



Preliminary Roost Assessment

12 Ribchester Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn, BB1 9JH

Aamir Shahzadto

Status	Issue	Name	Date
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Industry Guidelines and Standards

This report has been written with due consideration to:

- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2017). Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (2020). Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- British Standard 42020 (2013). Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.
- British Standard 8683:2021 (2021). Process for Designing and Implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.

Proportionality

The work involved in preparing and implementing all ecological surveys, impact assessments and measures for avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement should be proportionate to the predicted degree of risk to biodiversity and to the nature and scale of the proposed development. Consequently, the decision-maker should only request supporting information and conservation measures that are relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Similarly, the decision-maker and their consultees should ensure that any comments and advice made over an application are also proportionate.

This approach is enshrined in Government planning guidance, for example, paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework for England.

The desk studies and field surveys undertaken to provide a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) might in some cases be all that is necessary.

(BS 42020, 2013)

Executive Summary

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Aamir Shahzadto undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at 12 Ribchester Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn, BB1 9JH (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for full re-roofing an extension on the east side of the property (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

The following is work you will need to commission to obtain planning permission and to comply with legislation. Further information, along with opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, are outlined in Table 4 of this report.

Feature	Foreseen impacts	Recommendations <i>Measures required to adhere to guidance, legislation and planning policies.</i>
B1 roosting bats	The proposed development will result in repairs to and the erection of an extension to this building or the felling/pruning of this tree. This could result in damage/modification/destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.	<p>It is anticipated that any risk to bats can be reduced to an acceptably low level through the implementation of a precautionary working method/non licence bat mitigation plan during and post-development. This will include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A toolbox talk will be given to contractors to make them aware of the possible presence of bats on the site. • An inspection of the potential roost features identified in this report will be undertaken prior to works commencing. • The potential roost features i.e the existing roof will be removed by hand (where a risk still remains following the pre-commencement inspection) • In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. <p>OR</p> <p>One bat emergence or re-entry survey is required during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. The survey can be either a dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey. Four surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building. The survey is likely to be required before planning permission can be granted. If bat roosts are confirmed in the building two additional surveys will be required to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that all surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p>

Nesting birds (B1)	The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.	Works should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the building should be undertaken immediately, by qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.
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Contents

1.0 Introduction and Context7

 1.1 Background.....7

 1.2 Site Context7

 1.3 Scope of the Report7

2.0 Methodology.....8

 2.1 Desk Study8

 2.2 Field Survey.....8

 2.3 Breeding Birds and Other Incidental Observations8

 2.4 Suitability Assessment.....8

 2.5 Limitations9

3.0 Results and Evaluation.....9

 3.1 Desk Study Results9

 3.2 Designated Sites.....9

 3.3 Landscape.....9

 3.4 Historical Records10

 3.5 Field Survey Results.....10

4.0 Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations.....14

 4.1 Informative Guidelines14

 4.2 Evaluation.....15

5.0 Bibliography18

 Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan.....19

 Appendix 2: Site Location Plan20

 Appendix 3: Bat Survey Plan.....21

 Appendix 4: Legislation and Planning Policy Related to Bats22

1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Limited was instructed by Aamir Shahzadto undertake a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) at 12 Ribchester Road, Wilpshire, Blackburn, BB1 9JH (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for full re-roofing an extension on the east side of the property (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”). A plan showing the proposed development will be provided in Appendix 1 when available.

The aim of the PRA was to determine the presence or evaluate the likelihood of the presence of roosting bats, and to gain an understanding of how bats could use the site for roosting, foraging or commuting. This has been undertaken with due consideration to the “Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists —Good Practice Guidelines” publication (Collins, 2016).

A preliminary roost assessment was completed by Angela Graham dated 15th August 2019. The report concluded that the existing dwelling was a confirmed bat roost in 2018 and 2019 with droppings found on the exterior walls and within the loft spaces.

1.2 Site Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SD 68636 32514 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha comprising of the existing dwelling, associated garden area and hard standing.

