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# Dusk Survey Results

June 2025

**Project Reference:** PR-0405-24

**Meadow Farm**
Trevalyn
Rossett
Wrexham
LL12 0BT

**National Grid Reference**: SJ 38680 56827



| | |
|---|---|
| Document Title | Dusk Survey Results |
| Project Reference | PR-0405-24 |
| Issue Number | 1.0 |
| Prepared for | Joanna Gould |
| Prepared by | Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Author | Miss. H. McGlynn | |
| Survey Date(s) | **Dusk 1:** 05/05/2025 | **Dusk 2:** 04/06/2025 |
| Reviewed by | Mrs. K. Wilding CEnv MIEMA ACIEEM | |
| Review Date | 17/06/2025 | |
| Approved by | Mrs. K. Wilding CEnv MIEMA ACIEEM | |
| Date of Issue | 17/06/2025 | |

| Revision | Date | Amendment |
|---|---|---|
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## Executive Summary

As part of a proposed planning application at Meadow Farm, Trevalyn (termed as 'the site'), Tyrer Ecological Consultants carried out an Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats, Breeding Birds & GCN.

Following the Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats, Breeding Birds & GCN, with included Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA), Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd were commissioned to undertake the recommended further bat surveys; the surveys, totalling two dusk emergence surveys, were carried out in May & June, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023).

### Bats

Based on the results gathered during the 2025 dusk surveys, the building is ascertained to be host to a day roost for a single soprano pipistrelle bat.

*Recommendations have been provided in **Section 5.0** of the report.*

*In the first instance, it is recommended that all works are undertaken in accordance with a strict programme of Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) / Non-Licenced Method Statement (NLMS), include timing certain noise and vibration works to avoid the sensitive active season of bats (May – September).*

*In the event that works capable of causing disturbance (including noise, vibration etc) cannot be timed to avoid the period of May – September, then a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) will be required from Natural Resources Wales.*

### Survey Validity

Bat emergence/re-entry surveys are typically **valid for a period of 12 – 18 months**; Ideally, the survey data should be from the most recent optimal survey season before a planning or licence application is submitted, however this is at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority and/or Natural Resources Wales. Should your planning application not achieve consent, or a licence application (where required) not be applied for within this time period, updated surveys may be required.

## Table of Contents

**1.0** Background & Introduction

**2.0** Bats – Legislation & Policy

**3.0** Survey Methods

**4.0** Results

**5.0** Conclusions & Recommendations

**6.0** References

**Appendix I:** PR-0405-24 Meadow Farm – Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats, Breeding Birds & GCN (Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd, January 2025)

## 1.0 Background & Introduction

1.1 As part of a proposed planning application with Wrexham County Borough Council at Meadow Farm in Trevalyn (termed 'the site'), Tyrer Ecological Consultants carried out an Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats & Breeding Birds in December 2024.

1.2 The survey was commissioned by Joanna Gould; proposals are understood to involve an extension to the rear of the existing residential structure. See **Figure 1.1** for a site and location plan.

