



Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys

Brushwood Cottage, Quarry Road, Glyn Ceiriog, LL20 7DA

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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 Ltd was instructed by Steve Shelton to undertake Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys (BERS) at Brushwood Cottage, Quarry Road, Glyn Ceiriog, LL20 7DA (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the erection of a front extension (hereafter referred to as “the proposed development”).

No bat roosts were identified at the site. However, 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. Any bats that begin using the building during the intervening period between the surveys being undertaken and works commencing could be injured or killed and their roosts destroyed. Therefore, a precautionary working method will be implemented, as detailed in Table 3 of this report. Requirements for a sensitive lighting strategy and opportunities for enhancement are also outlined in Table 3.

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1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Background

Arbtech Consulting Ltd was instructed by Steve Shelton to undertake Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys (BERS) at Brushwood Cottage, Quarry Road, Glyn Ceiriog, LL20 7DA (hereafter referred to as “the site”). The survey was required to inform a planning application for the erection of a front extension (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 BERS was to determine the presence or likely absence of roosting bats and to characterise any roosts present. This has been undertaken with due consideration to the “Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists —Good Practice Guidelines” publication (Collins, 2016).

The BERS have been informed by a Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) which was completed by Elen Griffin BSc (Hons), MRSB (Accredited Agent on Natural Resources Wales Bat Licence Number: 79422:OTH:CSAC:2018.) on 25th May 2022. The survey results are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Results of the PRA and subsequent survey requirements

Feature	Survey conclusions (with justification)	Foreseen impacts	Recommendations
B1	There is currently no online database of bat mitigation licences granted by Natural Resources Wales. As the 2km search radius does not cross the Wales-England border, it is not known if there are any nearby sites with bat mitigation licences issued by Natural Resources Wales. However it is known that Natural England Licences have been granted 9km to the east over the boarder. Building 1 is considered to have low value for roosting bats due to a small number of roosting features a number of which were cobwebbed which can indicate lack of recent use by bats.	The proposed development will result in alterations to this building This could result in damage/modification/destruction of any bat roosts present and could cause disturbance, death or injury to bats.	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. Three 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 Resources Wales. 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.
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1.2 Site Context

The site is located at National Grid Reference SJ 19868 37848 and has an area of approximately 0.1ha comprising of the existing dwelling, amenity planting, hedgerows and adjacent woodland to the north.

A site location plan is provided in Appendix 2.

1.3 Scope of the Report

This report provides a description of the bat activity observed and recorded during BERS. The aim of the surveys was to determine the presence or likely absence of bats and to characterise any roosts present including species, number of individuals, number and location of roost access points, and to gain an understanding of how bats use the site. The report provides information on possible constraints to the proposed development as a result of bats and summarises the requirements for any mitigation proposals, including a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL), where appropriate, to achieve planning or other statutory consent and to comply with wildlife legislation.

To achieve this, the following steps have been taken:

- BERS of built structures has been undertaken to determine the presence or likely absence of bat roosts.
- An outline of potential impacts on any confirmed or unidentified roosts has been provided, based on the proposed development.
- Recommendations for 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 BERS

One BERS, comprising of one dusk emergence and was undertaken of B1, as per the recommendations from the Preliminary Roost Assessment. The survey involved surveyors positioned around the building ensuring that all elevations and roof sections with suitable roosting features could be clearly observed. Particular attention was paid to the areas of the building identified as providing suitable access points to bat roosts.. Each surveyor was assigned an area of the building to observe for the duration of the survey.

Surveyors used heterodyne and frequency division bat detectors, and Echo Meter Touch detectors connected to iPads or Android tablets. Bat echolocation calls recorded during the surveys were analysed using Wildlife Acoustics sound analysis software Kaleidoscope V3.1.7 when required. The Echo Meter Touch includes an auto ID function for bat species, however this is not 100% accurate and further post-survey sound analysis is often required to confirm species that could not be identified by the auto ID software during the survey. Surveyors also used head torches, survey record sheets and pens/pencils for recording all activity observed during the surveys. Each surveyor was also provided with a handheld radio for communication between surveyors to assist with confirming ambiguous bat activity e.g. a bat emergence or a bat passing over the building.

Dusk emergence surveys commenced 15 minutes before sunset and continued for 1½ - 2 hours after sunset – depending upon bat activity and surveyor visibility.