A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3 Scope of the Report

This report provides a description of all features suitable for roosting, foraging and commuting bats and evaluates those features in the context of the site and wider environment. It further documents any physical evidence collected or recorded during the site survey that establishes the presence of roosting bats. It provides information on possible constraints to the proposed development as a result of bats and summarises the requirements for any further surveys to inform subsequent mitigation proposals, achieve planning or other statutory consent and to comply with wildlife legislation.

To achieve this, the following steps have been taken:

- A desk study has been carried out.
- A field survey has been undertaken, including an external survey and internal inspection of built structures where possible, to determine the presence or the suitability of any features which bats could use for roosting and to assess the suitability of the site’s bat foraging and commuting habitat.
- An outline of potential impacts on any confirmed or unidentified roosts has been provided, based on the proposed development.
- Recommendations for further surveys and mitigation have been made, along with advice on the requirements for a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) application if appropriate.
- Opportunities for the enhancement of the site for roosting, foraging and commuting bats have been set out.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

The desk study included a 2km radius review of statutory designated sites with bat qualifying interests and granted EPSL records for bats held on magic.gov.uk database. An assessment of the surrounding landscape structure was also completed using aerial images from Google Earth and OS maps.

2.2 Field Survey

The survey was undertaken by Elen Griffin BSc (Hons), Consultant (Natural England Bat Licence Number: 2016-22119-CLS-CLS) on 21st March 2022.

The PRA focussed on the existing dwelling which will be affected by the proposed development as well as providing an overview of the wider site and the surrounding landscape for bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat.

For any surveyed buildings:

A non-intrusive visual appraisal was undertaken from the ground, using binoculars to inspect the external features of the building for features which bats could use for roosting, including access or egress points and for signs of bat use including droppings, scratch marks, insect remains and urine smear marks. An internal inspection of the building was also made, including the living areas and any accessible roof spaces, using a torch and ladders. The surveyor paid particular attention to the floor and flat surfaces, window shutters and frames, lintels above doors and windows, and carried out a detailed search of numerous features within the roof space. An endoscope was used to complete a close-up inspection of any accessible features, where appropriate.

2.3 Breeding Birds and Other Incidental Observations

The surveyor also made note of any other ecological constraints observed during the survey, notably the likelihood of presence or signs of breeding birds, and the suitability of the site for barn owls *Tyto alba*.

2.4 Suitability Assessment

Built structures and trees were categorised according to the likelihood of bats being present and the types of roost that the identified features could support. This is summarised in Table 1 for buildings below. Roost suitability is classified as high, moderate, low and negligible and dictates any further surveys required before works can proceed.

Table 1: Features of a building that are correlated with use by bats

Classification	Feature of building and its context
Moderate to high	Buildings or structures with features of particular significance for larger numbers of roosting bats e.g. mines, caves, tunnels, icehouses and cellars. Habitat on site and surrounding landscape of high quality for foraging bats e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is connected with the wider landscape by strong linear features that would be used by commuting bats e.g. river and or stream valleys and hedgerows. Site is proximate to known or likely roosts (based on historical data). Buildings with high suitability could support roosts of high conservation value such as maternity or hibernation roosts.

Low	A small number of possible roost sites or features, used sporadically by individual or small numbers of bats. Potential roost features may be suboptimal for reasons such as shallow depth, poor thermal qualities or upwards orientation with exposure to inclement weather or predators. Habitat suitable for foraging in close proximity, but isolated in the landscape. Or an isolated site not connected by prominent linear features. Few features suitable for roosting, minor foraging or commuting.
Negligible	Unsuitable for use by bats.

2.5 Limitations

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to describe the features on site in the context of their suitability for roosting bats, this does not provide a complete characterisation of the site. This survey provides a preliminary view of the likelihood of bats being present. This is based on suitability of the habitats on site and in the local area, the ecology and biology of bats as currently understood, and the known distribution of bats as recovered during the desk study. Bats are highly mobile creatures that switch roosts regularly and therefore the usage of a site by bats can change over a short period of time.