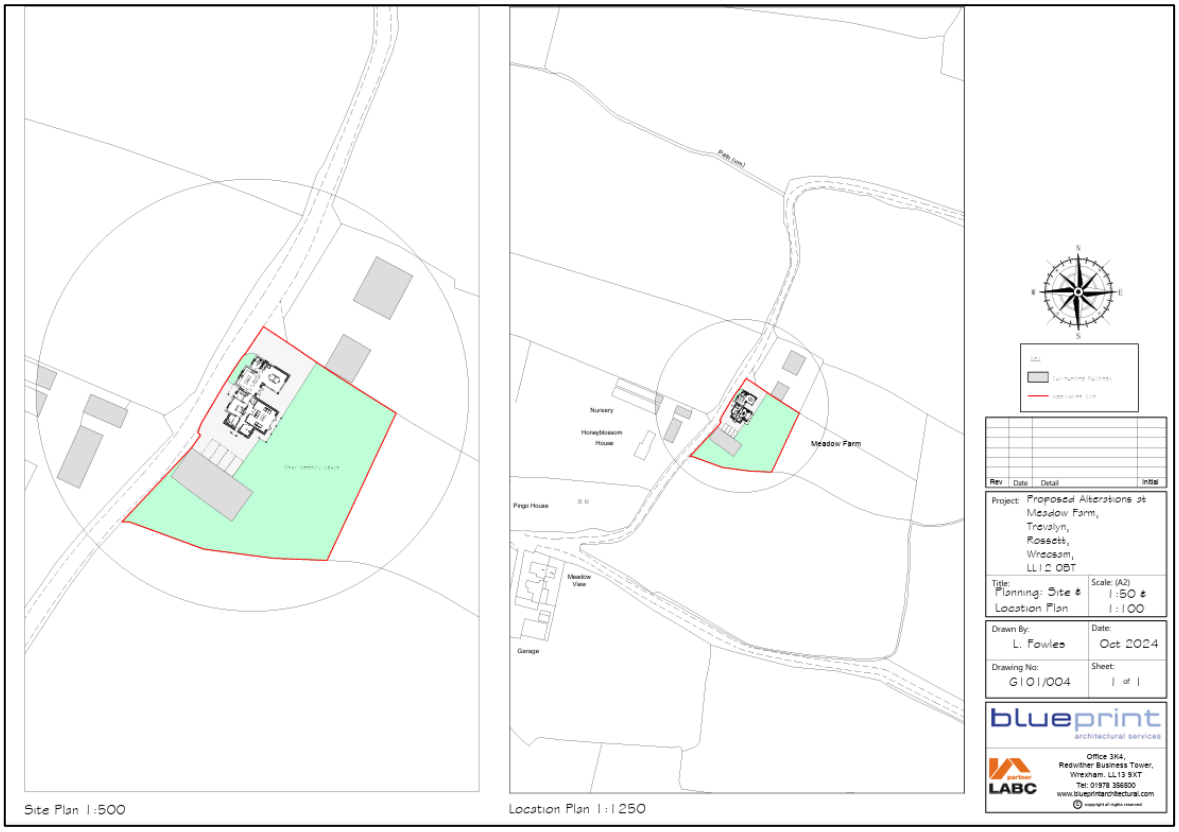



**Figure 1.1 –** *Site and Location Plan © Blueprint Architectural Services*

1.3 Included within the Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats & Breeding Birds was a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) of any built structures and trees on site in relation to bats. Based on the findings of the PRA, Meadow Farm is duly categorised as pertaining to '**Moderate**' bat roost suitability, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023) (see **Figure 1.2** below for a BCT guidance extract).

**Table 7.2. Recommended minimum number of survey visits for presence/absence surveys to give confidence in a negative result for structures (also recommended for trees but unlikely to give confidence in a negative result).**

| Low roost suitability or PRF-I | Moderate roost suitability | High roost suitability or PRF-M |
|---|---|---|
| One survey visit. One dusk emergence survey[a] (structures).<br><br>No further surveys required (trees). | Two separate dusk emergence survey visits[b]. | Three separate dusk emergence survey visits[b]. |

**Figure 1.2** – *BCT extract on 'Moderate' suitability survey implications*

1.4 Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd were therefore recommissioned to undertake the recommended further bat surveys; the two dusk emergence surveys were carried out in May & June 2025, in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023).

1.5 The surveys aimed to identify the presence or reasonably conclude the absence of bats within the buildings. The results, conclusions and recommendations following the survey, including any indicative mitigation to inform an application to Natural England for a European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML), where necessary, will be supplied within this report.

1.6 This report should be read, understood and presented to the local authority as an additional document to **Appendix I** (see Contents page).

## 2.0 Bats – Legislation & Policy

2.1 All British bats and their **roosts are afforded full protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and are listed in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2019) (EU Exit). When dealing with cases where an EPS (all UK bats) may be affected, a planning authority is a competent authority within the meaning of Regulation 7 of the Regulations, and therefore has a statutory duty, as the local authority, to have due regard to the provisions of the Regulations in the exercise of its functions.

2.2 Uses of Buildings by Bats

a) Summer breeding roost, and day/occasional roost (May – August)
b) Hibernation roost (October – March)
c) Transitional or temporary roost (other months)

2.3 Roost selection is often closely correlated to suitable foraging habitat within a reasonable commuting distance from the roost and different sites are used depending upon insect densities and abundance; climatic conditions can also affect their ability to successfully forage. All British bats are insectivorous.

*** The term roost is generically referred to as a place that bat/s use for the any of the above reasons, however it should be noted that under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2019) (EU Exit) (Regulation 43 (d) the term roost is not used but refers to "a breeding site or resting place of such an animal" and is afforded legal protection. The roost, breeding site or resting place of bats, which ever terminology is used is legally protected whether or not bats are in occupation.*

2.4 Up to 12 bat species have been regularly recorded within the vice-county of Clwyd, which includes Wrexham County, to date, many of which use built structures, notably occupied residential buildings, for roosting. The most frequently encountered bat species is the soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and its abundant status in Clwyd is reflected throughout the UK.

### Policy

2.5 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 ("the Act") – requires local planning authorities to have regard to area statements in the development of Local Development Plans. The Act introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (Section 6 Duty). This duty applies to public authorities in the exercise of their functions in relation to Wales and will help maximise contributions to achieving the well-being goals. The Nature Recovery Action Plan supports this legislative requirement to reverse the decline in biodiversity, address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by putting nature at the heart of decision-making and increasing the resilience of ecosystems by taking specific action focused around objectives for habitats and species.

2.6 Part 1 of the Act promotes sustainable management of natural resources, and in Part 1 section 6 states:

"*A public authority must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions."*

2.7 Section 7 of the Act places a duty on Welsh Ministers to publish, review and revise lists of types of habitats and species in Wales which they consider are of key significance to sustain and improve biodiversity. The Welsh Ministers must also take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the habitats published in these lists and encourage others to take such steps. Section 7 of 'The Act' alongside the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) provided a statutory

basis for lists of habitats and species of national conservation importance - now transposed under section 41 (s.41) of the NERC Act.

