



Report Type: Ecological Appraisal

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Site Address: Glenmore
Higher Penley
Wrexham
LL13 0NB

Report Reference: 20-08 225.1R

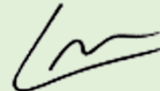
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The report should be read in its entirety

Questions arising from the survey report should be directed to the author of the report who will be pleased to clarify any technical issues raised.

Whilst the surveyors make every reasonable effort, Greenscape Environmental Ltd cannot guarantee that all protected species have been identified and survey results are definitive. Many species are cryptic and transitional in habit.

Reports are considered valid for one year for planning purposes, after which time further survey information may be required.

Greenscape Environmental Ltd can provide advice and support for recommendations and planning conditions.

The use of this report or survey data for any form of formal submission to an NGO or other authority implicitly implies acceptance of the terms and conditions.

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Greenscape Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Mr D Selvey on behalf of the client, Mr R Loughlin, to undertake bat activity surveys at buildings at Glenmore to provide supporting information for a planning application for their conversion into residential.

The survey report has three principal aims:

- To provide details of bat activity surveys that were conducted.
- To identify potential ecological constraints relating to the development, and recommend measures to avoid, reduce or manage negative effects, and to provide a net ecological gain.

1.2 Methodology

The appraisal included a review of the preliminary bat roost assessment conducted at the site in March 2020 by Pearce Environment (report reference 110320.PRA). Bat activity surveys were conducted on 18th August 2020 and 2nd September 2020 by B Jones, L Maggs, D Cook, C Sheil, A-M Mikkonen and D Gordon.

1.3 Key Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The desktop study included a search for nearby designated sites and previously recorded protected species.

The site has been shown to support peak counts of one Natterer's bat, one brown long-eared bat, two common pipistrelles and one soprano pipistrelle. These are spread between the stables and the house. No bats were seen to roost in the garage building.

Work on the garage can continue as soon as planning permission has been granted. **Any work to affect the roof and loft of the house, as well as any work on the stables must be conducted under licence from Natural Resources Wales.** This can be applied for once planning permission has been granted, and within the 90 days prior to work commencing.

Nesting pigeons were seen in the eastern wing of the stables. Work to seal the buildings will be done over winter to ensure no nesting birds are trapped, and nesting behaviour is not disturbed.

1.4 Conclusion

Work will be done under licence from Natural Resources Wales and will include replacement habitats such as free-hanging bat and bird boxes, as well as integral bat boxes to provide a permanent replacement roost habitat.

The method statements provided in this report will be followed, and work will be conducted at a suitable time of year to minimise potential impacts.

There are no other ecological constraints to the development as currently proposed.

Table 1.1. Timing of Works

Action	Timing	Justification
Update emergence/re-entry surveys	If work is to commence more than 12 months after the survey is complete	To ensure site conditions have not significantly altered prior to commencement
Apply for mitigation licence	After planning permission has been granted, within the 90 days prior to work commencing	To ensure no wildlife offenses are committed and suitable mitigation is agreed
Conduct work	Once licence has been granted	To ensure no wildlife offenses are committed and suitable mitigation is agreed

2 Introduction

This report has been compiled by Ben Jones BSc (hons) MSc who has 5 years' experience conducting ecological appraisals. It has been reviewed in line with Greenscape's Quality Management System.

For full details of surveyors and licences please see Appendix A.

2.1 Project Background

Greenscape Environmental Ltd was commissioned by Mr D Selvey to conduct bat activity surveys to determine the presence of protected species and potential for the damage or destruction of habitats of value. This forms part of the planning application for the conversion of redundant stable buildings to residential and the extension of the house and garage.

The site was previously surveyed by Pearce Environment in March 2020. The details of this survey are in 110320.PRA. In summary this survey found:

- Evidence of bats in both the house loft and the stables
- Swallow nests in the stables

2.2 Purpose of the Report

The aim of this survey is to locate and describe, as far as reasonably practicable, evidence of wildlife including all protected and priority species which may be disturbed or lost in the event of development.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify the key ecological constraints to the proposed development.
- Inform planning to allow significant ecological effects to be minimised or avoided where possible.
- Allow any necessary mitigation or compensation measures to be development following the mitigation hierarchy.
- Identify any additional surveys that may be required to inform the assessment.
- Identify the opportunities offered by a project to deliver ecological enhancement under NPPF Section 15.

The Local Planning Authority will require further information regarding bats because the site contained evidence of roosting bats in March, and the buildings meet trigger points as outlined in the bat survey guidelines (2016).

2.3 Site Context and Location

The site is located in open countryside between Penley and Overton, OS grid reference SJ39524031. It is set in a rural environment surrounded by arable and pasture fields. There is moderate connectivity to the surrounding countryside via field boundary hedgerows which connect the site to nearby habitats of foraging value such as ponds.