A biological records data search has not been undertaken. However, given the location of the site, the nature of the habitats present and the assessed suitability of the site for protected or notable species, it is not anticipated that the purchase of biological records data will add any significant weight or alter the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report. In addition internal works have already been undertaken within the dwelling and as such there are no longer any loft spaces within B1.

These limitations have been taken into account during the evaluation of the site and requirement for further surveys and mitigation.

3.0 Results and Evaluation

3.1 Desk Study Results

A summary of desk study results is provided below.

3.2 Designated Sites

No statutory designated sites with bat qualifying interests were identified within 2km of the site.

3.3 Landscape

A review of aerial photographs (Google Earth) the magic.gov.uk database and OS maps has been undertaken. Collated together, the value of the landscape for bats is described below:

The site is in a residential area of Wilpshire, located to the north of Blackburn. The landscape is dominated by residential dwellings and associated gardens. The further landscape is dominated by agricultural fields and scattered dwellings.

There are small, scattered woodland copses and tree lines around the area, which could be used by bats for roosting, foraging and commuting. Scattered irrigation ditches around the area will provide abundant insect foraging for bats.

3.4 Historical Records

A search of the magic.gov.uk database for granted EPSLs within a 2km radius of the site has been completed. Displaced bats from licensed sites <2km away from the survey site will find alternative habitat either within the mitigation measures implemented as part of the licence or will relocate to other known roosts sites in close proximity to the licensed site. EPSL records for bats are summarised in Table 2

Table 2: Granted EPSLs for bats within 2km of the site

EPSL reference	Approx. distance from site	Bat species affected	Licence start date:	Licence end date:	Impacts allowed by licence
2018-37510-EPS-MIT	1774m north west	Common pipistrelle	01/11/2018	31/03/2029	Destruction of a breeding site

3.5 Field Survey Results

The PRA focussed on the existing dwelling which will be affected by the proposed development as well as providing an overview of the wider site and the surrounding landscape for bat roosting, foraging and commuting habitat. The results of the field survey are illustrated in Appendix 3. The weather conditions recorded at the time of the survey are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Weather conditions during the survey

Date: 21/03/2022	
Temperature	11°C
Humidity	47%
Cloud Cover	100%
Wind	5mph
Rain	None

Building B1 Exterior

B1 is a two storey detached dwelling built from brick which has been rendered and painted. The roof is pitched and clad in traditional slate tiles. The roof tiles are in good condition with no visible areas of missing tiles however slightly raised tiles were noted specifically along the southern elevation roof as per the previous survey in addition to some noted along the eastern elevation.

Various extensions and linking buildings are present as part of B1 including glass and flat roof areas which are considered unsuitable for roosting bats. The extension to the north west looks to be fairly new and the roof in excellent condition. It is to the consultants understanding that these areas will not be impacted by the proposed development.

The doors and windows are UPVC framed and appear in excellent condition with no suitable bat roosting sites.

The render and paintwork around the building is in good condition with no gaps or cracks in which bats could roost.

Two chimneys are present across the roof structure of B1, both of which look to be in good condition with no gaps or cracks in which bats could roost, similarly the led flashings at the bases of the chimneys and around the ridges and valleys looks to be in good condition.



B1 – northern elevation (pictured above).



B1 – eastern elevation (pictured above).



B1 – newer section with linking flat roof section and western elevation (pictured above).



B1 – newer section linked with the main structure via a flat roof section.



B1 – southern elevation roof and lifted tiles as pre the previous ecological report (pictured above).



B1 – wooden soffits present along the eastern gable (pictured above).



B1 – possible bat access point as pre the previous ecological survey present along the western elevation (pictured above).

B1 Interior

There are no longer any loft spaces present within B1 as internal works to remove the ceilings have already been undertaken.



B1 – internal ceilings and roof insulation removed from B1 (pictured above).

The roof structure is built from modern timber beams including the ridge beam. The roof is lined with bitumen felt which is in fair condition, some rips were noted as per the previous ecological survey however a full assessment of the roof was not possible due to the lack of close access as a result o the lack of loft spaces.