2.8 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 12th Edition (2024) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Welsh Government Circulars, and policy clarification letters, which together with PPW provide the national planning policy framework for Wales. PPW, the TANs, MTANs and policy clarification letters comprise national planning policy.

2.9 PPW 12th Edition (2024) states:

"*The presence of a species protected under European or UK legislation, or under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal which, if carried out, would be likely to result in disturbance or harm to the species or its habitat and to ensure that the range and population of the species is sustained. Planning authorities should advise anyone submitting a planning application that they must conform with any statutory species protection provisions affecting the site, and potentially the surrounding area, concerned. An ecological survey to confirm whether a protected species is present and an assessment of the likely impact of the development on a protected species may be required in order to inform the development management process. It is considered best practice that screening to determine the presence of protected species should be carried out by a competent ecologist on the basis of data provided by the relevant Local Environmental Record Centre."*

2.10 Wrexham County Borough Local Development Plan 2013 – 2028, which was adopted in 202, echoes this national focus on biodiversity within Policy SP14, titled 'Natural Environment', stating:

*"Development will only be permitted where it seeks to protect, conserve and enhance the natural environment including:*

- *Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar Sites;*
- *Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves;*
- *Protected Species and their habitat;*
- *The Clwydian Range and Dee Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty*
- *Local Wildlife Sites;*
- *Local Nature Reserves;*
- *Special Landscape Areas;*
- *Natural landscape features and Green Infrastructure such as trees, hedges and woodland which contribute to the quality and diversity of the natural environment and play an important role in mitigating the impact of climate change;*
- *The quality of natural services including water, soundscape, air and soils; and*
- *Habitats and species of principal importance to Wales."*

2.11 Further consideration for biodiversity is provided within Policy SP19, titled 'Green Infrastructure', which states:

*"Wrexham's distinctive natural heritage provides a network of green and blue infrastructure. Protection, conservation and enhancement of natural heritage networks needs to be reconciled with the benefits of development.*

*Development will be required to maintain the extent, quality and connectivity of multi-functional green infrastructure on or near a site, and, where appropriate to enhance it by:*

*i. Creating new interconnected areas of green infrastructure between the proposed site and the existing network;*

*ii. Filling gaps in the existing network to improve connectivity;*
*iii. Protecting the features most valuable for both nature and people; and*
*iv. In instances where loss of green infrastructure is unavoidable, provide mitigation and compensation for the lost assets on a site-specific basis.*

## 3.0 Survey Methods

3.1 Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023) edition states:

"*The guidelines do not aim to either override or replace knowledge and experience. It is accepted that departures from the guidelines (e.g. either decreasing or increasing the number of surveys carried out or using alternative methods) are often appropriate The guidance should be interpreted and adapted on a case-by-case basis according to site-specific factors and the professional judgement of an experienced ecologist. Where examples are used in the guidelines, they are descriptive rather than prescriptive."*

3.2 Relative to the above the survey protocol has been determined using the collective and long standing experience of Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd and knowledge of the specific nature of the site.

**Survey Protocol**

3.3 The timing of the surveys took place in May & June 2025, thus within the time period when bats are within their active and breeding season, where pregnant females are within maternity roosts and young start to be born.

3.4 In accordance with Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023), it is specified that:

"*The bat active period is generally considered to be between April and October inclusive*", though the period of **May – August** is the optimal most productive period that Natural England accept bat surveys and grant EPSMLs in relation to bats.

3.5 Typically only surveys within this period are accepted by licensing authorities, as the results of these surveys are used to inform an EPS licence application or a non-licensable Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS).

3.6 Where bats are roosting, they are likely to be detected by the ecologists who are trained in the use of bat detector hardware and call analysis software, and specifically how to detect bats and to correctly identify / disseminate bat calls.

3.7 When considering survey protocol, the decisions about whether dusk or dawn surveys are selected are based on the extensive experience of Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd, the nature of the building and species that can be anticipated as being present either at the property or in the locality as well as any visual limitations at the survey site.

3.8 Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023), it is specified that:

*"Roost re-entry visits prior to dawn are no longer routinely recommended for presence/absence surveys due to the risk of bats returning early and being missed … As return times appear to be far more variable (Andrews & Pearson, 2022)."*

3.9 In this case, the bat roost potential that exists at Meadow Farm presents no problems for dusk observations; if a building is complex, or observations were restricted, or species that are difficult to detect at dusk are suspected then dawn surveys would be conducted where appropriate. At the site there are no visual constraints and to date there is no evidence to suggest the presence of such species.

3.10 Survey protocol should not be determined by parties who are 1) not familiar with the site 2) do not have a sufficient level or experience in relation to the undertaking of dusk / dawn bat surveys.

