, the principles of the proposals are in conformity with legislation and policy, and Condition 19 can be discharged.

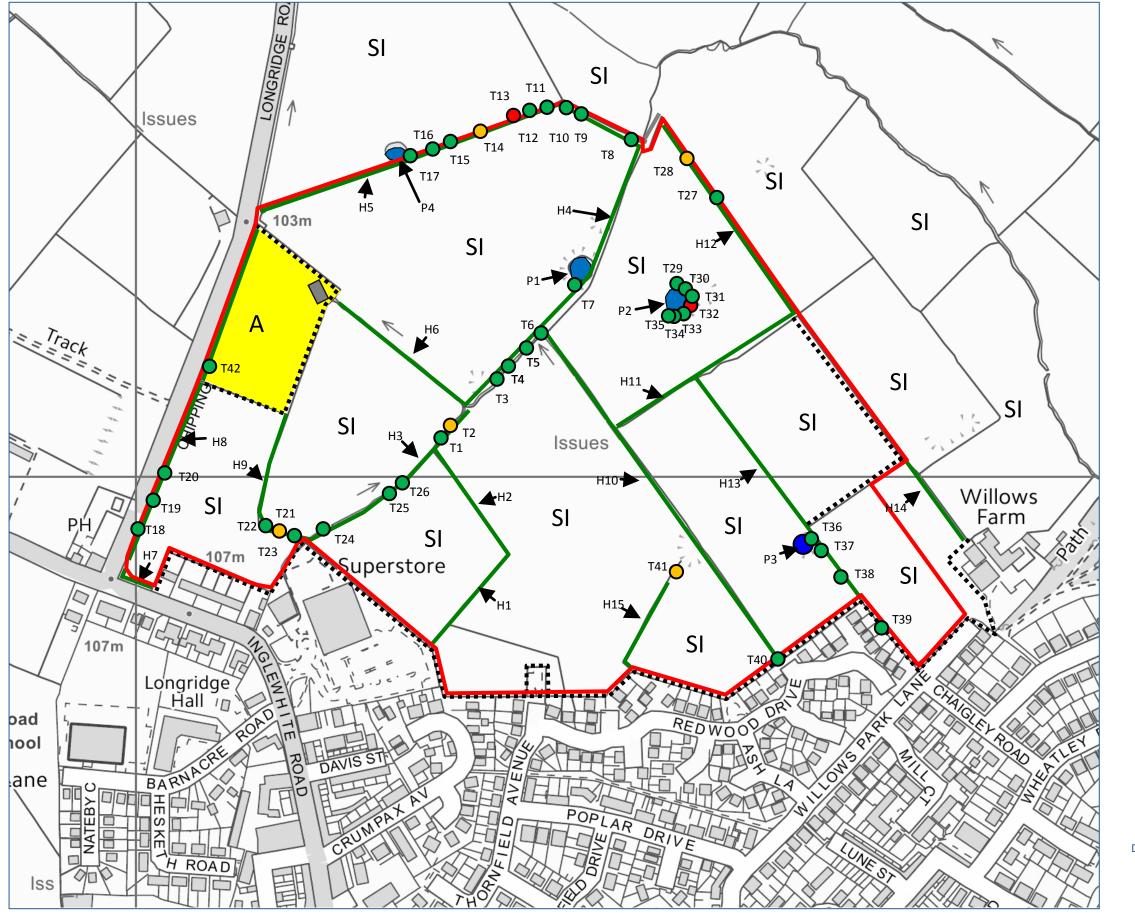
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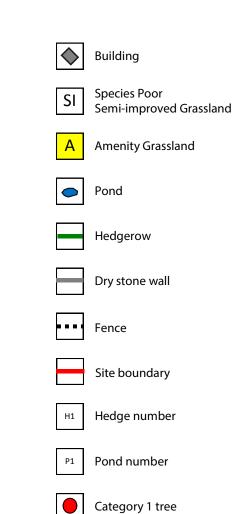


# **Plans**

2001/P47a - Assessment of Trees for Bat Roosts

11319/P02 - Tree Loss Plan







Category 2 Tree

Category 3 Tree

Projec

Bowland Meadows and Higgins Brook, Land East of Chipping Lane, Longridge

Drawing Title

**Assessment of Trees for Bat Roosts** 

Scale Drawing No.

Date

Checked

September 2014
JM/JE

2001/P47a

TG Tyler Grange

As Shown (Approximate)