3 Methodology

Broad methodologies for data collection and interpretation were informed by guidance outlined in CIEEM (2017) – Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisals. Full details can be found in **Error! Reference source not found..**

3.1 Desk Study

The desk study provides contextual information such as the site's proximity to designated areas and known records of protected or notable species.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Date and Survey Conditions

The bat activity surveys were conducted on the 18th August 2020 and 2nd September 2020 by B Jones, L Maggs, D Cook, C Sheil, A-M Mikkonen and D Gordon. The conditions were optimal on both visits for the type of survey conducted. The first visit included a brief update walkover to see if any evidence had changed between March and August.

Table 3.1. Survey conditions

Date	Time Start – End (Sunset Time)	Structure	Equipment Used	Weather
18/08/2020	20:20-22:00 (20:29)	Garage (B1) House (B2) Stables (B3)	EMT, EMT 2 Pro, Anabat Walkabout, Anabat SD2. Sony FDR-AX33, IRLamp6	30% cloud cover at start, reduced at the end. F0-1 winds. No rain. 19°C-17°C
Comments:	Five surveyors used. B Jones (2017-29112-CLS-CLS), L Maggs (2016-24901-CLS-CLS), D Cook, AM Mikkonen, D Gordon			
02/09/2020	04:40-06:30 (06:24)	House (B2) Stables (B3)	EMT, EMT 2 Pro, Anabat Walkabout, Anabat SD2. Sony FDR-AX33, IRLamp6	50% cloud cover, F0-1 wind, no rain. 11°C-9°C
Comments:	Three surveyors used. B Jones, L Maggs and C Sheil.			

3.3 Species Survey

Features on site were assessed for potential for bat roosts, foraging and commuting. This was conducted in accordance with Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd Edition, BCT, Collins (ed.) (2016).

3.4 Constraints of the Survey

Most areas were accessible for these surveys, only the loft over the house was not internally accessed again in August or September, but this was not considered a constraint as sufficient survey effort was expended to gain full external coverage during both activity surveys. The surveys were conducted at optimal times of year for the assessment of bat roosts. Standard techniques were followed as outlined in Appendix B. No specific constraints have been identified.

The identification of calls and species using sonogram analyses are dependent on the clarity of the sonogram recording, which may be affecting by the distance from the bat and background noise. Species of *Myotis* bats are identified to genus level on the basis of the inherent difficulty in distinguishing between species from their echolocation calls.

4 Baseline Ecological Conditions

4.1 Nearby Features of Importance

4.1.1 Designated Sites

MAGiC

Glenmore, Higher Penley

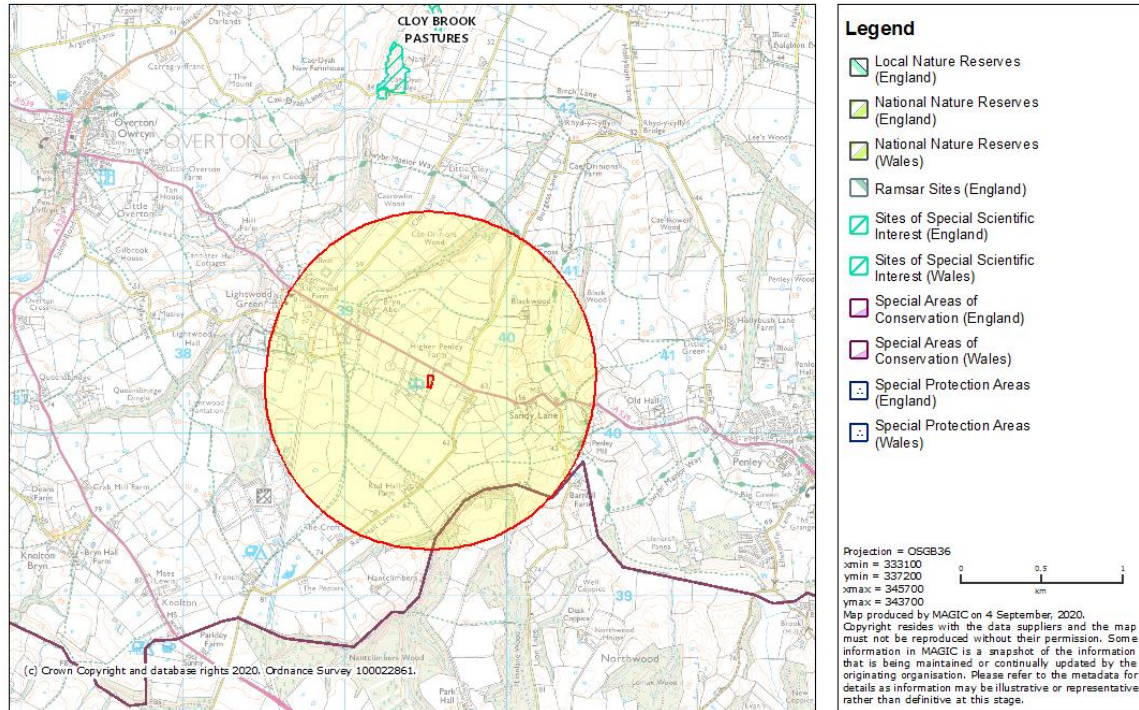


Figure 4.1. Identifying any designated areas near site, a 1km buffer is shown

The map from Natural England presented in Figure 4.1 indicated that the site is not within the vicinity of any designated areas.