3.11 The number of surveys and surveyors was adequate relative to the roost potential that was identified on attendance of the site, i.e. **'Moderate'**, and requiring four surveyors to accurately monitor potential roost features (PRFs) across the structure. Surveyor credentials are provided in **Table 3.1** below:

**Table 3.1 –** Surveyor credentials

| Surveyor(s) | Experience | Surveyor Credentials |
|---|---|---|
| **Mr. J. Hark** Qualifying CIEEM | 5 years | • Consultant Ecologist with a range of training and experience,<br>• BSc (Hons) Wildlife Conservation & Ecology, MSc Wildlife Conservation.<br>• Accredited agent on Natural Resources Wales Bat Licence of Mrs. K. Wilding (S093795-1). |
| **Miss K. Judson** Qualifying CIEEM | 4 years | • Consultant Ecologist with a range of training and experience,<br>• BSc (Hons.) Biology and MSc Conservation Management (a CIEEM accredited course),<br>• Accredited agent on the Natural Resources Wales Bat Licence of Mrs. K. Wilding (S093795-1). |
| **Dr. R. King** MCIEEM | 15+ years | • Highly experienced seasonal consultant with extensive experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |
| **Mr. D. Boyd** | 8 years | • An experienced seasonal consultant with extensive experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |
| **Mrs. H. Taylor-Boyd** | 8 years | • An experienced seasonal consultant with extensive experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |
| **Mrs. R. Cripps** | 8 years | • A seasonal consultant with experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |
| **Ms. R. Donnelly** | 2 years | • A seasonal consultant with experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |
| **Mr. C. Bance** | 1 year | • A seasonal consultant with experience of undertaking professional bat surveys. |

3.12 Surveyors were strategically positioned so that all elevations with bat roost potential could be observed without limitation. The surveyors were aided by full spectrum electronic bat detectors including the Anabat Scout, Elekon Batlogger M & M2, Echometer EM2 Pro, Peersonic RPA3, or equivalent detectors which enable the locating and recording of the high frequency calls that are emitted by bats; echolocation calls were analysed the next day using, Anabat Insight, Kaleidoscope, BatExplorer, Sonobat or equivalent computer software to verify field observations.

3.13 Elevations were also surveyed via the use of a Night Vision Aid (NVA) Camera (Panasonic HC-VXF990, Canon XA35 or Canon XA70) or Nightfox Whisker Night Vision Binoculars with additional illumination provided by infra-red (IR) lighting (for example Nightfox Arc, Nightfox XB5, or additional IR floodlights) where deemed necessary by the attending ecologist(s) –

recordings would be subject to review the following day to identify emergences / flight lines and species / abundance.

**Survey Limitations**

3.14 Following the completion of the further surveys, having carefully considered the results and conclusions derived from all surveys to date, no significant constraints were experienced that might hinder the gathering of ecological data on which to base sound conclusions and recommendations.

## 4.0 Results

4.1 Two dusk emergence surveys were undertaken at the site, during May & June 2025 by four surveyors at any one time. **Table 4.1** shows survey timings and weather conditions, whilst **Tables 4.2 – 4.3** alongside **Figures 4.1 – 4.4** document the results of the dusk surveys.

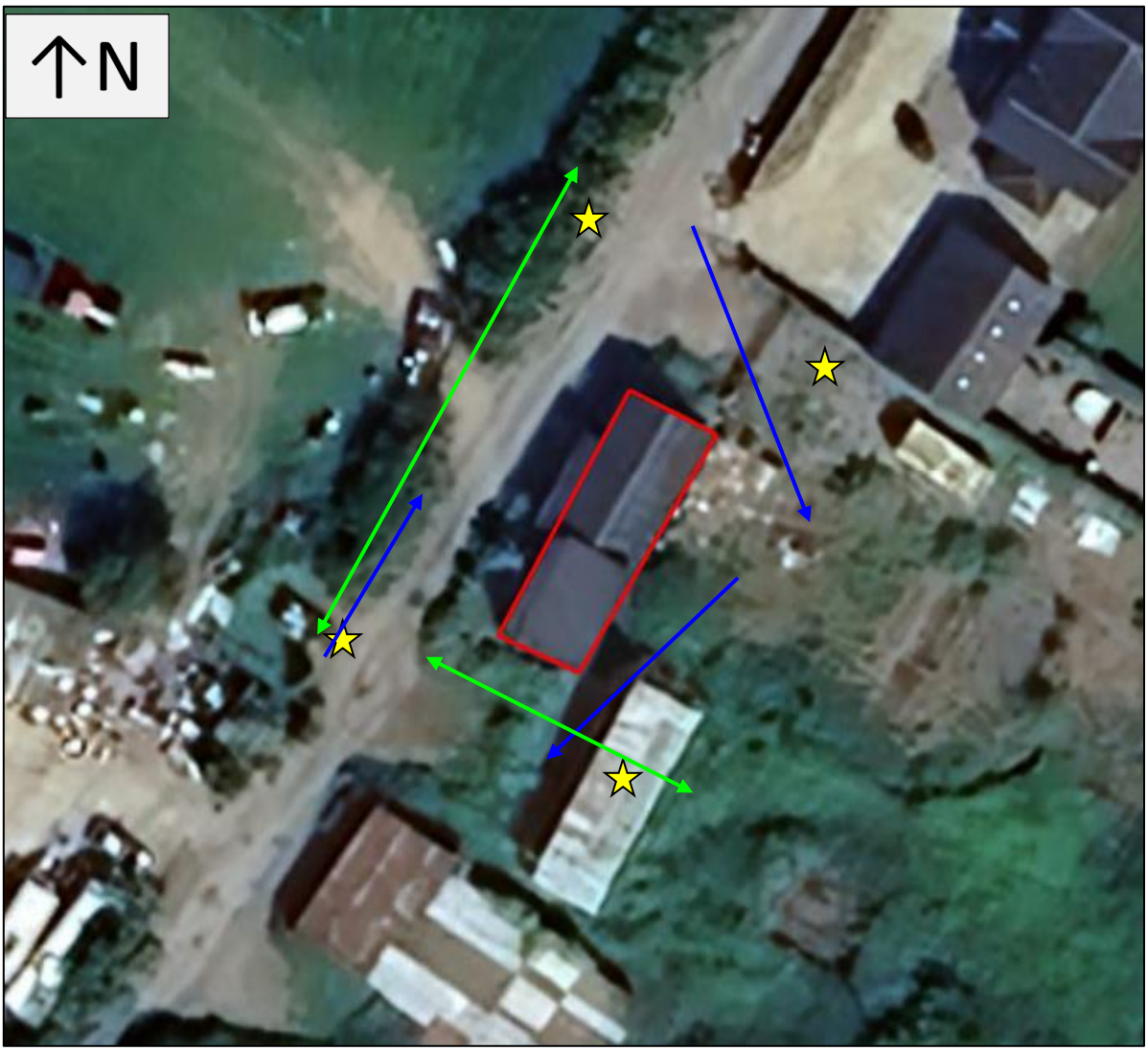
**Table 4.1** – Survey date, times and weather conditions