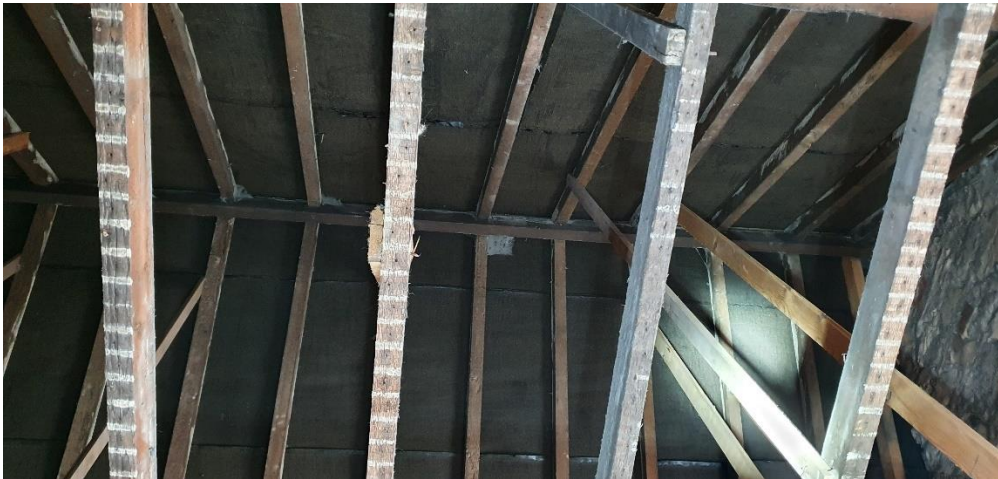
There are cobwebs around the ridge beam and roof to floor cobwebs which could indicate a lack of internal flying activity from void dwelling bats, such as brown long-eared bats. NO daylight was seen to be entering B1 through areas of the roof.



B1 – internal roof structure showing the lack of loft space (pictured above).



B1 – example of a rip in the roof lining as per the previous ecological survey (pictured above).



B1 – internal roof structure showing the lack of loft space (pictured above).

B1 Evidence of bats

There was no evidence of bat activity located internally in B1.

There was no evidence of bat use (e.g. bat droppings) found on external features. However, this kind of evidence is easily weathered away on the exterior of buildings and is rarely visible.

B1 Breeding birds and other incidental observations

Evidence of an old birds nest was idneitifeid under the eaves of B1

**Foraging and Commuting Habitat**

Boundary trees, hedgerows and surrounding gardens could provide some suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats.

4.0 Conclusions, Impacts and Recommendations**4.1 Informative Guidelines**

A summary of the relevant legislation and planning policies is provided in Appendix 4.

Bats

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019).

There are three possible outcomes of this survey, each with specific recommendations. These are outlined below:

Confirmed bat roost

Best practice survey guidelines (Collins, 2016) recommend additional surveys for confirmed roosts. Three further surveys are required to characterise the bat roost present including species, roost type and access points to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. Surveys must be completed during the active bat season (May – September). At least two of the surveys should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August, and at least on the surveys should be a dawn re-entry survey.

Low, moderate or high likelihood of a bat roost present

Best practice survey guidelines (Collins, 2016) recommend additional surveys for features assessed as having low to high suitability for roosting bats. One, two or three further surveys are required to confirm presence or likely absence of a bat roost, based on a low, medium or high roost likelihood evaluation. Surveys must be completed during the active bat season (May – September). If more than one survey is recommended, at least one of them should be completed during the optimal survey period mid-May to August, and at least one the surveys should be a dawn re-entry survey. If two or one further survey is recommended these surveys must be completed during the optimal survey period (mid-May to August). For low and moderate roost likelihood evaluation the survey effort recommended at this stage is iterative and if bats roosts are confirmed in the building, a further survey will be required to provide sufficient information to inform an EPSL application to Natural England.