Surveys were completed during optimal weather conditions i.e., when temperatures were above 10°C, with no rain or strong winds (greater than 5m/s), as these adverse weather conditions can impact upon bat emergence and foraging behaviour. Periods of high moon illuminance (>80%) were also avoided insofar as possible as this can reduce bat activity.

2.2 Surveyors

The lead surveyor was Elen Griffin BSc (Hons), MRSB (Accredited Agent on Natural Resources Wales Bat Licence Number: 79422:OTH:CSAC:2018.) who was assisted by two surveyors, each with several years of bat survey experience. Three surveyors were used to provide sufficient cover of the building during the survey. The designated position of each surveyor during each survey is detailed in the tables in Section 3.1 below and shown on the plan in Appendix 3.

2.3 Limitations

This survey follows best practice guidance to confirm presence or likely absence of roosting bats and where present, characterise the roost. However, this information is collected at finite dates and times, and provides an indication of the conditions on site only. The use of the building and the site as a whole by bats, at all times cannot be established based on this information.

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.

There were no specific limitations to the survey.

3.0 Results and Evaluation

3.1 Survey Results

The results of the survey are provided in the tables below.

Table 2: Survey results (first visit)

Date		29/06/2022
Start and end times		21:20-23:15 Sunset: 21:42
Weather conditions		Start: Temp: 16°C Relative Humidity: 76% Cloud Cover: 100% Wind: 1mph Rain: None Moon illuminance: 0% End: Temp: 16°C Relative Humidity: 82% Cloud Cover: 100% Wind: 1mph Rain: Light Moon illuminance: 0%
Surveyor (position) As shown in Appendix 3		Elen Griffin BSc (Hons) , MRSB (Accredited Agent on Natural Resources Wales Bat Licence Number: 79422:OTH:CSAC:2018 (Position 1 – observing the northern and eastern elevations and roof structure of B1) Emma Gray – Surveyor with four years bat survey experience (Position 2 – observing the northern and western elevations and roof structure of B1) Steven Dickson – Surveyor with three years bat survey experience (Position 3 – observing the southern elevation and roof structure of B1)
Building reference	Surveyor position	Notes/observations:
B1	1	The first bat activity recorded was a pass by a common pipistrelle at 21:50, the bat as heard but not seen. Four passes by common pipistrelle bats were recorded between 22:00 and 22:23, all bats were heard but not seen, by the sound and direction of the calls the bats were flying along the tree line to the north of the surveyor. Two calls by soprano pipistrelle bats were also heard but not seen at 22:00 and 22:13, likely to be following the same flight path at the aforementioned common pipistrelle bats. The last bat activity recorded was a distant pass by a common pipistrelle at 22:54, the bat was heard but not seen and the call was faint. No further bat activity was recorded on site.
B1	2	The first bat activity recorded were two passes by common pipistrelle bats in quick succession of one another at 21:53, the bats were heard but not seen. A common pipistrelle bat was seen passing from the trees to the north of the site over the building towards the south. Three common pipistrelle bats were seen flying along the tree line to the north of the site feeding around the tree tops between 22:04 and 22:17. Two soprano pipistrelle bats were noted utilising the same flight path as the previously noted common pipistrelle bats between 22:16 and 22:23. Two common pipistrelle bats calls were recorded at 22:54 and 22:57, both were heard but not seen.

		No further bat activity recorded on site.
B1	3	The first bat activity recorded was a distant pass by a common pipistrelle at 21:40, the bat was heard but not seen. A common pipistrelle bat was seen passing over B1 at 21:54 travelling north to south. Two bats were seen flying above the trees to the north of the site at 22:00 and 22:17, the calls could not be detected however it is considered that they were likely the common pipistrelle bats recorded by surveyor 2. No further bat activity was recorded on site.

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 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).

When bat roosts are present, the bat surveys undertaken at a site facilitate the characterisation of the roost type. This allows for appropriate mitigation and compensation to be designed to inform a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) application to Natural Resources Wales.

The definitions of bat roost types are provided below, taken from the *Bat Mitigation Guidelines* (English Nature, 2004) and the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) publication *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2016).

Day roost: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.

Night roost: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.

Feeding roost: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.

Transitional / occasional roost: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.

Swarming site: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites

Mating sites: sites where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.