| Times of Survey | Date | Weather Conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Dusk survey 1<br>2027 - 2217 | 05/05/2025 | **Sunset: 2047:** Calm, dry (1/12 Beaufort), 10% cloud cover<br>Start temp: 12ºC<br>End temp: 11ºC |
| Dusk survey 2<br>2111 – 2301 | 04/06/2025 | **Sunset: 2131:** Dry, slight overcast (2/12 Beaufort), 70% cloud cover<br>Start temp: 13ºC<br>End temp: 12ºC |

**Table 4.2** – Dusk survey results

| Survey Dates | Time | Activity |
|---|---|---|
| 13/08/2024 | 2005 – 2155 | **Summary: No emergence of any bat species from the building during the survey.**<br>2110 hrs: Two soprano pipistrelle (SP) bats foraged along the western tree line, heading north from south.<br>2112 – 2119 hrs: Occasional commuting from one common pipistrelle (CP) along western road, from north to south and back.<br>2121 – 2123 hrs: Foraging from a SP, along western vegetation and around the southern aspect of the building.<br>2122 hrs: A SP commuted from the east to the south.<br>2124hrs: SP foraging from east around the building and towards south along the road.<br>2125 hrs: Foraging along western vegetation by a singular brown long-eared bat (BLE).<br>2125 – 2131 hrs: Constant foraging by a SP, CP and Noc along western vegetation and occasionally east around the building.<br>2128 hrs: Noctule (Noc) heard not seen (HNS)<br>2136 - 47 hrs: Two CP commuted north along road. Occasional commuting passes from Noc and SP.<br>2142 hrs: Myotis spp. HNS<br>2208 hrs: Myotis sp. HNS |