4.1.2 Nearby European Protected Species Licences

MAGiC

EPSL Near Glemore (England only)

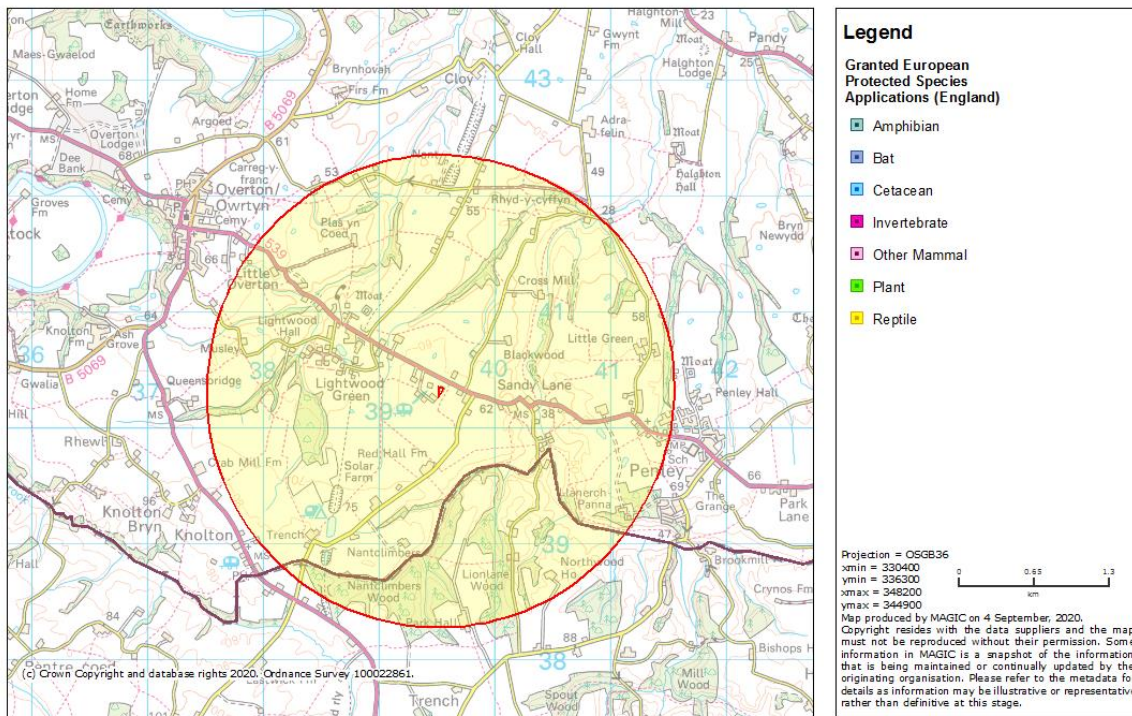


Figure 4.2. Identifying any previous EPS licences near site, a 2km buffer is shown

European Protected Species Licence (EPSL) data was gathered from Magic Maps and was provided by Natural England.

No EPSL appear to have been granted within 2km, although Magic Maps only provides this data for England – the area south of the border shown in the map. Welsh licence data is not known.

4.2 Habitats on Site

Full habitat descriptions can be found in Pearce Environment's report.

The stables (B3 in Pearce Environment report) consist of a two-storey barn and two single storey stable wings. The building is constructed of rendered concrete blocks for the most part and supports a slate tile roof throughout.



Figure 4.3. Stable wing and two-storey barn

The house (B2 in Pearce Environment report) is a red brick detached property with a slate tile roof.



Figure 4.4. House from southwestern corner

The garage (B1 in Pearce Environment report) is a single storey brick construction with a pitched slate tile roof.

4.3 Bats

Records of bats within 2km include common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) to the northwest in 2013. The record is provided with a low grid accuracy and so specific locations cannot be determined.

Bat species data was provided to the NBN Atlas by the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Licence Return Dataset under an OGL Licence.

Survey Results Summary

The stable was seen to support a single brown long-eared bat on the first survey only, and a single Natterer's bat and a single common pipistrelle on both surveys. The brown long-eared roost was not specifically identified, but the bat was seen resting in the southernmost stable of the western wing. The common pipistrelle emerged from the roof. The natterer's bat was in the eastern interior gable of the two-storey barn.

