

**BAT SURVEY AT -
RAKEFOOT BARN
CHAIGLEY
CLITHEROE**

**DATE AND TIME OF VISIT
26th July 2021 6.00pm**

**WEATHER CONDITIONS
Overcast, light southerly breeze. 18 C**

REFERENCE. Mr Milligan



SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY: LYNNE RUSHWORTH AssocRICS

**LYNNE RUSHWORTH
6 PENDLE VIEW
BARLEY
BURNLEY
LANCS
BB129LA**

UK BAT ECOLOGY

- It is thought that there are 18 native species of bats in the UK, most of which have seen declines in numbers over the last century.
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- As insect feeding species the preferred habitats include woodland, grassland, agricultural land, wetland and rivers which provide good foraging potential.
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- Bats typically roost close to foraging sites and use linear features such as hedgerows, tree lines and rivers to navigate. It is important to maintain these features, as removal is thought to contribute to the decline in numbers.
- Bats will roost in a wide variety of sites and built structures, including underground structures (caves , bridges) and trees . Types of roost and times of year used.

Hibernacula - November to March

Temporary roosts - March to April and August to October

Maternity roosts – May to August

Summer roosts – Used by Males and immature females

Mating roosts – September and October

- Disturbance to a Hibernacula or Maternity roost is the most damaging for any local bat population. The same Maternity roosts are typically used year after year commencing between May to early June and are colonised with mature females and their young, any disturbance can lead to abandonment of the young and loss of the roost will have a significant impact on the bat population.
Hibernacula roosts typically consist of underground sites caves, cellars etc or buildings which maintain cool and fairly constant temperatures. Bats hibernate (deep sleep , torpor) to survive the winter months when insects are in short supply so they hibernate to conserve energy and survive on their fat stores. Any disturbance which wakes the bats can result in unnecessary use of the energy reserves and thus reduces the chance of survival over the winter months.

**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 ELEVEN
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.

If it is discovered that development may impact upon bat roosts (thus leading to an offence being committed) a mitigation plan should be devised and a Bat Mitigation Licence applied for from the relevant government department (i.e. Natural England). Gaining a licence will depend on many variables, such as the bat species present, roost type, roost size and its local/regional/national importance

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. Crevice- roosting bats ie. Pipistrelles, some Myotis species and Brown long eared bats can remain unseen even after close inspection in small spaces ie. cavity walls, roof structures soffits or cladding.
- Bat roosting evidence ie. Droppings or insect remains can be removed by weather conditions or sweeping/cleaning internally so this lack of evidence cannot always prove undoubtedly that bats are absent.

EQUIPMENT USED ON SURVEY

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

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Conversion of disused farm outbuilding.

Impact of development in relation to potential bat habitat:-

Disruption to the building,

TYPE OF BUILDING

A disused farm building probably dating from the 19C. The building is built into the hillside with only the front elevation fully visible above the ground level.



Front north west elevation



North east side elevation

METHODOLOGY

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.

Emergence survey ; are conducted 20 minutes before sunset and up to two hours after. Emergence surveys are conducted between the months of April through to end of September (weather dependant).

October to April (winter months) bats are inactive during the hibernation period.

All surveyors used have many years experience in conducting bat emergence surveys

CONSTRAINTS

No constraints, It was possible to closely inspect the building both internally and externally.

AIMS OF THE SURVEY

To ensure the proposed development will not affect any protected species

The survey will ; Identify past ,current or potential use of the site by protected species.

Assess any impact of the proposed development on these species

Outline a mitigation scheme for any species affected by the development (if required)

LOCATION SD: 662415 elevation 194 m

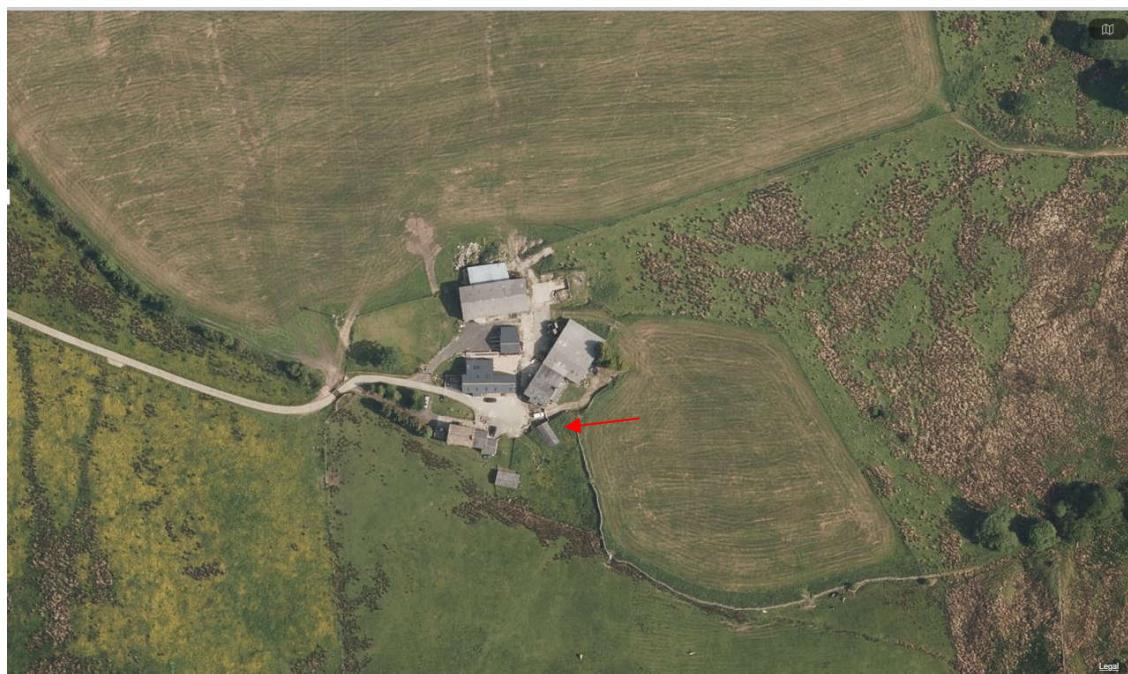
The building is located in amongst the various outbuildings and barns adjacent to Rakefoot farm. The group of buildings (farm house and a couple of converted barns) are 370m to the south of Thornley road, 4.12km south east of Chaigley.



