

SHIPPON AT MILL HOUSE FARM, CHIPPING ROAD, CHAIGLEY

LICENSED BAT AND BARN OWL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

July 2014

[ERAP Ltd ref: 2014_204]

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A. SUMMARY

Introduction and Scope

- i. ERAP Ltd (Consultant Ecologists) was commissioned to carry out a licensed bat and Barn Owl survey of the shippon at Mill House Farm, Chaigley in July 2014.
- ii. The survey was requested in connection with a planning application to convert the shippon to a residential dwelling.
- iii. The survey comprised a desktop study and a daylight licensed survey of the exterior and interior of the shippon for evidence of bat and Barn Owl activity.
- iv. The survey was carried out at an appropriate time of year, during favourable weather conditions and in accordance with standard, recognised survey guidelines. The survey was carried out by an appropriately experienced, licensed and qualified surveyor.

Results of Survey, Assessment and Recommendations

Bat species

- v. No evidence of the current or previous use of the shippon by roosting bats was detected.
- vi. There are no constraints, in relation to bats, on the commencement of conversion works but the presence of nesting birds (House Sparrow) must be considered, refer to **Section 4.3**.
- vii. Following the comprehensive survey it is concluded that no further surveys for bat activity are necessary to inform the planning decision or commencement of works.
- viii. As habitats within proximity of the converted shippon dwelling will remain suitable for the attraction of foraging bats it is recommended, in accordance with best practice and the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), that two bat access panels are installed at suitable locations on the converted building, refer to **Figure 2**.

Barn Owl

- ix. Evidence (three areas of faecal splashes and old, trampled pellets) of use of the shippon by *roosting* Barn Owl was detected. Owing to the unsuitability of the conditions present and the structure of the shippon, use of the shippon by nesting Barn Owl is reasonably discounted.
- x. More recent and abundant evidence of Barn Owl was detected in the adjacent stone barn. Planning permission has previously been granted for the conversion of this stone barn to a residential dwelling. The actions specified in the relevant planning consent (Condition 10 of reference 3/2013/0840) remain applicable.
- xi. No further actions, other than best practice, are necessary in relation to Barn Owl and the proposed works at the shippon, refer to **Section 4.2**.

Bird species

- xii. The shippon is used by nesting House Sparrow, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species. Works must avoid the bird nesting season, refer to **Section 4.3**.
- xiii. It is feasible to install compensatory opportunities for use by nesting House Sparrow at the converted shippon, refer to **Section 4.3** and **Figure 2**.

Conclusion

- xiv. The conversion of the existing shippon to a residential dwelling can be achieved with no adverse effect on designated sites, ecologically valuable habitats and protected species.
- xv. Actions to ensure the protection of Barn Owl (a protected species), House Sparrow (UK BAP Priority Species), trees and hedgerows and comply with wildlife legislation and best practice are described in **Sections 4.1** to **4.4**.
- xvi. Measures to achieve a net gain for biodiversity in accordance with the proposals are specified at **Figure 2** and are entirely feasible to achieve compliance with the NPPF and best practice.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationale

- 1.1 ERAP Ltd (Consultant Ecologists) was commissioned by Eric Smith Architect and Designer, on behalf of his client Mr Pennington, to carry out a licensed bat and Barn Owl survey and assessment of the shippon at Mill House Farm, Chaigley in July 2014 (hereafter referred to as the 'site').
- 1.2 The survey was requested in connection with a planning application to convert the existing shippon to a residential dwelling. An adjacent stone barn received planning consent for conversion to a residential dwelling in November 2013; works have not commenced yet (Ribble Valley Borough Council reference 3/2013/0840).
- 1.3 The grid reference at the centre of the site is SD 6907 4140.

Wildlife Legislation

- 1.4 A licensed bat survey is required as all British bat species and their roosts are legally protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or capture bats, deliberately disturb bats and damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts. Since the introduction of the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act* in 2000 it is also an offence to recklessly harm or disturb bats in their roosting places.
- 1.5 The survey also includes an examination of the building for evidence of use by nesting birds. All wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) while they are nesting.
- 1.6 The Barn Owl receives greater protection under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). A synopsis of all relevant wildlife legislation is presented at **Appendix 2**.