The house supported peak counts of two common pipistrelles and one soprano pipistrelle, although the soprano pipistrelle only roosted on the first survey. Two roost spaces were identified, one on the eastern end of the house, and one on the southern gable of the west building.

The garage supported no roosting activity.

Full details of the activity surveys can be found in Appendix D.

Table 4.1. Evaluation of survey results

Structure	Species	Count	Roost Location	Site Status Assessment	Conservation Significance
House	Common pipistrelle	2	Two individual roosts – eastern end of house and southern gable of western block	2x Day roosts	Low
	Soprano pipistrelle	1	Eastern end of house	Day roost	Low
Stable	Brown long eared	2	Western stable wing, two storey barn	Day roost	Low
	Natterer's	1	Eastern gable (interior) in two-storey barn	Day roost	Low
	Common pipistrelle	1	Under ridge tile at western end of two-storey barn	Day roost	Low



Figure 4.5. Soprano (first survey) and common (second survey) pipistrelle roost



Figure 4.6. Common pipistrelle roost on second survey



Figure 4.7. Natterer's roost location



Figure 4.8. Common pipistrelle roost in stables on first and second survey

4.4 Birds

Pigeons were seen to be nesting in the eastern stable wing. No nests were seen in either the house or the garage.

5 Description of Proposed Development

The current plans are for the conversion of the stable block into three residences. The house will be extended to the west and split into two dwellings, and the garage will also be extended to create another standalone dwelling. Plans were not provided at the time of writing and so further detail cannot be given.

Awaiting plans.

6 Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigation

6.1 Nearby Features of Importance

Figure 4.1 shows that there are no designated sites within 1km. No negative impact is expected.

6.2 Habitats on Site

The development as proposed will see the loss of the open redundant stable building which has been shown to provide habitat for bats and birds.

All mitigation will be delivered on a species level.

6.3 Bats

6.3.1 Impacts

Without consideration the proposed works will cause the loss or damage of roosts along with the potential for death or damage of individual bats in both the house and stables. The works to the garage pose no threat to the conservation status of bats as currently understood/

The house is of low conservation significance as it supports low numbers of common species. The stables are of moderate conservation significance as although they support low numbers of common species it supports three different species. Both buildings have been shown to support low numbers of common species of bats over multiple years (based on the findings of this report as well as the old droppings found during Pearce Environment's assessment in March). The garage is of negligible value to roosting bats. Determination of conservation significance of roosts was taken from Figure 4: Guidelines for proportionate mitigation (Bat Mitigation Guidelines P. 39).

6.3.2 Mitigation / Enhancements

Work which can be conducted immediately once planning permission has been granted includes:

- The extension and conversion of the garage

Work which will need to be conducted under European Protected Species Licence from Natural Resources Wales includes:

- The extension and conversion of the house
- The conversion of the stable building

EPSL Working Method Statement

1. Construction will need to follow a rigid method statement. It will need to be conducted under a European Protected Species Licence (EPSL)
2. A suitably licensed ecologist will be employed as an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) to oversee works in areas sensitive to bats and provide expert advice.
3. The licence can only be applied for when full planning permission has been granted.
4. The developer and the contractors will be made aware that there is a possibility that bats may be found during works, and will be advised to work in a way to ensure bats are not harmed during the soft demolition of the roof; particularly around the known roost areas, as well as areas sensitive to bats. They will be provided with a simple emergency procedure to follow if bats are found at any stage of the work on site. It will be ensured that the method statement is retained on site at all times.
5. A pre-commencement check will be conducted by the ECoW using a strong torch and borescope where appropriate.
6. The lofts will only be accessed when necessary.
7. Bats will always be allowed access to an undisturbed area during works.
8. The work around the bat roost areas will occur when bats are least likely to be present, from October to March
9. The ECoW will be present on site when work is being conducted in the area of the bat roosts, particularly around the ridges, gables and edges.
10. Bats will be excluded using one-way gates where appropriate. This will be erected with the assistance of the ECoW.
 - a. The one-way exclusion will be left in place for three days before being checked by the ECoW.
11. If a bat is found when the ECoW is not present, work will stop immediately and the ECoW contacted for advice.
12. The bat can only be handled by the ECoW or authorised person unless it is in immediate danger. The bat must be carefully placed in a well-ventilated lidded box with a small container (i.e. a plastic bottle lid) with water in it. The container must be kept in a quiet and safe place.
13. Care should be taken to avoid rousing the bat whilst transferring to a suitable location, such as a suitable roost box or alternative roost space that provides a safe, quiet environment with a stable cool temperature and relatively high humidity.
14. If the bat is underweight or injured, it will be cared for by an experienced bat carer until such time that it is strong enough to be released into a suitable alternative replacement roost on site.
15. The bat compensation will be created following the instructions in the method statement and the client will agree that any bat box erected must stay in place for a minimum of five years post-development.

