

Liz O'Neill

Honeysuckle House
20 George Lane
Reid
Lancashire
BB12 7RH

24 May 2013

Job ref: B 1314

Dear Liz

Re: Protected Species Survey: 20 George Lane, Reid, Lancashire, BB12 7RH

Introduction

You have requested a protected species survey as a condition of a planning application to Ribble Valley Borough Council for proposed rear extension requiring removal of the single storey sun room / conservatory; the existing property is shown in figures 1 to 6 of this report.

The Local Planning Authority must take account of the impact of a development on protected species in accordance with PPS9. The planning authority requires an appraisal of the likely impact of the proposed development on all bat species that are present or likely to be present at the property, in addition to any mitigation, compensation or enhancement proposals that may be required.

A daylight scoping survey was undertaken on Wednesday 22 May 2013 between 10.00 and 10.30. The weather at the time of the survey was dry, mild and bright (maximum temperature: 12°C, cloud cover: 50% wind: light south-westerly, rain: nil) providing satisfactory conditions for a scoping survey.

Survey methodology

The survey methodology follows the recommended guidelines published by the Bat Conservation Trust - *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines, 2nd Edition, Hundt, L (2012)*, Natural England (*Survey Objectives, Methods and Standards as outlined in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines, 2004*) and Chapter 3 - Survey and Monitoring Methods, (*Bat Worker's Manual, JNCC, Mitchell-Jones AJ and McLeish, AP, 3rd Edition 2004*).

The aim of the scoping exercise is to consider the potential value of the site for European Protected Species (EPS) and to establish whether bats and other protected species have been active within any part of the property that will be affected by the proposed development.

Non-invasive survey methods were used to assess the use of the property by protected species (bats).

The search was made using a high-powered lamp (Clu-lite CB2 - 1,000,000 candle power), close-focussing binoculars (Leica Trinovid) and digital camera (Kodak MD41) were used to view all likely areas of the building for the presence of bats, ie. droppings and urine spots, bat corpses, roost staining or evidence of feeding remains such as discarded moth and butterfly wings and other insects fragments typically found in a perching and feeding area.

All internal and external features that are likely to be affected by the proposed building alterations were included in the survey, these include visual inspections of the main roof void, external fascia soffits, roof verges, ridge tiles, lead work, brick work, windows, sills, doors and frames.

The survey methodology is designed to determine the likely presence of bats within the property and does not necessarily prove absence.

Survey limitations / constraints

Crevice-roosting bat species frequently roost within very narrow gaps, usually less than 25mm wide; solitary roosting bats such as pipistrelle species are sometimes overlooked during daylight inspections, particularly in situations where bats have gained entry into the cavity walls or beneath wall claddings, fascia boards, soffits and roofing materials.

The daylight scoping survey does not include dusk emergence / dawn swarming / acoustic bat surveys.

Evidence of bat activity such as bat droppings or staining on external walls and surfaces is frequently removed by the action of wind and rain; absence of evidence is therefore evaluated with caution.

Personnel

The survey was carried out by David Fisher (EED) - an experienced ecological consultant with more than 25 years experience of bat ecology and field survey work and a Natural England licence holder since 1989.

Natural England licence No: 20122876 (August 2012), Conservation, Science and Education.

Pre-survey data search (10km-grid square: SD 73)

The desk-top study includes information on:

- (1) European Protected Species (EPS) – this includes any locally significant records within the district.
- (2) Locally, regionally or nationally important wildlife and conservation areas and site designations.
- (3) EPS surveys previously carried at the property or at neighbouring properties.
- (4) National Biodiversity Network (NBN) terrestrial mammal records (chiroptera) for the 10km grid square.
- (5) Local bat records within a radius of 2.5km of the site.

The following bat species are known to be present within the wider district:

<u>Myotis sp.</u>	
Natterer's bat	(<i>Myotis nattereri</i>)
Whiskered bat / Brandt's bat	(<i>M. mystacinus</i> / <i>M. brandtii</i>)*
Daubenton's bat	(<i>M. daubentonii</i>)* ¹
<u>Plecotus sp.</u>	
Brown long-eared bat	(<i>Plecotus auritus</i>)* ¹
<u>Pipistrellus sp.</u>	
Common pipistrelle	(<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)* ¹
Soprano pipistrelle	(<i>P. pygmaeus</i>)* ¹
<u>Nyctalus sp.</u>	
Noctule bat	(<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>)* ¹

*NBN data ¹EED data

Pre-existing information (property location at NGR: SD 694 382)

There is no record of roosting bats at this property, or at neighbouring properties within 500 metres.

There are is no history of roosting bats at the property.