Brief Description of Site and Vegetation

- 1.7 Mill House Farm is located in a rural area approximately 5 kilometres to west of Clitheroe. The meandering River Hodder lies approximately 450 metres to the east of the site. Land immediately surrounding the farm comprises concrete hard-standing and fields of agriculturally improved and semi-improved sheep grazed pasture. Approximately 450 metres to the south-west is steeply sloping land with clear fell and conifer plantations, refer to **Photo 1**.
- 1.8 The farmyard is bordered by stone and concrete block walls surrounding three buildings comprising the existing stone built farmhouse, a stone barn with planning consent for conversion to a dwelling and the shippon.
- 1.9 The shippon is a single storey steel framed building with rendered brick elevation walls and a pitched corrugated sheeting covered roof, refer to **Photo 2**. No livestock was present at the time of the survey but the building is used to shelter and sort sheep.

Objectives and Scope of Survey

- 1.10 The objectives of the survey are to: -
 - a. Assess the suitability of the building to support roosting bat species at any time of year;
 - b. Examine the exterior and interior of the building for evidence of the presence of roosting bat species;
 - c. Assess the suitability of any trees within the site for use by roosting bats;
 - d. Examine the building for evidence of use by nesting birds including Barn Owl, a protected species;

- e. Provide guidance in accordance with wildlife legislation, *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, local planning policy, the *Bat Workers' Manual (2004)*, the *Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2004)* and best practice in relation to the proposed works; and,
- f. Detail the scope of any further surveys or actions that may be required prior to and during the development proposals.

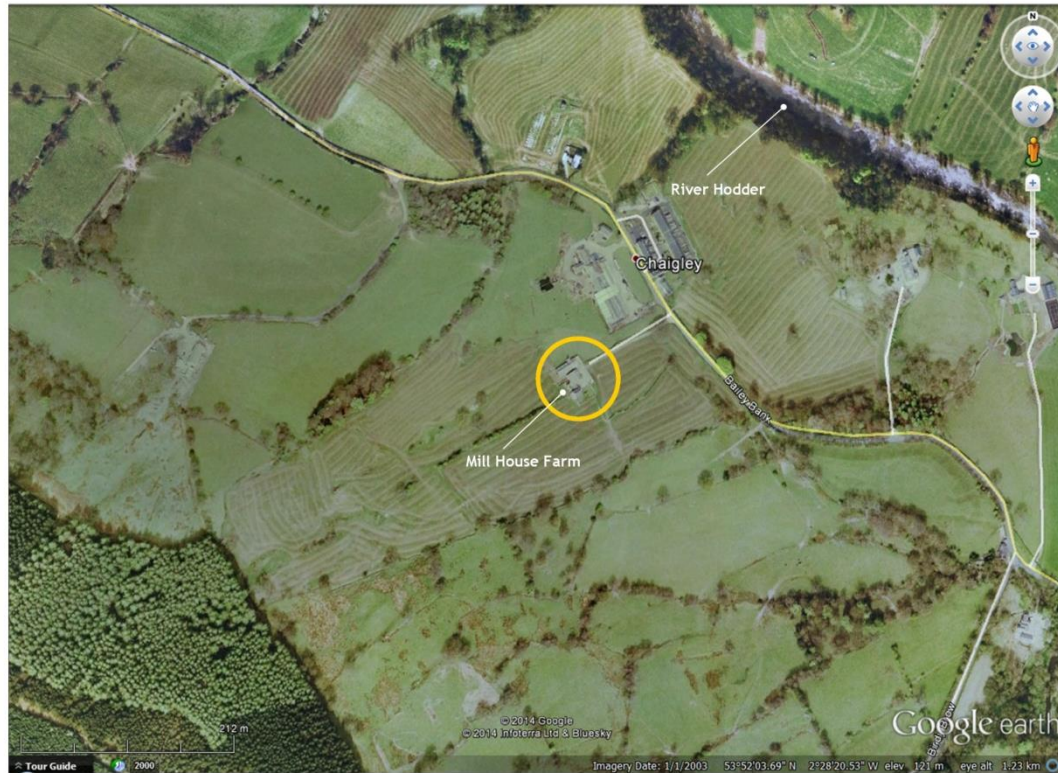


Photo 1: Aerial photograph illustrating the location of Mill House Farm and its surrounds.



Photo 2: East gable and south elevation of the shippon

2.0 METHOD OF SURVEY

2.1 Desktop Study

- 2.1.1 The following sources of information and ecological records were consulted for information: -
- a. MAgiC: A web-based interactive map which brings together geographic information on key environmental schemes and designations, including details of statutory nature conservation sites;
 - b. Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); and,
 - c. A bat and barn owl survey report prepared by Denis Lambert for the conversion of the adjacent stone barn (available on Ribble Valley Borough Council's planning website reference 3/2013/0840).
- 2.1.2 The Lancashire Environment Records Network (LERN) was contacted and records of non-statutory designated sites, and protected and notable species within a 1 kilometre radius of the site were requested.