16. The removal of the roof will not take place if the temperature has been below 6°C for four consecutive days and nights.

17. Once the building has been reroofed, bat access will be limited by sealing all doors and windows, thus reducing the potential for bats to re-enter where they are not expected.

Artificial Habitats

It is recommended that provision be made for roosting opportunities for bats with the erection of at least two woodcrete bat boxes suitable for day roosts on the sides of the existing buildings. These will be erected at a height of 3-4 m and in a southerly, westerly or easterly facing direction.



Figure 6.1. Example woodcrete bat box: Schwegler 1FF

As new build areas are planned, it is also recommended that permanent provision be made for roosting opportunities for bats with the inclusion of an integral bat box in one of the newly built areas. As no plans have been provided a specific location has not yet been agreed. This will be erected at a height of 3-4 m and in a southerly, westerly or easterly facing direction.

Enclosed Bat Box (B and C)

- Designed specifically for the pipistrelle bat
- Available in all brick types
- Discrete home for bats
- Various sizes
- Several roosting zones are created inside the box
- Bats are contained within the bat box itself
- Maintenance free with entrance at the base
- Ideal for new build & conservation work



Bat Box B



Bat Box C

Eco Habitats for Bats	Sizes (mm)	Durability
Bat Box Type A	215 x 65	F2 S2 – Fully Frost Resistant
Bat Box Type B	215 x 215 or 215 x 290	F2 S2 – Fully Frost Resistant

Figure 6.2. Example integral bat box

6.3.3 Monitoring

Natural Resources Wales will expect to see some degree of monitoring be conducted post-development, and so any mitigation erected for bats will be monitored in the summer following the completion of development to determine the level of success. This will be at the cost of the developer.

Failing boxes or enhancements will be replaced at the cost of the developer if deterioration or damage is noted within five years post-development.

6.4 Birds

6.4.1 Impacts

Work at this site will include the sealing of the buildings which could affect nesting birds if conducted during the nesting season.

6.4.2 Mitigation / Enhancements

1. Any work to seal the buildings will be done outside of the bird nesting season, which is February to August inclusive. If this is not possible, a suitably experienced ecologist will conduct a check within the 24 hours prior to work commencement to ensure no nesting birds will be affected.
2. Should a nesting bird be found, a 4m buffer will be left around the nest, and no further disturbance conducted until the young have fledged.
3. Once work has commenced on the buildings and it is confirmed that there are no nesting birds present, the buildings will be sealed to prevent birds gaining access during works and potentially causing further delay.
4. It is recommended that a range of woodcrete boxes are erected around the site to provide an enhancement for passerine birds, and a selection of the following would be appropriate.



Cedarwood Sparrow Terrace



Schwegler 1b Bird Box



Schwegler 1ZA Roundhouse
Wren Box

Figure 6.3. Bird boxes

6.4.3 Monitoring

Failing boxes or enhancements will be replaced at the cost of the developer if deterioration or damage is noted within five years post-development.

7 Concluding Remarks

The survey has focussed on the potential habitats or protected species to be damaged or destroyed as part of this development.

The site has been shown to support peak counts of one Natterer's bat, two brown long-eared bats, three common pipistrelles and one soprano pipistrelle. These are spread between the stables and the house. No bats were seen to roost in the garage building.

Work on the garage can continue as soon as planning permission has been granted. **Any work to affect the roof and loft of the house, as well as any work on the stables must be conducted under licence from Natural Resources Wales.** This can be applied for once planning permission has been granted, and within the 90 days prior to work commencing.

Nesting pigeons were seen in the eastern wing of the stables. Work to seal the buildings will be done over winter to ensure no nesting birds are trapped, and nesting behaviour is not disturbed.

The method statements provided in section 6.3.2 and section 6.4.2 of this report will be followed, and works will be done at a suitable time of year. This will result in there being no further ecological constraints to the development as currently proposed.