Maternity roost: where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.

Hibernation roost: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity. Sites where hibernating bats have been confirmed by appropriate survey effort should be classed as 'hibernation confirmed'.

Satellite roost: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.

Other: roost types are interchangeable and not always easy to classify according to the nuances of certain species.

An EPSL **will not be required** to enable the proposed works to be lawfully undertaken. Appropriate justification for this assessment is provided in Table 3 of this report.

Bat Emergence and Re-entry Surveys

4.2 Evaluation

Taking the field survey results into account, Table 3 presents an evaluation of the value of the building for roosting bats in relation to the proposed development which will comprise of the erection of a front extension.

Table 3: Evaluation of building on site for roosting bats

Feature	Survey conclusions (with justification)	Foreseen impacts	Recommendations <i>Measures required to adhere to guidance, legislation and planning policies.</i>	Enhancements <i>The Local Planning Authority has a duty to ask for enhancements under the PPW (2021)</i>
B1	A likely absence of roosting bats is confirmed from B1.	Bats are unlikely to be roosting within this building and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats in this location as a result of the proposed development. However, 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. Any bats that begin using the building during the intervening period between the surveys being undertaken and works commencing could be injured or killed and their roosts destroyed.	A precautionary working method will be implemented during and post-development. This will include the following measures: • Works nearing the existing roofline or soffits will be scheduled during the winter months (November to March) when bats are least likely to be present, insofar as is possible. • 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. Bat lighting Any additional lighting proposed on site shall follow a low impact lighting strategy during and post-development, which will include the following measures: • Use narrow spectrum light sources to lower the range of species affected by lighting. • Use light sources that emit minimal ultra-violet light. • Avoid white and blue wavelengths of the light spectrum to reduce insect attraction and where white light sources are required in order to manage the blue shortwave length content they should be of a warm / neutral colour temperature <4,200 kelvin. • Not use bare bulbs and any light pointing upwards. The spread of light will be kept in line with or below the horizontal. Light spill will be reduced via the use of low-level lighting used in conjunction with hoods, cowls, louvers and shields. Lights will also be directional to ensure that light is directed to the intended areas only.	The installation of a minimum of two bat boxes on mature trees around the site boundaries or on retained buildings will provide additional roosting habitat for bats e.g. 2F Schwegler Bat Box (trees) 1FF Schwegler Bat Box (trees) 2FN Schwegler Bat Box (trees) Beaumaris Bat Box (buildings) Vivara Pro Woodstone Bat Box (buildings) Or a similar alternative brand. Bat boxes should be positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance, away from artificial light. Alternatively, bat boxes could be incorporated into new buildings on the site e.g. Habibat Bat Box