2.2 Surveyor, Survey Date and Conditions

- 2.2.1 The daylight survey was carried out on 29th July 2014 by Victoria Burrows B.Sc. (Hons) M.Sc. CEnv MCIEEM (Natural England licensed bat surveyor Levels 1 and 2 (Class Licence Reference 00704) and holder of a licence to disturb Barn Owl for the purposes of science, education and conservation (licence reference 2014-1642-SCI-SCI)).
- 2.2.2 The surveyor's qualifications and experience meet the criteria as defined in the *Technical Guidance Series Competencies for Species Survey: Bat and Barn Owl* prepared by the CIEEM (April 2013).
- 2.2.3 The weather on the survey date was dry, overcast (100% cloud cover) and 15°C at 8.30am; the conditions and time of year were favourable for the survey.
- 2.2.4 Conditions had remained favourable for bat activity for a period of at least two weeks prior to the survey date. No periods of heavy rain had occurred; any bat dropping accumulations around the perimeter of the building (which can often be indicative of a roost) would be evident.

2.3 Survey Methods

- 2.3.1 The licensed bat survey comprised the following methods: -
1. ***Daylight examination and inspection of the exterior***
- 2.3.2 An examination was made of the external elevations, roof and the whole perimeter of the building. Searches were carried out for droppings, urine stains, feeding signs and grease marks. Particular attention was paid to areas where bat droppings may accumulate such as the ground beneath the eaves, on the sills, the elevation walls and any other surfaces beneath the eaves around the perimeter of the building.
- 2.3.3 Searches were also made to find potential bat roosting habitat or accesses into internal areas and cavities where roosts may be present.
- 2.3.4 Where possible, gaps were illuminated with a high-powered torch (refer to equipment list in **Table 2.1** below). A video borescope was used to inspect features such as crevices around the building in more detail and to search for bats and droppings.
- 2.3.5 Ladders were used to gain better access to specific features above eye level.

2. Internal inspection

2.3.6 There is no roof void at the shippon. All internal walls were examined for cracks, crevices and other opportunities suitable for bat access.

3. Trees

2.3.7 There are no trees within the proposed working area. No trees will be affected by the proposed conversion or to enable access to the working area.

2.4 Equipment

2.4.1 A list of equipment used is detailed in **Table 2.1** below: -

Table 2.1: Equipment used

Ladders
LED Lenser P7 torch
Clulite CB2 hand lamps
Canon Ixus digital camera
Sentient video borescope
8x20 binoculars

2.5 Bird species

2.5.1 Bird species observed and heard during the survey were recorded. The shippon was searched for active bird nests.

2.5.2 Searches were carried out for pellets, faecal splashes and feathers which may indicate use by roosting or nesting Barn Owl, a Schedule 1 bird and protected species. For completeness, the survey for Barn Owl extended into the adjacent stone barn.

2.6 Survey Limitations

2.6.1 All areas of the site were accessed and surveyed. No survey limitations occurred.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Desktop Study

Site Designations

3.1.1 The site has no statutory or non-statutory designation for nature conservation. There are no statutory or non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation adjacent to the site boundary.

3.1.2 Mill House Farm is located within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

3.1.3 The closest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a statutory designation, is a section of the River Hodder approximately 1.2 kilometres to the south-east of the site. This SSSI is designated for its geological interest and exposures of Lower Carboniferous rocks.

3.1.4 There are no non-statutory designated sites within 250 metre radius of the site.

Protected and Notable species

3.1.5 A summary of the known records of protected and notable species provided by LERN is presented in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, below.

Table 3.1: Protected and Notable Species Recorded within a One Kilometre Radius of the Site

Group	Species	Notes (all measurements are approximate)
Amphibians	Common Frog (LBAP)	One record 620m north of the site from 2002
Mammals	Common Pipistrelle (EPS, WCA 1981, LBAP)	One record 400m south of the site from 1986
	Pipistrelle species (EPS, WCA 1981)	One record 930m north west of the site from 2013
	Natterer's Bat (EPS, WCA 1981, LBAP)	Two records 400m south of the site from 2000 with the highest roost count of 50
	Daubenton's Bat (EPS, WCA 1981, LBAP)	One record 450m east of the site from 1988 Four records 620m north of the site from 1997 with the highest roost count of 254
	Brown Hare (UK and LBAP)	One record 400m south of the site from 2010
Flowering Plant	Wood Fescue (LBAP), Wood Barley (LBAP), Stone Bramble (LBAP)	
EPS=European Protected Species under <i>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</i> (as amended) WCA 1981 = <i>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</i> (as amended) UK BAP = UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species LBAP = Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species		