Appendix A – Surveyor Details

Table A.1. Details of surveyors' experience and licences held

Name	Membership of associations/ experience	Licenses
Logan Maggs BSc(hons)	Lead Consultant Logan has a degree in Conservation and Land Management. He has 10 years' experience conducting environmental appraisals and phase 2 surveys for bats and newts in England and Wales.	Holder of survey licenses for bats and newts in England and Wales. <u>England:</u> Bats - 2016-24901-CLS-CLS GCN - 2017-29218-CLS-CLS <u>Wales:</u> Bats – S086874/1 Newts - 79665:OTH:SA:2018
Ben Jones BSc(hons) MSc	Lead Consultant Ben has a degree in Marine and Freshwater biology and a Master's degree in "Managing the Environment". He has 5 years' experience conducting environmental appraisals and phase 2 surveys for bats and newts in England and Wales.	Holder of survey licenses for bats and newts in England and Wales. <u>England:</u> Bats - 2017-29112-CLS-CLS GCN - 2016-25209-CLS-CLS <u>Wales:</u> Bats – S085098/2 GCN – S087992/1
Demi Cook BSc(hons)	Demi has a degree in Zoology with Herpetology from Bangor University. She has been assisting with bat activity surveys for four years, and has experience working with bats in England and Wales.	
Chloe Sheil MZool (Conservation)	Chloe has a master's degree in Zoology with Conservation from Bangor University. She has one years' experience assisting with surveys.	
Anne-Mari BSc(hons) MSc	Anne-Mari has been assisting with bat activity surveys during the 2020 season	
David Gordon BSc(hons), MSc, PhD	David has been assisting with bat activity surveys during the 2020 season	

Appendix B – Methodology

Desk Study

Table B.1. Data sources

Organisation/Resource	Information Assessed
Freely available online species datasets (NBN Atlas)	Protected/UK BAP Species records (2km)
MAGIC website	International statutory designations (1km) • Special Protection areas (SPA) • Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) • RAMSAR sites National statutory designations (1km) • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • National Nature Reserves (NNR) EPS Licenses for protected species (2km)

The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas was checked to identify the protected species that have formally been recorded in the area. This was considered proportionate to the current state of the development. A data search from Cofnod will be purchased as part of the mitigation licence application.

A search on Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (Magic Maps) determined nearby designated areas. The map is presented in Section 4.1.

A review of the preliminary roost assessment conducted by Pearce Environment (report reference 110320.PRA) at this site was conducted.

Species Surveys

Bats

Methodology used is in accordance with recommendations by BCT, Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd edition, Collins (2016).

Features on site were assessed for potential for bat roosts, foraging and commuting.

An external assessment of all structures on site was undertaken to determine potential roost features (PRF) The potential suitability of the structures assessed was assigned a rating of low to high in accordance with table 4.1 of Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd edition, Collins (2016).

An internal assessment of all structures was undertaken by a suitably licensed surveyor for evidence of roosting bats such as droppings, feeding remains and staining.

Daytime surveys were conducted with the aid of a strong torch and a pair of Pentax Papilio 8.5x21 close focus binoculars. Bat species may leave little evidence of their presence.

Evidence for the presence of bats includes:

- Holes, cracks and rot holes used as roosts, marked by streaks of urine and faeces.
- Smoothed, darkened edges where bats have rubbed and left natural body oils when entering and exiting a space.
- Faeces under a roof access point, a well-used feeding point or a resting spot.
- Feeding signs such as discarded insect wings under a feeding point.

- Lack of cobwebs around eaves, roof spaces, beams or ceilings where routes are kept clear by bats or presence of droppings in a cobweb.
- Presence of roosting or dead bats in or behind any object.

Phase 2 bat activity surveys were conducted to reinforce the findings using heterodyne and frequency division bat detectors (Anabat SD1 and 2, Anabat Walkabout, Wildlife Acoustics Echo Meter Touch), and a Sony FDR-AX33 night-sight camera with a pair of IRLamp6 illuminators. The footage was analysed by an experienced bat ecologist. Anabats were left within the buildings to reinforce findings.

Surveys were conducted when the weather conditions were suitable for bat activity, i.e. when the ambient temperature exceeded 10°C at sunset and when there was little or no rain. Dusk surveys were begun approximately 15mins prior to sunset and continued for 90-120mins following sunset depending on visibility and site conditions. Dawn surveys were begun approximately 90-120mins before sunrise, depending on the species expected, to 15 minutes after sunrise. Dawn surveys were only conducted if the temperature at the previous sunset were over 10°C.

Activity surveys are conducted to establish the presence of bats within a structure, what species they are, approximately how many are present, and if possible, where they are exiting a roost.

Bats were identified from the characteristic echolocation calls using appropriate computer sonogram analysis software.

Birds

Searching for evidence of nesting birds, including barn owls, involved looking for:

- Presence of nests
- Collections of droppings and/or feathers
- Highly distinctive droppings or splats under roosting points.
- Presence of owl pellets/feathers
- Listening for bird song
- Recording bird activity

Appendix C – Policy

The following areas of policy and legislation are of relevance to ecology and provide context to the surveys conducted. Findings presented in this report are in line with the following:

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) – as listed in:

- Schedule 2. European protected species of animals
- Schedule 5. European protected species of plants

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) – as listed in:

- Schedule 1. Birds protected by special penalties at all times
- Schedule 5. Protected animals
- Schedule 8. Protected plants

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)

Planning Policy Wales 2002, updated Dec 2018

Section 6.4 – Biodiversity and Ecological Networks

The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond (2015)

Environment Act (Wales) (2016) Section 7

Wrexham Unitary Development Plan – EC6 Biodiversity Conservation

Bats

All bat species are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which implements the EC Directive 92/43/EEC in the United Kingdom. It is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- deliberately capture or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species.
- deliberately disturb any such animal.
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such a wild animal.
- keep (possess), transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any live or dead wild animal or plant of a European Protected Species, or any part of, or anything derived from such a wild animal or plant.