			External lighting will be on PIR sensors that are sensitive to large objects only (so that they are not triggered by passing bats) and will be set to the shortest time duration to reduce the amount of time the lights are on. Wall lights and security lights will be 'dimmable' and set to the lowest light intensity settings. There are several products on the market that allow the control of the light intensity and the duration that the lights are on. All lighting on the developed site will make use of the most up to date technology available.	Schwegler 1FR Bat Tubes Bat tubes should be inserted into the fabric of the building during construction, positioned 3-5m above ground level facing in a south or south-westerly direction with a clear flight path to and from the entrance and facing landscapes areas, away from artificial light.
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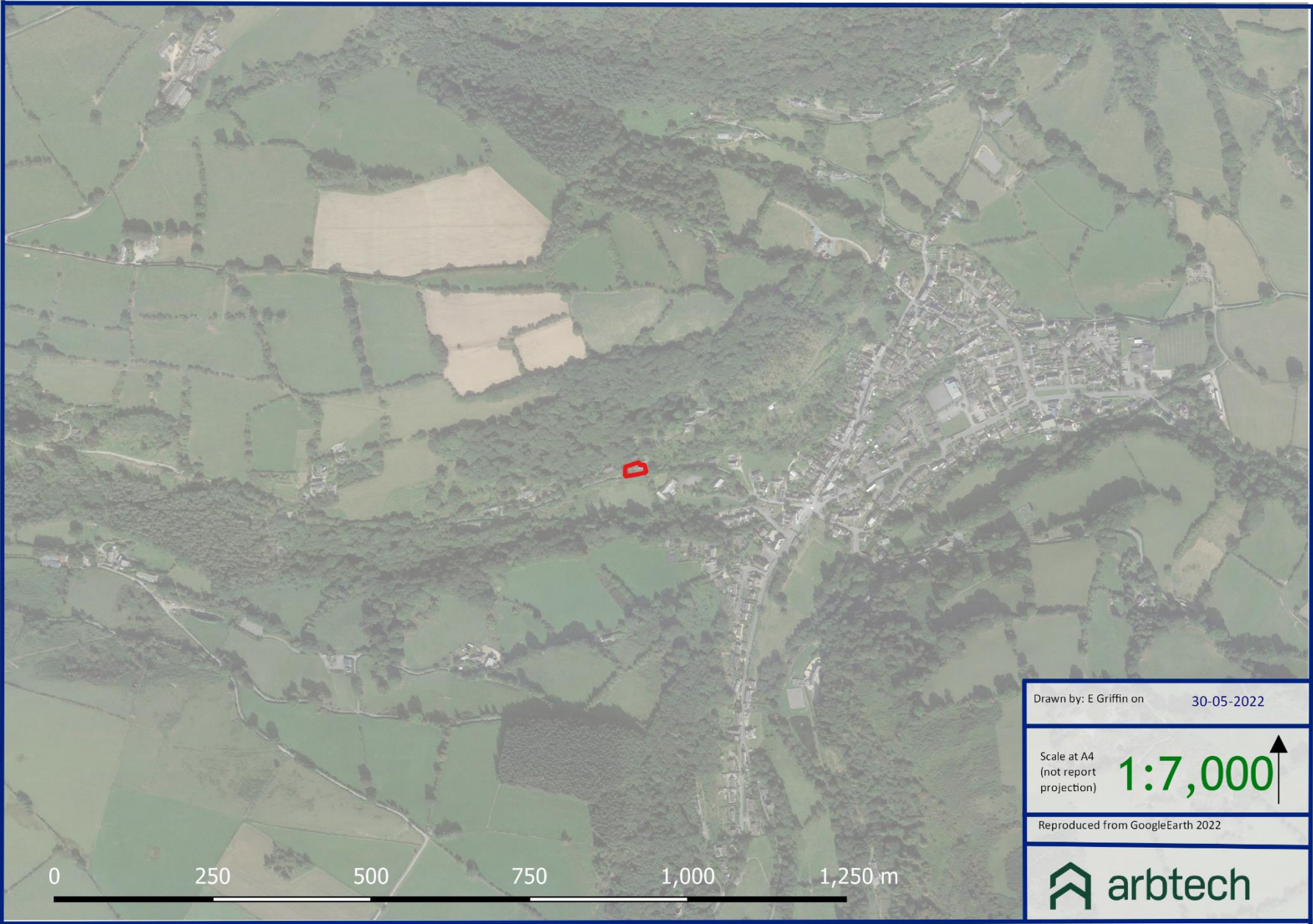
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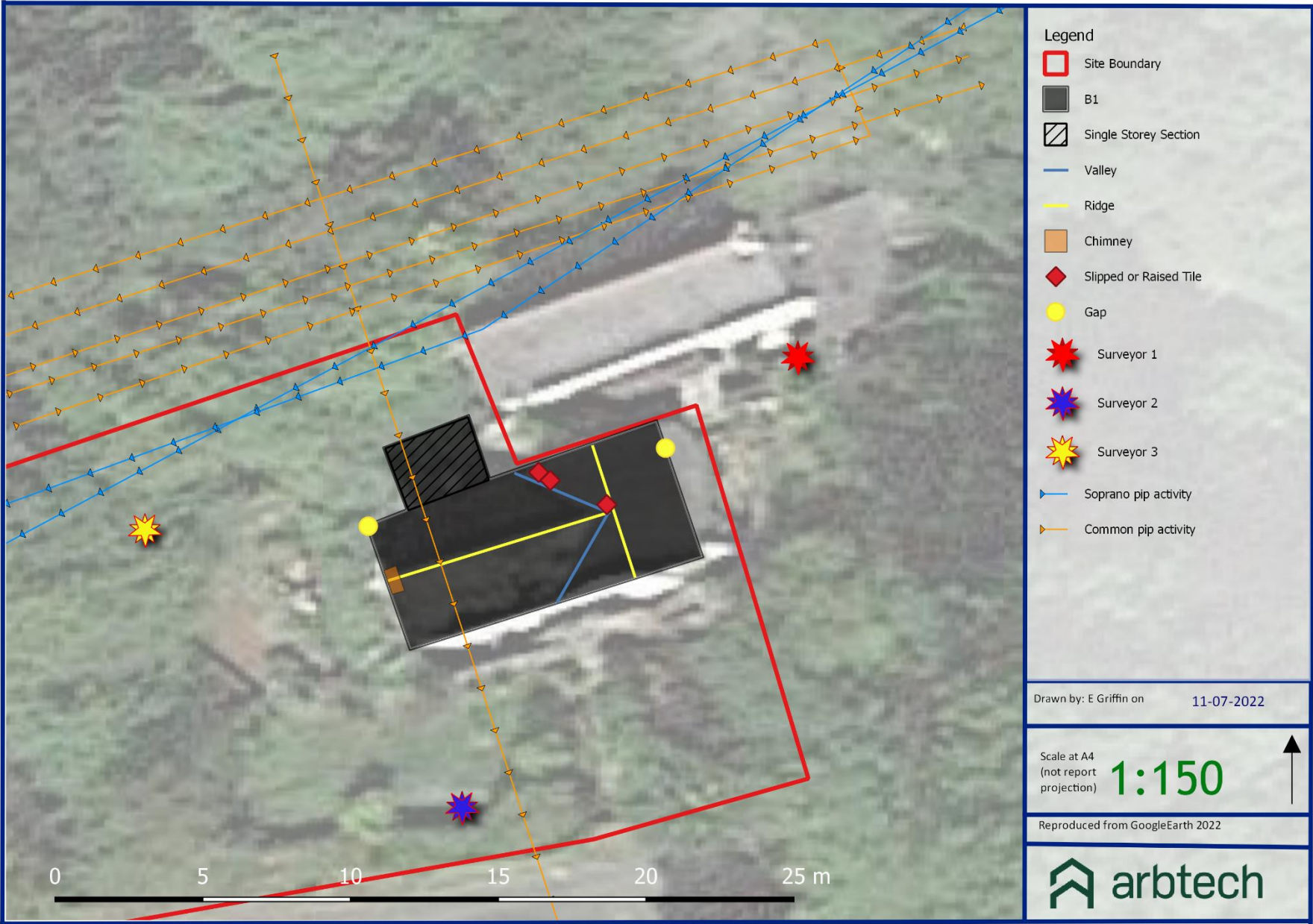
Appendix 1: Proposed Development Plan