Table 3.2: Summary of the Records of Notable and Priority Species of Bird within a One Kilometre Radius of the Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	BOCC ¹	Notes
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Amber	
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Red	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Amber	
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet	Red	UK BAP
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Amber	
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin	Amber	
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	Amber	UK BAP
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Amber	
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe	Amber	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	Amber	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Amber	
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Red	UK BAP
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Amber	UK BAP
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Red	UK BAP
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Amber	
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Amber	UK BAP
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	Amber	
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Amber	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Red	UK BAP
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Amber	
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Red	UK BAP
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Red	UK BAP
¹ BOCC = Birds of Conservation Concern			

3.2 Habitats and Surrounds

Site Access

- 3.2.1 The Mill House Farm complex is accessed off Chipping Road via an existing farm track. At the site entrance is a veteran Pedunculate Oak tree, refer to **Photo 3** below. Farm machinery currently passes beneath the branches of the Oak tree and sufficient clearance height is present. However, as detailed in **Section 4.4**, care must be taken during the construction phase to ensure construction machinery does not damage the tree.
- 3.2.2 Along the north side of the access track is a Hawthorn, Elder and Hazel hedgerow. Again, care must be taken during construction to protect the hedgerow, refer to **Section 4.4**.



Photo 3: Veteran Oak tree to the south of the Mill House Farm access track and hedgerow to the north.

Invasive Species

- 3.2.3 No Japanese Knotweed or other species listed on Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) were detected within the site or the immediate surrounding area.

3.3 Bat Survey

Shippon: Exterior

- 3.3.1 The shippon comprises a single storey steel framed building with brick, rendered elevation walls and a pitched corrugated sheeting covered roof.
- 3.3.2 The external walls are covered with concrete render; no gaps or opportunities for bats are present.
- 3.3.3 A timber fascia board at eaves height on the south elevation is tightly sealed against the rendered wall; no gaps or opportunities for bat access are present, refer to **Photo 2** on **Figure 1**. The north elevation supports the same timber fascia but owing to crumbling render local gaps are present. However all gaps are densely covered with cobwebs and no opportunities for bat access are present.

- 3.3.4 Owing to the presence of open doorways at the east and south elevations bats and birds have free flight access into the interior of the shippon.
- 3.3.5 No bat droppings were detected on the elevation walls, around doorways or on the ground around the external perimeter of the building.
- 3.3.6 The roof of the shippon is a single-ply corrugated sheeting with skylights; no boarding or insulation is present. No opportunities for roosting bats are present at the roof.

Shippon: Interior

- 3.3.7 The internal sides of the brick elevation walls are well-pointed (the eastern wall is entirely covered with concrete); no gaps or opportunities for bat access are present. The wall tops are sealed with concrete plaster. No crevices or gaps suitable for bat access are present, refer to **Photos 3, 4 and 5 on Figure 1**.
- 3.3.8 A single fresh bat dropping was found adhering to the internal side of the east elevation wall, refer to **Photo 7 on Figure 1**. The single dropping is the typical size of a Pipistrelle bat dropping and is very likely to have been left by a bat that has entered the shippon to feed. This single dropping is not indicative of use of the shippon by roosting bats.
- 3.3.9 The concrete slab floor was easily searched; no bat droppings were detected.
- 3.3.10 The steel roof trusses have no crevices or gaps suitable for use by roosting bats.
- 3.3.11 No bats or other signs of bat presence such as prey remains were detected in the shippon.

3.4 Barn Owl and Bird species

Barn Owl: Shippon

- 3.4.1 As annotated on **Figure 1**, evidence of occasional use of the shippon by roosting Barn Owl was detected. Evidence comprised three areas of faecal splashes, two old (>12 months*) trampled pellets and a single feather, refer to **Photo 8 on Figure 1**.

*Aged in accordance with Plate 25 in Barn Owl Trust 2012

- 3.4.2 No Barn Owl were present during the survey.
- 3.4.3 Importantly, there are no features within the shippon suitable for use by nesting Barn Owl. The top of the sheep feed hoppers were examined with the use of ladders; no evidence of use of these ledges by nesting Barn Owl was present. Current and future use of the shippon by nesting Barn Owl is reasonably discounted.