A person found guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to an unlimited fine or to both.

Seven bat species are on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are listed as Species of Principal Importance under the provisions of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, *“planning policies should... promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations”*.

To allow a development that might result in an offence, a derogation licence can be sought via the implementation of a European Protected Species Licence. This is provided by Natural Resources Wales.

Work can be conducted under a derogation licence from Natural Resources Wales providing suitable compensation and mitigation is provided and the “three tests” can be met. These are:

Regulation 55(2)(e) states: a licence can be granted for the purposes of “preserving public health or public safety” or other imperative reason of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.

Regulation 55(9)(a) States: the appropriate authority (Natural Resources Wales) shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied “that there is no satisfactory alternative”

Regulation 55(9)(b) states that the appropriate authority shall not grant a licence unless they are satisfied “that the action licensed will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at favourable conservation status in its natural range.”

The method statement in the EPS licence is a legally binding document which outlines the species, context of the colony, method of mitigating and compensating and ongoing habitat management for ensuring favourable conservation status.

Birds

Under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), birds, their nests and young are all protected from damage, particularly during the breeding season. The Act allows for fines or prison sentences for every bird, egg or nest destroyed. It makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built.
- Take damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- To have in one’s possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

Some bird species are included in the UK and local BAPS and are recognised as species of principal importance for nature conservation in accordance with section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. Such species and their habitats receive protection through the provisions of the NPPF.

Appendix D – Bat Survey Data

Table D.1. Survey results table

Date	Time Start – End	Species and Numbers	Roost Type	Structure	Roost Location	Access Points
18/08/2020	20:20-22:00	S-Pip 1	Day	House (B2)	East end of house	Under gutter
		C-Pip 1	Day	Stables (B3)	West wing roof	Under tiles
		BLE 2	Day		South building and west wing	Open eaves and windows
		Natterer’s	Day		Unknown	Open eaves and windows
Notes:	Stable (B3)	One common pipistrelle emerged from the roof of the western wing of the stable (B3) at 20:55, this flew southwest through the covered passage. Natterer’s bats were recorded at 21:10 but not seen. Timing and call clarity indicate emergence. A brown long-eared bat was recorded emerging from the covered passage at the eastern end of the southern building at 21:12, it was identified visually. It flew west under the western passage. A brown long-eared bat was recorded in the southern stable of the western wing at 21:14, it was identified visually.				
	House (B2)	At 21:02 a soprano pipistrelle emerged from under the guttering on the eastern side of the house (B2). This foraged around the carpark area before leaving site along the hedgerow to the east of site. Other activity in this area was foraging of myotis bats along the hedgerow.				
	Garage (B1)	No roosting or foraging activity was seen in this building. The night-vision camera that was used recorded no emergences or foraging activity associated with this building.				
02/09/2020	04:40-06:30	C-Pip 2	Day	House (B2)	East end of house	Under gutter
					Southwest gable	Under barge boards
		Natterer’s 1	Day	Stable (B3)	Internal eastern gable	Open doorways on side of barn upper floor
		C-Pip 1	Day		Under ridge on two-storey barn	Raised ridge tile
Notes:	Stable (B3)	A Natterer’s bat was seen to the bat flew inside the upper floor of the two-storey barn for several minutes before entering a roost via a small gap at the top of the eastern gable wall interior at 05:20. A common pipistrelle was recorded re-entering a roost under the western end of the ridge on the two-storey barn at 06:00. Brown long-eared bats were recorded at 04:50 and were seen flying down the western side of B3, but no confirmed re-entry was seen.				
	House (B2)	At 05:31 a common pipistrelle was seen to enter the roost on the eastern end of the house beneath the guttering, the same place a soprano pipistrelle was seen to emerge in the previous survey. At 05:46 a common pipistrelle was seen to re-entering into a roost beneath the barge boards on the south-facing gable end at the western side of the house.				