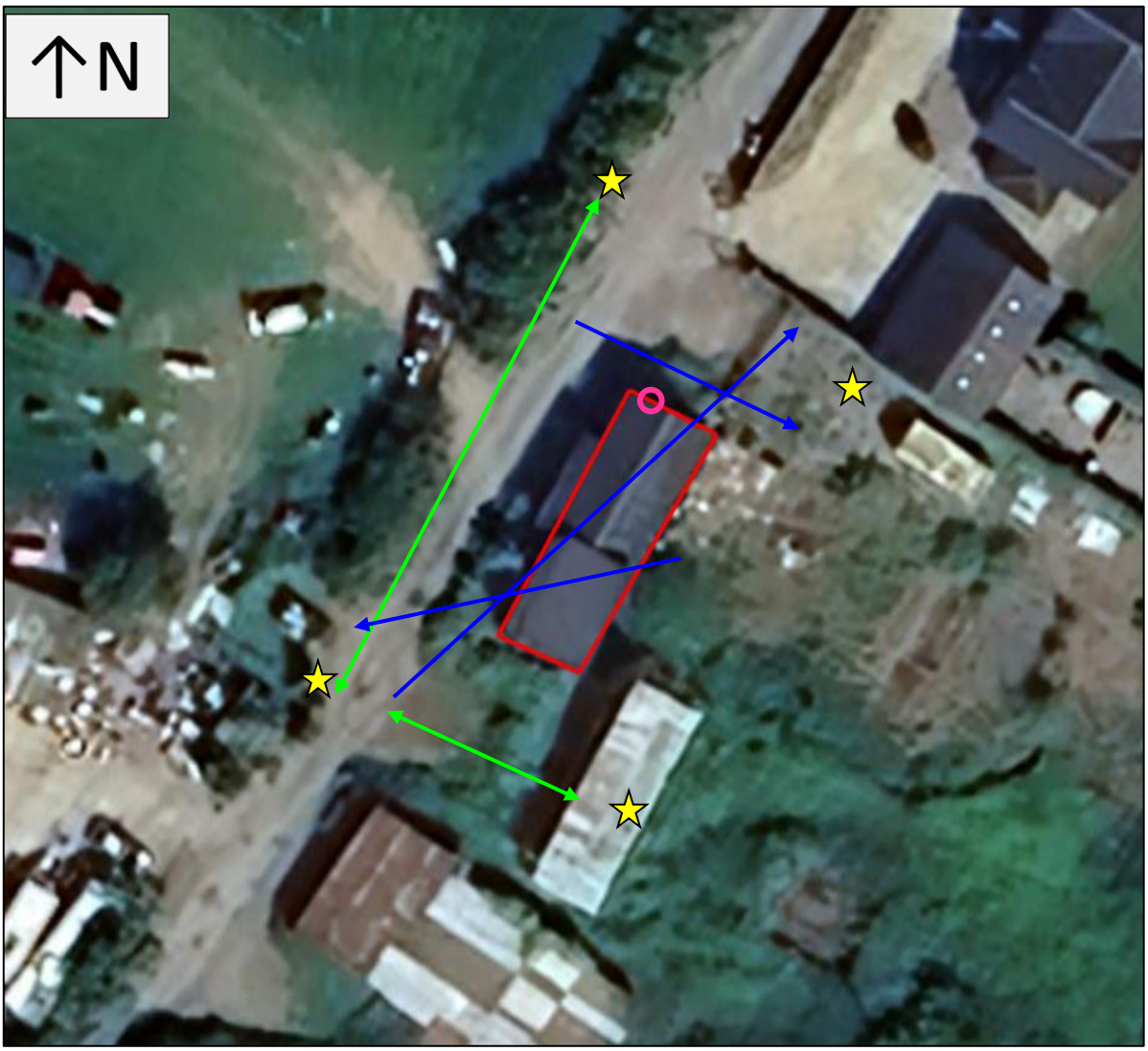
| Survey Dates | Time | Activity |
|---|---|---|
| | | General activity comprised of frequent foraging and commuting by two soprano pipistrelle bats, alongside a single common pipistrelle, noctule and myotis spp. throughout the survey. |
| 04/06/2025 | 2111-2301 | **Summary: Emergence of a single soprano pipistrelle from beneath the western side of the gable verge barge board on the northern elevation of the building. EP1**<br><br>2151 hrs: Noc HNS<br><br>2159 hrs: A CP commuted along the western road from south to north.<br><br>2201 hrs: A Noc commuted high over building towards the north-east.<br><br>2207 hrs: A CP foraged around the southern aspect of the site.<br><br>2209 hrs: A CP commuted over the building from north-east, heading south.<br><br>2215 hrs: A CP commuted from the west to the east at northern aspect of building.<br><br>2215 – 2253 hrs: Occasional foraging from a CP and SP along western road and vegetation.<br><br>2218 hrs: A SP emerged from beneath the western side of the barge board on the northern gable verge of the building and headed east. **EP1**<br><br>2236 hrs: CP HNS.<br><br>General activity comprised of regular foraging by a single common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle and passes by noctule and common pipistrelle. |




**Dusk Survey 1** – 05/05/2025

| Key | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed structure | | Foraging activity |
| | Surveyor positions | | Commuting activity |
| N | Directional compass | | Emergence point |

**Figure 4.1 –** *Visual Aid – Dusk survey results with Key*




**Dusk Survey 2** – 04/06/2025

| Key | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed structure | | Foraging activity |
| | Surveyor positions | | Commuting activity |
| N | Directional compass | | Emergence point |