Barn Owl: Stone Barn

- 3.4.4 Inside the adjacent stone barn are three areas of fresh (< 1 month old*) Barn Owl pellets (2-3 pellets in each pile with associated faecal splashes and feathers). Faecal splashing is also present down the internal side of the stone walls, refer to **Photo 9 on Figure 1**. This concurs with the findings of report prepared by Denis Lambert dated September 2013 and submitted in connection with planning application reference 3/2013/0840 for the conversion of the barn.

*Aged in accordance with Plate 25 in Barn Owl Trust 2012

- 3.4.5 No Barn Owl were present at the stone barn on the survey date.

Other Birds

- 3.4.6 Nesting House Sparrow, a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species nest at the shippon. As annotated on **Figure 1**, six old and active nests were detected. A flock of up to six House Sparrow regularly entered the shippon during the survey.
- 3.4.7 No other active or old bird's nests were found.

4.0 EVALUATION OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Bat Species

Evaluation of Results

- 4.1.1 A comprehensive survey of the shippon at an optimum time of year has not detected any evidence of the current or previous use of the building by roosting bats.
- 4.1.2 The uninsulated and exposed open sided building is entirely unsuitable for use by hibernating bats owing to the absence of suitable crevices and the fact that the building is unlikely to provide the thermally stable conditions required by hibernating bats. Use of the building by hibernating bats is reasonably discounted.
- 4.1.3 It is concluded that a comprehensive survey and assessment has been possible to inform the planning decision and conversion works. No further surveys are necessary to comply with the survey guidelines or best practice.
- 4.1.4 A Natural England European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence for bats is not required to proceed with the works.

Actions to be Carried Out During Demolition

- 4.1.5 No specific actions for the protection of bats are necessary prior to or during the conversion works. The opportunities for roosting bats are unlikely to improve in the near future; no updated surveys for bat activity are necessary prior to the start of works.

Discovery of a Bat

- 4.1.6 If at any time during the works a bat is discovered, or suspected, all contractors must withdraw from the area and ERAP Ltd or Natural England must be contacted for further advice.

Provisions for Use by Roosting Bats at the Converted Building

- 4.1.7 As habitats within proximity of the converted shippon dwelling will remain suitable for the attraction of foraging bats it is recommended, in accordance with best practice and the principles of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), that two bat access panels are installed at suitable locations on the converted building, refer to **Figure 2**.

4.2 Barn Owl

- 4.2.1 Evidence of use of the shippon by roosting Barn Owl was detected. Use of the shippon by nesting Barn Owl is reasonably discounted owing to the conditions present.
- 4.2.2 In accordance with the guidelines in Ramsden 2009 and Barn Owl Trust 2012 the following guidance is applicable in relation to the shippon application: -

- a. There is no requirement to carry out a pre-construction survey at the shippon for nesting Barn Owl owing to the building's structure and conditions present at the building; and,
- b. In consideration of the provision of alternative opportunities for nesting/roosting Barn Owl it is concluded that the specifications for two Barn Owl boxes to be installed in connection with the approved conversion of the adjacent stone barn are appropriate (Condition 10 of planning reference 3/2013/0840). No further actions in relation to the shippon conversion are warranted. The boxes should be installed as soon as possible regardless of the proposed start of works date at either the barn or the shippon. The boxes could be installed on trees to the west of the shippon *or (and more appropriately)* inside cattle sheds on the adjacent farm approximately 60 metres to the north-east of Mill House Farm.

4.2.3 Owing to the suitability of the adjacent stone barn for use by nesting Barn Owl, all actions detailed in Condition 10 of planning reference 3/2013/0840 **remain applicable** in connection with the approved conversion of the stone barn.

4.3 Other Birds

4.3.1 The shippon is used by nesting House Sparrow.

Protection

4.3.2 All wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) while they are nesting. It is mandatory that works that will affect the roof and elevation walls at the shippon are only carried out outside the bird breeding season unless it is appropriately demonstrated by an Ecologist that no active nests are present. The bird breeding season typically extends between March to August inclusive.

4.3.3 If nesting birds are detected the ecologist will issue guidance in relation to the protection of the nesting birds in conjunction with the scheduled works. This may involve cordoning off an area of the site until the young birds have fledged.

Conservation

4.3.4 To ensure there is no net loss of opportunities for use by nesting House Sparrow at the site it is recommended that two House Sparrow terrace boxes are installed at the converted building. All recommendations are annotated on **Figure 2**.

4.4 Tree and Hedgerow Protection

4.4.1 During the construction phase, the protection of the veteran Oak tree off Chipping Road and the hedgerow along the northern margin of the access track must be applied.