Limitations of the data search

National Biodiversity Network (NBN) records, whilst indicative of the bat species likely to occur within a 10km-grid square, do not confirm presence or absence of a species or habitat.

Description of the property

The property is a detached two storey house with brick cavity wall construction (built 1950's) with duo-pitched tiled roof. There is a single storey garage with flat bitumastic roof on the north gable wall and a timber framed single storey sun room / conservatory at the rear on the west elevation.

The enclosed roof void has been converted for access and storage and boarded throughout. The roof is under-drawn with Kingspan Thermapitch pitched roof insulation board (figure 4); the void is clean, dry and well-ventilated and there is no trace of roosting bats or birds.

The sun-lounge has a brick plinth with single-skin glazed windows and flat bitumastic roof with a three-panel skylight. The structure is not insulated or heated; the room is cold, dry and very light and therefore unsuitable for roosting bats.

Externally the building is well-maintained; all features including fascias, soffits and roof verges and lead work flashings are well-sealed and very secure.



Figure 1:



Figure 2:



Figure 3:

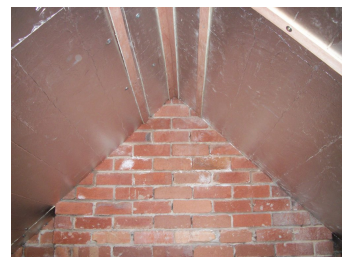


Figure 4:

Location of the property (NGR: SD 765 346: elevation: 110m;

The property is located on George Lane, Read and is adjacent to Hammond Ground, an area with extensive grazing pasture and bordered by mature broadleaved woodland to the west of the open ground at Read Park. The house is within a well-established residential district and is close to several other properties of various ages, building styles and construction types.

Although several bat species are regularly recorded within the wider district, the property is surrounded by sub-optimal feeding, foraging and commuting habitat for bats. The site is not close to extensive woodland or areas of open water and there are no significant river channels nearby; the River Calder is more than 1000 metres south-west of the site.

A local data search has shown there are no designated nature conservation sites adjacent to the property – ie. Special areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Biological Heritage Sites (BHS), National Nature Reserves (NNR's), Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) or Regionally Important Geological and Geo-morphological Sites (RIGS).

Proposed works

A two storey rear extension will replace the existing single storey sun-room / conservatory.

Survey results

There is no evidence of access or roosting by bats in any part of the property.

All parts of the property that will be directly affected by the proposed development were carefully inspected for evidence of bat and bird nesting activity; none was found. There is no evidence of bat / bird activity within the roof voids and there are no signs of roosting / resting bats in any part of the conservatory.

There are no records of bats at the property and the site is considered to be sub-optimal in terms of feeding, foraging and commuting habitat for bats.

Evaluation of results

There is no evidence of roosting, perching, feeding or flight within any part of the property and there is no evidence of a day roost, maternity roost, mating roost or place of hibernation.

It is highly unlikely that roosting bats will be disturbed or exposed during the proposed building demolition.

There is no evidence of roosting or nesting birds within any part of the property.

Timing constraints are not required during the course of the development.

Risk of disturbance / impacts of the development

The risk of causing disturbance to roosting bats at this property is likely to be **negligible***

The overall scale of impact of this development on local bat populations is likely to be **negligible**.

Negligible risk: it is highly unlikely any bat species have been present at this site.

Low risk: there is only low risk of disturbance to solitary bats or small numbers of common and widespread bat species.

Low / moderate risk: caution required; activity of common / rarer species is possible, including the presence of occasional / regular night perching and feeding activity or the presence of small numbers of rarer species (but not a maternity or hibernation site).

Moderate risk: caution required; there is moderate risk of disturbance to common bat species; activity may include the presence of regular / significant feeding perches and signs of feeding, a regularly used day / night roost or a maternity site of a common and widespread species or the likely presence of low numbers of rarer species ('rarer' as defined within the local context).

Moderate / high risk: considerable caution is required; this category may include a maternity site of rarer species.

High risk: considerable / extreme caution is required; there is a significant risk of causing disturbance to roosting bats at this site including large numbers of common species, a maternity site of locally rare or rarest UK species or a significant hibernation site for rare or rarest species; this is likely to be a site meeting the SSSI guidelines.

* TABLE 1: Risk categories / impact of the development on protected species (bats).

Main recommendations

It is recommended the proposed works proceed with reasonable caution and vigilance for the 'unexpected' presence of solitary roosting bat, although the risk of disturbing / exposing roosting bats at this site is likely to be negligible.

Further surveys (ie. dusk emergence, dawn swarming / acoustic surveys) are not required at the property.