**Figure 4.2 –** *Visual Aid – Dusk survey results with Key*




**Figure 4.3** – *Location of emergence point © Google Earth Pro 2023/24*

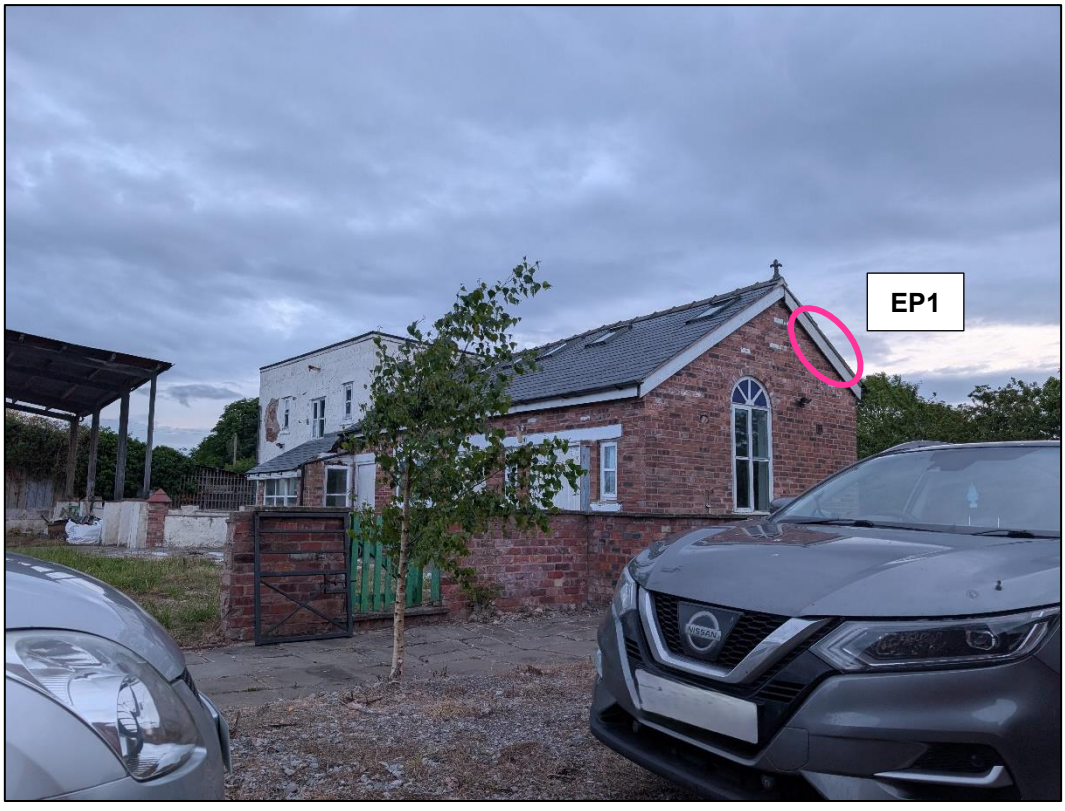



**Figure 4.4** – *Location of Emergence Point 1 beneath barge board on northern gable verge (***EP1***)*

## 5.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

5.1 Based on the results gathered during the dusk surveys, the building is ascertained to be host to a day roost for a single soprano pipistrelle bat.

5.2 Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023) describes a day roost as the following:

**Day roost:** *"A place where individual bats, or small groups, rest or shelter in the day during the summer."*

5.3 For clarity, the roost categorisation, location and access point has been provided in **Table 5.1** below, alongside the site status assessment and the conservation significance[1] of the roost:

**Table 5.1 –** Roost locations and access points at The Fox Public House

| Structure Reference | Species | Count | Roost Location | Access Points | Site Status Assessment | Conservation Significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meadow Farm | Soprano pipistrelle | 1 | beneath barge board on northern gable verge | EP1 | Day | Site |

5.4 Proposals are understood to involve the erection of an extension on the eastern and southern elevation of the existing dwelling. See **Figure 5.1** below for the location of the roost in reference to the proposed site plan.