4.4.2 Care must be taken to ensure there is enough overhead clearance and there is no risk of branches being snagged off the veteran Oak tree by passing machinery.

4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 The conversion of the existing shippon to a residential dwelling can be achieved with no adverse effect on designated sites, ecologically valuable habitats and bat species.

4.5.2 Actions to ensure the protection of Barn Owl (a protected species) and House Sparrow (UK BAP Priority Species), tree and hedgerow protection and comply with wildlife legislation and best practice are described in **Sections 4.1 to 4.4**.

4.5.3 Measures to achieve a net gain for biodiversity in accordance with the proposals are specified at **Figure 2** and are entirely feasible to achieve compliance with the NPPF and best practice.

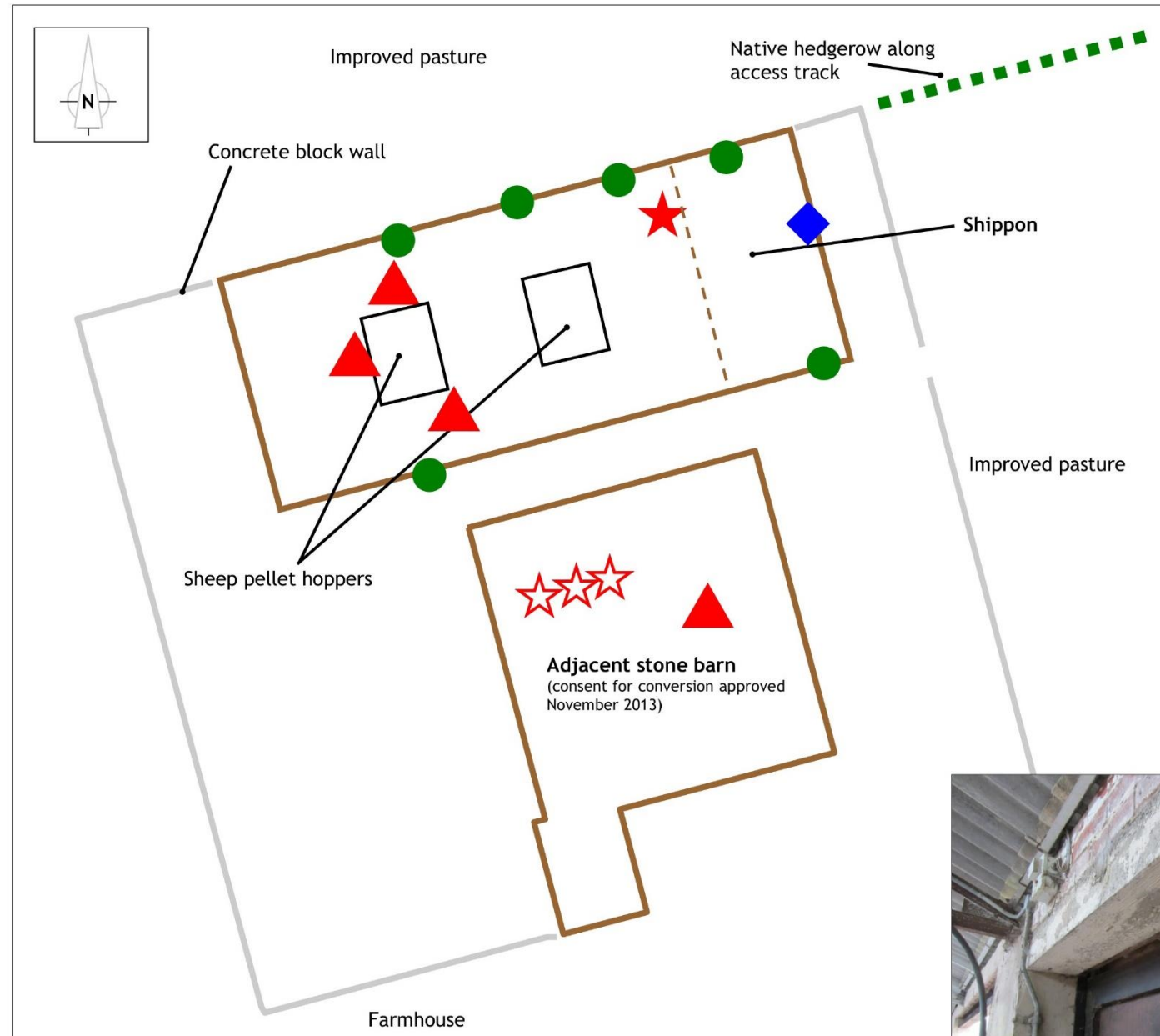
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6.0 APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