SUMMARY

The proposed building works and removal of the conservatory are **unlikely to cause disturbance to bats** or result in the loss of a bat roost or cause injury or death of a European Protected Species – (Bats) or result in any significant impact on a local bat population.

The scale of impact of the development at site level on local bat populations is likely to be **negligible**.

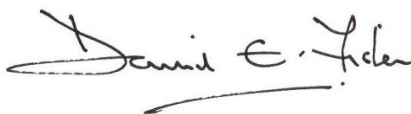
An EPS development licence (EPSL) is **not required**.

Mitigation refers to the practices adopted to reduce or remove the risk of disturbance, injury or death of a protected species or damage to a roost. The Bat Mitigation Guidelines (Natural England, 2004) define mitigation as “...measures to protect the bat population from damaging activities and reduce or remove the impact of development”.

ACTION	METHOD / NOTES
1. Further survey effort	No required
2. Timing constraints	Not required
3. EPS Licence requirement	Not required
4. Removal of roofing materials	Awareness at all times; very occasionally, solitary roosting bats are disturbed or exposed beneath some roof materials such as roofing tiles, bitumen felts, fascia boards and soffits.
5. Accidental exposure of bats	In the event of bats being exposed or vulnerable to harm, all work in that area must stop immediately. Cover the exposed bats to reduce further risk of harm and seek further advice.
6. Legal protection	Site contractors and project managers should be fully aware of the legal protection afforded all species of bat in the UK and procedures should be in place to mitigate for the potential impact on bats - see notes on 'Bats and the Law' in this report.
7. Emergency advice on bats	If you require specific advice on injured or exposed bats during the building works please contact David Fisher immediately on 01200 446859 (office) or 07709 225783 (mobile).
8. General advice on bats:	If you require further information on bats refer to the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) website. Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) also provides a bat helpline number: 0845 1300 228

Please note: I do not provide a copy of this report to the local planning authority, therefore it is your responsibility to forward the report to Ribble Valley District Council with the planning application.

Yours sincerely



David Fisher

All bat species in the UK receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Environment Protection Act 1990). The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act to also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct a place that bats use for shelter or protection. All species of bats are listed on Schedule 5 of the 1981 Act, which makes it an offence to:

- *intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bat.*
- *intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection. This is taken to mean all bat roosts whether bats are present or not.*
- *intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.*

The protected status afforded to bats means planning authorities may require extra information (in the form of surveys, impact assessments and mitigation proposals) before determining planning applications for sites used by bats. Planning authorities may refuse planning permission solely on grounds of the predicted impact on protected species such as bats. Recent case law has underlined the importance of obtaining survey information prior to the determination of planning consent¹.

*"It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by a development proposal, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision."*²

All British bat species are included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007, (also known as Habitats Regulations) which defines 'European Protected Species' (EPS).

¹ Bat Mitigation Guidelines, AJ Mitchell Jones, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, (2004) ISBN 1 86107 558 8

² Planning Policy Statement (PPS9) (2005), Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. ODPM.

Protected species (Bats) and the planning process¹

For development proposals requiring planning permission, the presence of bats, and therefore the need for a bat survey, is an important 'material planning consideration'. Adequate surveys are therefore required to establish the presence or absence of bats, to enable a prediction of the likely impact of the proposed development on them and their breeding sites or resting places and, if necessary, to design mitigation and compensation. Similarly, adequate survey information must accompany an application for a Habitats Regulations licence (also known as a Mitigation Licence) required to ensure that a proposed development is able to proceed lawfully.

The term 'development' [used in these guidelines] includes all activities requiring consent under relevant planning legislation and / or demolition operations requiring building control approval under the Building Act 1984.

Natural England (Formerly English Nature) states that development in relation to bats *"covers a wide range of operations that have the potential to impact negatively on bats and bat populations. Typical examples would be the construction, modification, restoration or conversion of buildings and structures, as well as infrastructure, landfill or mineral extraction projects and demolition operations"*.^{*}

^{*}(Tony Mitchell-Jones, 2004)

¹ 2.2.3 - Planning for development, p10, Bat Surveys, Good Practice Guidelines, BCT (2007).

Other references:

Bats, development and planning in England, (Specialist support series) - Bat Conservation Trust, 5th Floor, Quadrant house, 250 Kennington Lane, London, SE11 5RD, 0845 1300 228

Defra Circular 01/2005 (to accompany PPS 9) - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
www.defra.gov.uk

Natural England - Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside offices are located at:

Crewe: Natural England, Electra Way, Crewe business park, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 6GJ 0300 060 2922

Kendal: Natural England, Juniper House, Murley Moss, Oxenholme Rd, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 7RL 0300 060 2122

Manchester: Natural England, 3rd Floor, Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street, Manchester, M1 6LT 0300 060 1062