FORAGING POTENTIAL IN THE LOCATION

The group of buildings are remote from any neighbouring properties. Located in an exposed position surrounded by meadows and rough pasture. The nearest significant area of trees are in the plantation 170m to the south and extend up Longridge fell. The large field to the north has a hedge line on the west boundary which connects to a more substantial group of trees near to the road. The start of this tree corridor is 95m to the north west. The nearest area of standing water is a small pond 266m to the east.

The location provides a sub optimal level of forage potential.



WALL CONSTRUCTION

The walls are random natural stone with recessed pointing.



BAT ACCESS POINTS IN WALLS

All the visible sections of wall were closely examined, a small crevice in the north east side elevation near to the front was inspected. No evidence of bat presence was found. There were no other cracks or crevices in the walls.



ROOF CONSTRUCTION

The roof is pitched with a blue slate finish with a small glazed rooflight. Timber fascias are fixed flush to the walls. The verge and ridge tiles are pointed.



BAT ACCESS POINTS IN ROOF

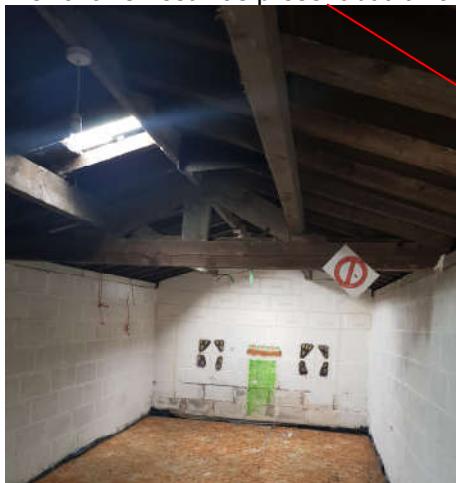
The roof could be examined very closely, the slates are very tight fitting and in reasonable condition with the exception of a missing slate on the rear verge north west pitch and some broken slates on the south west pitch. however there was no potential for bat access or crevices to provide roost potential. The verges and ridge tiles were well pointed and did not provide cracks or crevices suitable for bat ingress. No access points, cracks or crevices were found.



ROOF SPACE

There was no enclosed roof void in the building, the timber, truss, purlins and rafters was clearly visible and could be examined closely. All the timbers were in good condition with no signs of rot, cracks or crevices providing potential roost habitat. The felt was in poor condition but close inspection did not reveal any current or historic bat presence.

A swallows nest was present but it was old and not currently in use.



BAT SIGNS, EXTERNAL

SEEN
DROPPINGS
MAGENTA BAT5 DETECTOR RESULT

Yes	No
	X
	X
	X

The building was examined externally, very closely (possible due to the scale of the building) for dropping, grease mark, or staining evidence. The result was negative.

BAT SIGNS, INTERNAL

SIGHTED
DROPPINGS
DETECTOR RESULTS
STAINING/GREASE MARKS
SUSPECT SUMMER ROOST
SUSPECT WINTER HIBERNACULA
INSECT OR MOTH FEEDING EVIDENCE

Yes	No
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X
	X

The floors and surfaces in the building were examined for any of the above listed evidence. The floors were clean with no dropping or feeding evidence found. Bats were not found to be present in this building nor was there any evidence of historic use.

CONCLUSION

This building is located in a sub optimal forage area and cannot sustain any significant bat population. The building does not provide any roost potential, other buildings in the locality provide more suitable habitat. The work on this building will not impact on any local bat population nor result in the loss of any high value bat roosting potential in the area.

No further survey effort or mitigation is required.

All contractors should be made aware of their responsibilities to protected species and work should proceed with due diligence and 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