Figure 1: Plan to Illustrate the Findings of the Bat and Barn Owl Survey

Figure 2: Plan to Illustrate Provisions for Roosting Bats and Nesting House Sparrow at the Converted Shippon








-  Evidence of Barn Owl (faecal splashes, old (>12 months) pellets and feathers)
-  Evidence of Barn Owl (faecal splashes, fresh (< 1month) pellets and feathers)
-  Evidence of Barn Owl (faecal splashes only)
-  House Sparrow nests (old and active)
-  Single Pipistrelle bat dropping (made in flight)



Photo 1: Shippon (right) and adjacent stone barn (left)



Photo 2: Tightly sealed timber fascia at shippon; no opportunities for roosting bats



Photo 3: Interior of the shippon (facing west). Mortared internal brick walls; no gaps for bat access.

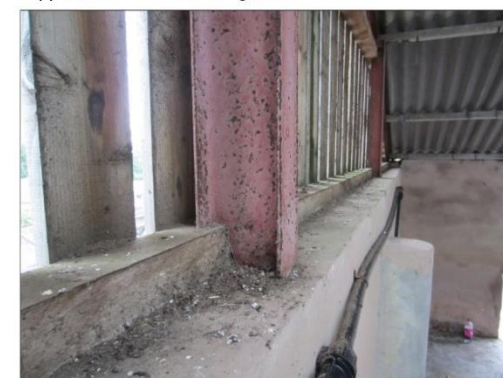


Photo 4: No gaps at the wall tops inside the shippon.



Photo 5: No gaps for bat access beneath the door lintels at shippon



Photo 6: House Sparrow nests at wall top inside shippon.



Photo 7: Single bat dropping on inside of east elevation wall.



Photo 8: Old (>12 months), trampled Barn Owl pellets inside the shippon



Photo 9: Fresh Barn Owl pellet and feather inside the adjacent stone barn

Project Name:
Shippon at Mill House Farm, Chipping Road, Chaigley

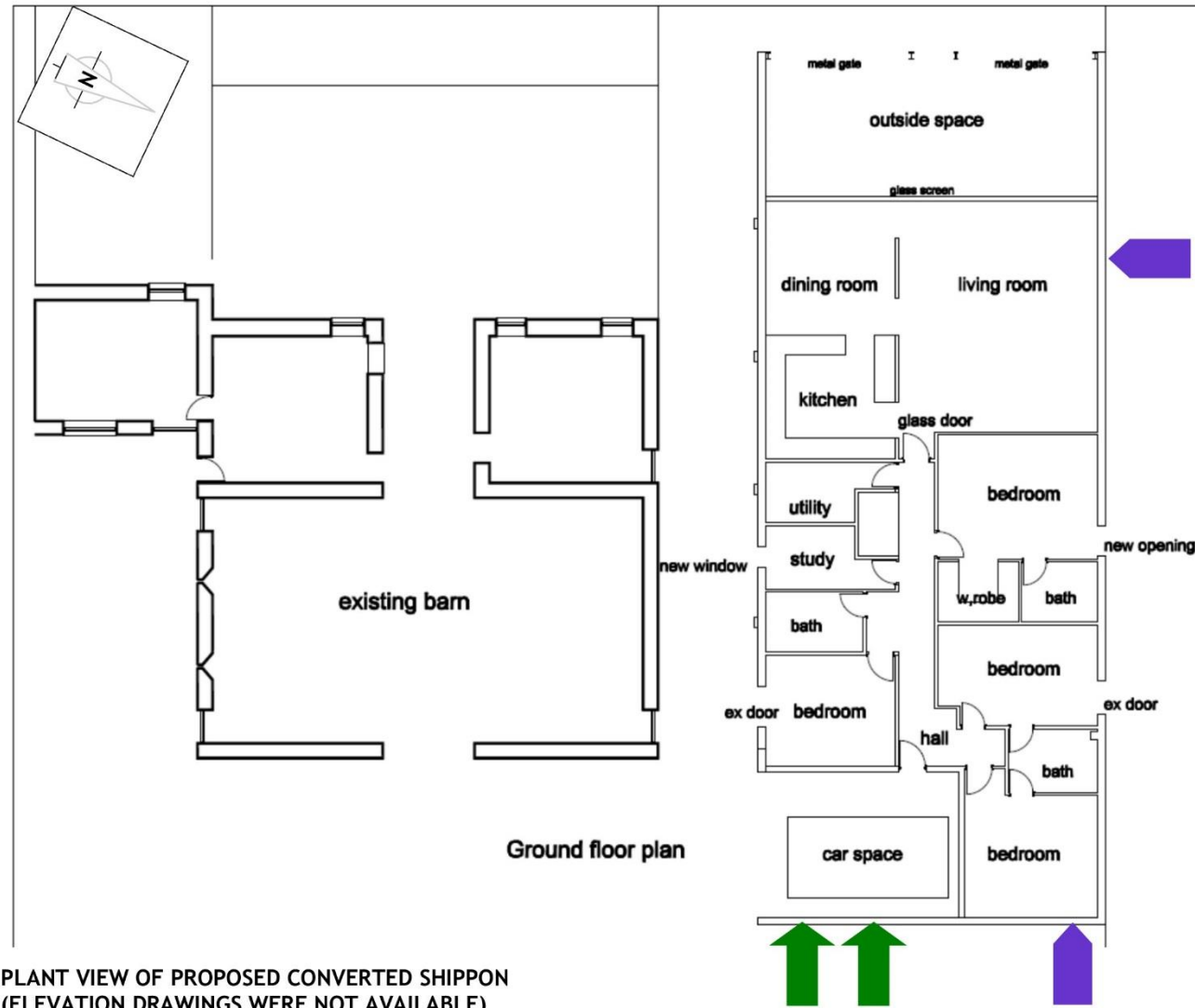
Title:
Plans to illustrate findings of the bat and Barn Owl survey