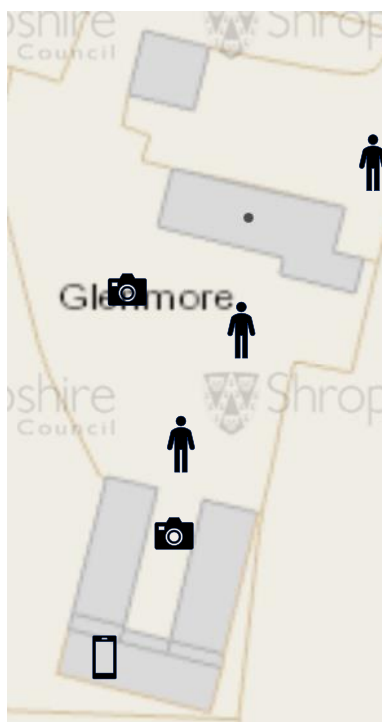


Figure D.1. Survey area on first (left) and second (right) surveys

	Sony FDR-AX33
	Static detector
	Surveyor

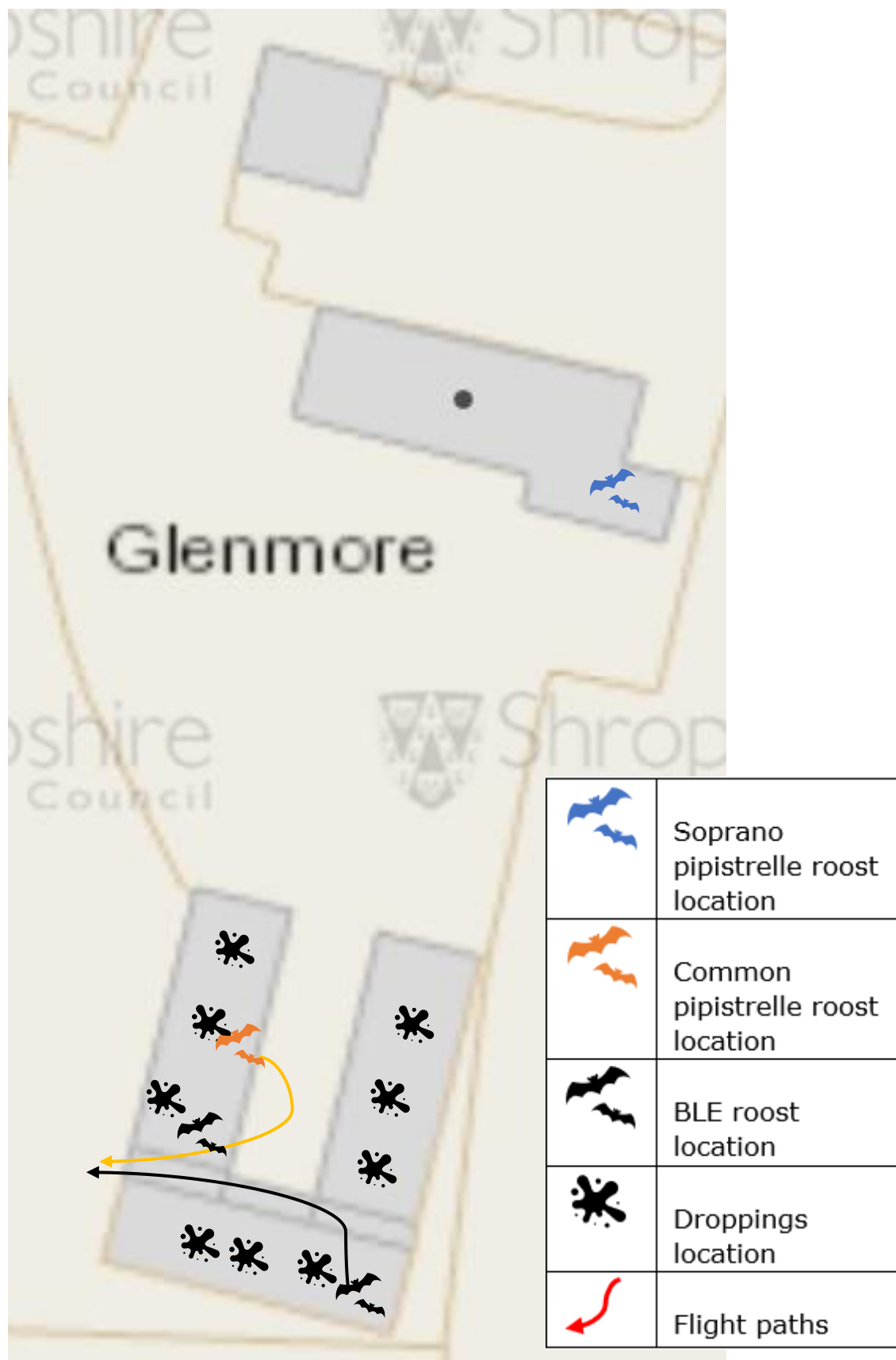


Figure D.2. Survey results (first survey)



Figure D.3. Survey results (second survey)

Appendix E – Bibliography

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