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 (WALES)

Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Biodiversity Duty

The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduces a new biodiversity duty, which highlights biodiversity as an essential component of ecosystem resilience. This new duty replaces the biodiversity duty in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (referred to as the NERC Act). Part 1 of the Act deals with Sustainable management of natural resources including Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty. The Environment Act enhances the current NERC Act duty to require all public authorities, when carrying out their functions in Wales, to seek to “maintain and enhance biodiversity” where it is within the proper exercise of their functions. In doing so, public authorities must also seek to “promote the resilience of ecosystems”. As under the NERC Act the new duty will apply to a range of public authorities such as the Welsh Ministers, local authorities, public bodies and statutory undertakers. This ensures that biodiversity is an integral

part of the decisions that public authorities take in relation to Wales. It also links biodiversity with the long-term health and functioning of our ecosystems, therefore helping to align the biodiversity duty with the framework for sustainable natural resource management provided in the Act.

Planning Policy Wales (2021)

Paragraph 6.4.3 of the document refers to Biodiversity and Ecological Networks and states:

The planning system has a key role to play in helping to reverse the decline in biodiversity and increasing the resilience of ecosystems, at various scales, by ensuring appropriate mechanisms are in place to both protect against loss and to secure enhancement. Addressing the consequences of climate change should be a central part of any measures to conserve biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems. Information contained in SoNaRR, Area Statements and species records from Local Environmental Record Centres should be taken into account. Development plan strategies, policies and development proposals must consider the need to:

- support the conservation of biodiversity, in particular the conservation of wildlife and habitats;
- ensure action in Wales contributes to meeting international responsibilities and obligations for biodiversity and habitats;
- ensure statutorily and non-statutorily designated sites are properly protected and managed;
- safeguard protected and priority species and existing biodiversity assets from impacts which directly affect their nature conservation interests and compromise the resilience of ecological networks and the components which underpin them, such as water and soil, including peat; and
- secure enhancement of and improvements to ecosystem resilience by improving diversity, condition, extent and connectivity of ecological networks.

Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (Section 6 Duty)

Planning authorities must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. Planning authorities must also take account of and promote the resilience of ecosystems, in particular the following aspects:

- a) Diversity between and within ecosystems;
- b) The connections between and within ecosystems;
- c) The scale of ecosystems;
- d) The condition of ecosystems (including their structure and functioning); and
- e) The adaptability of ecosystems.

In fulfilling this duty, planning authorities must have regard to:

- a) The list of habitats of principal importance for Wales, published under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016;
- b) The State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR), published by NRW; and
- c) Any Area Statement that covers all or part of the area in which the authority exercises its functions.

Planning Authorities should also refer to up to date ecological survey information (where appropriate).

A proactive approach towards facilitating the delivery of biodiversity and resilience outcomes should be taken by all those participating in the planning process. In particular, planning authorities should demonstrate that they have sought to fulfil the duties and requirements of Section 6 of the Environment Act by taking all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions.

The broad framework for implementing the duty and building resilience through the planning system includes addressing:

- Diversity: to ensure mechanisms are in place to minimise further loss and that circumstances allow for species' populations to expand and recolonise their natural range (former range) or adapt to future change. This means development should provide a net benefit for biodiversity, and at the very least, with no significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally and must provide a net benefit for biodiversity;
- Extent: to ensure mechanisms allow for the maintenance of existing assets and networks and promote the restoration of damaged, modified or potential habitat and the creation of new habitat. This means that planning choices should incorporate measures which seek the creation and restoration of green networks and linkages between habitats and maintaining and enhancing other green infrastructure features and networks;
- Condition: Ecosystems need to be in a healthy condition to function effectively, to deliver a range of important ecosystem services. Planning decisions should not compromise the condition of ecosystems. By taking an integrated approach to development, for example, which considers both direct and wider impacts and benefits it should be possible to make a positive contribution. Planning for the long term management of retained habitats is key to maintaining condition through for example, the use of planning obligations;
- Connectivity: to take opportunities to develop functional habitat and ecological networks within and between ecosystems and across landscapes, building on existing connectivity and quality and encouraging habitat creation, restoration and appropriate management. The opportunities could include enlarging habitat areas, developing buffers around designated sites or other biodiversity assets or corridors, including transport and river corridors, and the creation of 'stepping stones' which will strengthen the ability of habitats and ecological networks to adapt to change, including climate change; and
- Adaptability to change: primarily in the form of climate change, for both species (diversity) and ecosystems requires action to protect the extent, condition and connectivity of habitats, features and ecological networks. Development plans, planning proposals and applications which build on protecting designated sites and securing and enhancing green infrastructure will be key ways of addressing the attributes of ecosystems resilience identified in the Environment Act as well as facilitating social and economic resilience aspirations of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

Good Practice Guide GPG 3 (October 2015) NRW Approach to Bats and Planning

As explained in Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 5 - Conserving and Improving Natural Heritage and the Coast), the presence of a European protected species is a material consideration for a development proposal that would be likely to result in disturbance or harm to the species or its breeding sites or resting places. Planning Policy Wales also explains that planning authorities should seek the advice of Natural Resources Wales for all planning applications likely to result in disturbance or harm to bats and should always consult them before granting permission. Local Planning Authorities address this by screening applications to identify when there is a reasonable likelihood that bats may be present and, therefore, when to require a bat survey and report

that will confirm if bats are present and if they likely to be disturbed or harmed by the proposal. The overall requirement on Local Planning Authorities, Natural Resources Wales and developers is to avoid harm or disturbance to bats and their breeding sites and resting places, unless Natural Resources Wales has given a licence to allow the harm or disturbance. Natural Resources Wales may only give a licence if the requirements for derogation are met, including that disturbance or harm to individual bats (or to their breeding sites and resting places) would not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS

A European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) issued by Natural Resources Wales 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 Wales and Natural Resources Wales 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:

- 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;
- scientific and educational purposes;
- ringing or marking; and,
- conserving wild animals.

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