Scale: NTS	Drawing No.: Figure 1	Date: July 2014
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Reference No.:
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PLANT VIEW OF PROPOSED CONVERTED SHIPPON
(ELEVATION DRAWINGS WERE NOT AVAILABLE)

TWO HOUSE SPARROW TERRACE BOXES

To compensate for the loss of habitat used by nesting House Sparrow at the shippon two House sparrow terrace boxes will be installed.

PRODUCT: Schwegler 1SP House Sparrow terrace box x 2



SUPPLIERS: www.nhbs.com
www.wildcareshop.com

LOCATION: To be installed on the east facing gable of the converted building. Avoid siting above doorways or windows where droppings may cause a nuisance. Avoid south elevations as high temperatures may cause chicks to over heat. Ecologist to approve final positions once elevation plans are approved.

MAINTENANCE: Replacement of damaged boxes. Annual clearing out of nest material and dead chicks in the winter months.

TWO BAT ACCESS PANELS

To enhance the opportunities for biodiversity at the converted shippon two bat access panels will be installed.

PRODUCT: IBstock ENCLOSED Bat box 'c' or 'b' , or similar.



LOCATION: East or north-west facing gable ends are appropriate to provide a range of conditions. Ecologist to approve final positions once elevation plans are approved.

MAINTENANCE: Ensure entrance remains clear of obstructions such as climbing plants.

SUPPLIERS: www.nhbs.com
www.IBstock.com

Project Name:
Shippon at Mill House Farm, Chipping Road, Chaigley

Title: Plan to Illustrate Provisions for Roosting Bats and Nesting House Sparrow at the Converted Shippon

Scale: NTS	Drawing No. Figure 2	Date: July 2014
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Reference No. ERAP Ltd 2014_204

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NOTE: Two Barn Owl boxes will be provided at the stone barn, nearby trees or adjacent farm buildings in accordance with condition 10 of planning consent 3/2013/0840 for the stone barn conversion.

7.0 APPENDIX 2: SYNOPSIS OF RELEVANT WILDLIFE LEGISLATION

Bat species

All British bat species and their roosts are legally protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or capture bats, deliberately disturb bats and damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts. Since the introduction of the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act* in 2000 it is also an offence to recklessly harm or disturb bats in their roosting places.

Breeding Birds

All wild birds are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), whilst they are actively nesting or roosting. Section 1 of this Act, makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird, and to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built. It is also an offence to take or destroy any wild bird eggs.

Barn Owl

Barn owls are listed on Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) which gives them special protection.

It is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:-

Intentionally kill, injure, or take (handle) any wild Barn Owl;

Intentionally take, damage or destroy any wild Barn Owl nest whilst in use or being 'built' (barn owls do not 'build' a nest but may make a nest scrape);

Intentionally take or destroy a wild Barn Owl egg;

Have in one's possession or control a wild Barn Owl (dead or alive), or egg, (unless one can show that it was obtained legally);

Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild Barn Owl whilst 'building' a nest or whilst in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young;

Intentionally or recklessly disturb any dependent young of wild Barn Owls.