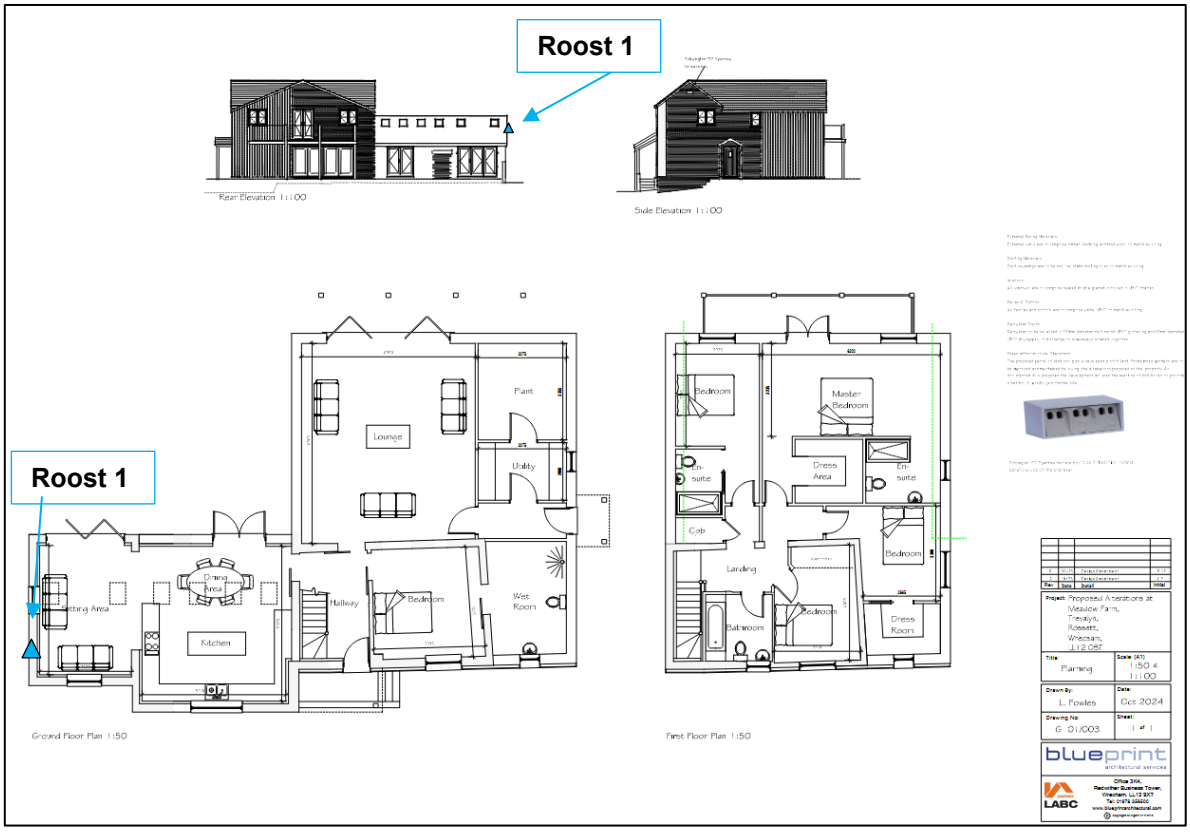



**Figure 5.1 –** *Approximate location of existing roost over proposed site plan (preliminary) © Blueprint Architectural Services*

[1] As extracted from **Reason, P.F. & Wray, S.** 2023. UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield

5.5 A close study of the provided information (including Existing (G101/001) and Planning (G101/003) © Blueprint Architectural Services) including as part of the planning application indicates that the bat roost will be retained during the proposed works, with the extension set to be erected on the south and south-eastern aspect of the building. The plans indicate that two French doors are to be installed on the eastern elevation of the dwelling.

5.6 Given the proximity of the works to the existing roost location, it is likely that the roost will be disturbed. As such, it is recommended that all works are undertaken in accordance with a strict programme of Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) / Non-Licenced Method Statement (NLMS) which include timing, certain noise and vibration works to avoid the sensitive active season of bats ( May – September), then no disturbance would take place to bat(s), as the roost features being used do not present suitable conditions to be used for hibernation purposes (i.e between October – April).

5.7 This follows Natural Resource Wales (NRW) guidance on when a licence will not be required to permit development, and is stated below:

"You can carry out work without a licence if you can organise your work in a way that will not disturb or harm the species or its habitat.

You don't need a licence if:

- you are controlling pests such as rats and cockroaches
- **you are not planning to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a protected species**
- you are not planning to capture, kill, injure, or disturb a protected species"

5.8 In the event that works capable of causing disturbance (including noise, vibration etc) cannot be timed to avoid the period of May – September, then work will have to cease, and a protected species licence applied for.

5.9 Based on the above application of guidance against the conclusive survey results, it is the collective opinion of Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd that, on balance, the proposals are reasonably unlikely to result in any offence being committed. **As such a European Protected Species Mitigation License (EPSML) is not required at this time.**

5.10 As a reasonable precaution following the surveys, the following measures have been recommended:

- It is recommended that all works in proximity to the roosts are undertaken outside of the active season of bats (May – September inclusive), with works that are likely to generate the loudest noise / largest vibrations to be carried out within the period of 1st October – 30th April.

- If the above is not possible, then potential disturbance could occur to the identified roosts via noise and vibration. If works are to be undertaken during May – September, then a EPSML will need to be applied for with NRW.

- The above measures can be secured by a condition(s) of planning permission

5.11 It is also recommended that mitigation should be incorporated and integrated into the proposed extension in order to extend the longevity of suitability of the building in relation to bats. Specifically, the installation of an integrated bat box within the new extension, such as the Habibat Bat Box. The location provided is indicative of the available plans and ideally, is best placed on gable elevations. See **Figure 5.1** overleaf for mitigation location.




**Figure 5.2 –** *Proposed location of mitigation measure over proposed site plan © Blueprint Architectural Services*

5.12 It should be borne in mind that whilst the recommendations have been based on sound scientific evidence from the surveys carried out in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust – Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023), bats are highly transient species and can often have multiple roosts in a locale, and can use buildings that offer potential roost features at any time of the year.

5.13 Therefore, it should be stated that if bats, or evidence of bats (see **Figure 5.3** overleaf) is discovered at any stage during the works, then, as a legal requirement, the work at the site should immediately cease and a Bat licenced ecologist should be contacted for further advice.

5.14 Additionally, it should be noted that installation of new lighting as part of a development scheme that exceeds current levels may have a negative impact upon foraging / commuting bats confirmed as present in the vicinity, particularly if increased light spillage occurs in areas currently valued and relatively free from illumination. There are several measures that can be used to offset impacts upon bats, where lighting is unavoidable; these include, however are not limited to: the light source used and luminaire design, and accessories to direct light at its intended target. Numerous software programmes are currently available which can be used inform lighting plans, demonstrating how lighting decisions will illuminate a site. the reader is referred to the Bat Conservation Trust's 'Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night' guidelines (August 2023) for further information.




**Figure 5.3 –** *Bat droppings (left) and pipistrelle bat (right).*

## 7.0 References


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**Appendix I:** *PR-0405-24 Meadow Farm – Inspection & Assessment in relation to Bats, Breeding Birds & GCN (Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd, January 2025).*