Negligible likelihood of a bat roost present

Buildings assessed as comprising negligible suitability for roosting bats do not normally require further surveys. However, if bats are found during any stage of the development, work should stop immediately, and a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted for further advice.

Birds

Legislation protects all wild birds whilst they are breeding, and prohibits the killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird or their nests and eggs. Certain species of bird, including the barn owl, are subject to special provisions; it is an offence to disturb any bird or their young during the breeding season.

4.2 Evaluation

Taking the desk study and field survey results into account, Table 4 presents an evaluation of the value of the site for bats and also details any other ecological constraints identified such as nesting birds in relation to the proposed development which will comprise of alterations to the existing dwelling including erection of an extension and re roofing.

Table 4: Evaluation of the site for bats and any other ecological constraints

Feature	Survey conclusions (with justification)	Foreseen impacts	Recommendations <i>Measures required to adhere to guidance, legislation and planning policies.</i>	Biodiversity Enhancements <i>The Local Planning Authority has a duty to ask for enhancements under the NPPF (2021)</i>
Roosting bats (B1)	One EPSL licence was identified within 2km of the development site. Past preliminary surveys of B1 identified the building as being a confirmed roost however further surveys were not undertaken as such it is	The proposed development will result in repairs to and the erection of an extension to this building or the felling/pruning of this tree. This could result in damage/modification/destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.	Owing to the nature of the proposed development and that works have already been undertaken to the dwelling resulting in the low potential for impacts to bat roosts. It is anticipated that any risk to bats can be reduced to an acceptably low level through the implementation of a precautionary working method/non licence bat mitigation plan during and post-development. This will include the following measures; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A toolbox talk will be given to contractors to make them aware of the possible presence of bats on the site. 	To be confirmed within the bat mitigation plan or following further surveys.

	<p>not possible to establish if B1 was still a confirmed roost at the time of the internal works.</p> <p>As works have been undertaken to the building already it is considered that the buildings stability for bats has been significantly reduced.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspection of the potential roost features identified in this report will be undertaken prior to works commencing. • The potential roost features i.e the existing roof will be removed by hand (where a risk still remains following the pre-commencement inspection) • In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during the development all work must stop and a bat licensed ecologist contacted for further advice. <p>OR</p> <p>One bat emergence or re-entry survey is required during the active bat season (May – September) to confirm presence or likely-absence of a bat roost in the building. The survey can be either a dusk emergence or dawn re-entry survey.</p> <p>Four surveyors are required to provide full coverage of the building.</p> <p>The survey is likely to be required before planning permission can be granted.</p> <p>If bat roosts are confirmed in the building two additional surveys will be required to inform an EPSL application to Natural England. The EPSL application requires that all surveys have been undertaken within the most recent active bat season and planning permission must have been granted and all relevant wildlife-related conditions have been discharged prior to submission.</p>	
<p>Foraging and commuting bats</p>	<p>Surrounding trees and hedgerows could be used by local bat populations for foraging and commuting. These could also be used by bats dispersing from nearby roosts outside of the site.</p>	<p>The proposed development will not result in the removal of any habitats which could be used by foraging or commuting bats.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>

<p>Nesting birds (B1)</p>	<p>Historic evidence of nesting birds was identified below the eaves of B1.</p>	<p>The proposed development could result in the destruction or the disturbance and subsequent abandonment of active bird nests.</p>	<p>Works should be undertaken outside the period 1st March to 31st August. If this timeframe cannot be avoided, a close inspection of the building should be undertaken immediately, by qualified ecologist, prior to the commencement of work. All active nests will need to be retained until the young have fledged.</p>	<p>The installation of a minimum of four bird boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries or on retained buildings will provide additional nesting habitat for birds e.g. Schwegler No 17 Swift Nest Box (buildings) Schwegler 1SP Sparrow Terrace (buildings) Schwegler 1B Nest Boxes (trees) Schwegler 2H Robin Boxes (trees) Woodstone Nest Box (buildings or trees) Or a similar alternative brand. Tree boxes should be positioned approximately 3m above ground level where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight. Small-hole boxes are best placed approximately 1-3m above ground on an area of the tree trunk where foliage will not obscure the entrance hole. Swift and sparrow boxes should be positioned at the eaves of a building and can be incorporated into the fabric of the building during construction.</p>
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Other ecological constraints	None identified.	N/A	N/A	N/A
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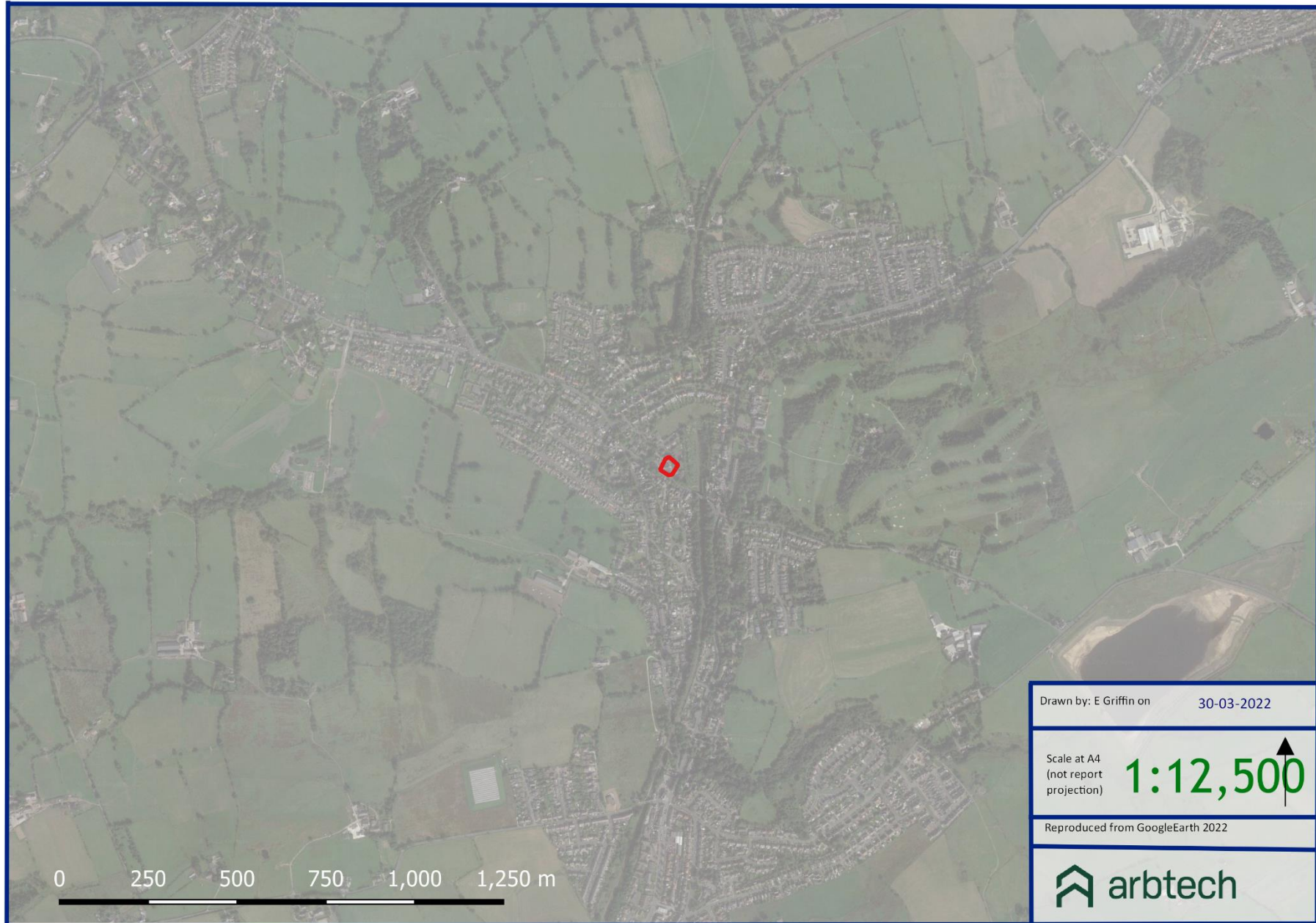
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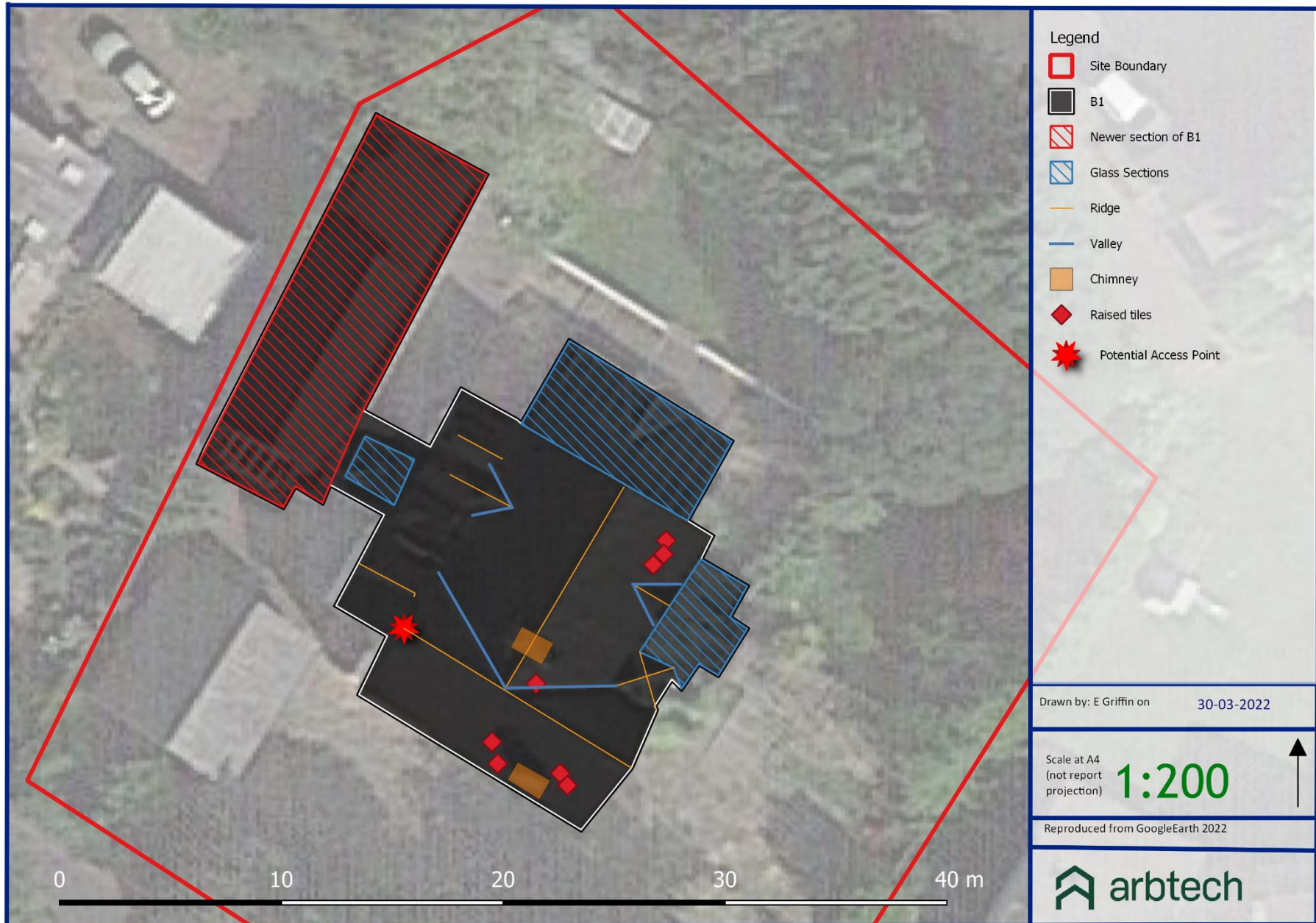
Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan

Not available at the time of writing.

Appendix 2: Site Location Plan



Appendix 3: Bat Survey Plan



Appendix 4: Legislation and Planning Policy Related to Bats

LEGAL PROTECTION

All species of bat are fully protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 2.

Regulation 43: Protection of certain wild animals - offences

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if they:

- (a) Deliberately captures, injures or kills any wild animal of a European protected species,
- (b) Deliberately disturbs wild animals of any such species,
- (c) Deliberately takes or destroys the eggs of such an animal, or
- (d) Damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal,

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (b), disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely—

- (a) To impair their ability:
 - (i) To survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or
 - (ii) In the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- (b) To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Bats are also protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) through their inclusion on Schedule 5. Under this Act, they are additionally protected from:

- Intentional or reckless disturbance (at any level)
- Intentional or reckless obstruction of access to any place of shelter or protection
- Selling, offering or exposing for sale, possession or transporting for purpose of sale

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

The National Planning Policy Framework promotes sustainable development. The Framework specifies the need for protection of designated sites and priority habitats and species. An emphasis is also made on the need for ecological infrastructure through protection, restoration and re-creation. The protection and recovery of priority species (considered likely to be those listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006) is also listed as a requirement of planning policy.

In determining a planning application, planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that: designated sites are protected from harm; there is appropriate mitigation or compensation where significant harm cannot be avoided; measurable gains in biodiversity in and around developments are incorporated; and planning permission is refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including aged or veteran trees and also ancient woodland.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Biodiversity Duty

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'.

Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of 'principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity'. This list is intended to assist decision makers such as public bodies in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act. Under the Act these habitats and species are regarded as a material consideration in determining planning applications. A developer must show that their protection has been adequately addressed within a development proposal.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by Natural England will be required for works likely to affect a bat roost or for operations likely to result in a level of disturbance which might impair their ability to undertake those activities mentioned above (e.g. survive, breed, rear young and hibernate). The licence is to allow derogation from the relevant legislation but also to enable appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place and their efficiency/success to be monitored. The legislation may also be interpreted such that, in certain circumstances, important foraging areas and/or commuting routes can be regarded as being afforded *de facto* protection, for example, where it can be proven that the continued usage of such areas is crucial to maintaining the integrity and long-term viability of a bat roost (Garland & Markham, 2008).

There are 17 species of bat breeding in England and Natural England issues licences under Regulation 55 of the Habitats Regulations to allow you to work within the law.

Licences are issued for specific purposes stated in the Regulations, if the following three tests are met:

- The purpose of the work meets one of those listed in the Habitats Regulations (see below);
- That there is no satisfactory alternative;
- That the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status (FCS) in their natural range

The Habitats Regulations permits licences to be issued for a specific set of purposes including:

1. include preserving public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of over-riding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
2. scientific and educational purposes;
3. ringing or marking; and,
4. conserving wild animals.

Development works fall under the first purpose and Natural England issues bat mitigation licences for developments.

EUROPEAN PROTECTED SPECIES POLICIES

In December 2016 Natural England officially introduced the four licensing policies throughout England. The four policies seek to achieve better outcomes for European Protected Species (EPS) and reduce unnecessary costs, delays and uncertainty that can be inherent in the current standard EPS licensing system. The policies are summarised as follows:

- Policy 1; provides greater flexibility in exclusion and relocation activities, where there is investment in habitat provision;
- Policy 2; provides greater flexibility in the location of compensatory habitat;
- Policy 3; provides greater flexibility on exclusion measures where this will allow EPS to use temporary habitat; and,
- Policy 4; provides a reduced survey effort in circumstances where the impacts of development can be confidently predicted.

The four policies have been designed to have a net benefit for EPS by improving populations overall and not just protecting individuals within development sites. Most notably Natural England now recognises that the Habitats Regulations legal framework now applies to 'local populations' of EPS and not individuals/site populations.