Preliminary Roost & Nest Assessment

Parsons Farm Barn
Stratfield Saye
Bramley RG7 2DP

SU 67032 61784

May 2021

Contents

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Notice

Ecological Surveys Limited was commissioned to undertake an Internal / External Bat and Protected Species Scoping Survey of the above site proposed for development. This report details the results and conclusions of this survey. The results of this survey are deemed to be valid for 12 months from date of survey. If development works are to be carried out after this time has elapsed, an updated survey will be required.

This survey was undertaken with all proper and reasonable skill and care in a professional manner and in accordance with accepted standards, methodologies and guidelines.

This report is based on the evidence recorded at the site at the time of the survey. The information gathered is considered sufficient to provide an assessment of the ecological interest on the site and justify the recommendations provided in this report.

Refer to Appendix 1: Legislation Bat and Bird Species for details of Bat and Bird Law and Legislation and http://www.nwcu.police.uk/ regarding avoiding committing wildlife crime.

1. Executive Summary of Findings

A preliminary roosting and nesting assessment (PRNA) of Parsons Farm Barn recorded no evidence pertaining to bat species and no or negligible roosting features pertaining to bats. It was therefore concluded unmitigated works (Class Q Conversion) will not cause disturbance/harm or death to bat species.

Evidence of nesting birds was recorded within the barns. It was concluded that unmitigated proposed development works would cause loss of a pigeon nesting site. However, replacement nesting as mitigation for this species is not a requirement.

Bats

Structure Assessed	**Parsons Farm Barns x3**
Evidence of Bats in Surveyed Structures	None
Potential for Bat occupation	None or negligible potential
Mitigation	- **NOT** required.
Enhancement	- Not required for bats. Refer to Bird Enhancement.
Advisory	- Structures should be secured to ensure opportunities for future roosting are unavailable prior to the development.

Birds

Evidence of Birds in surveyed structure/s	Confirmed nesting of feral pigeons.
Potential for Birds	The barns are open on several aspects and nesting could occur at any time.
Mitigation	- **REQUIRED.** (see Bird Mitigation)
Enhancement	- **REQUIRED: -** 1 X bird brick (see Bat & Bird provision for Mitigation and Enhancement)
Advisory	Active bird nests are protected by law. Works cannot take place until nestlings have fledged, and nests are no longer in use.

Additional Protected Species/Habitats

Habitat/Species	A pond lies to the east of the barns in a neighbouring garden. Great Crested Newt species are a consideration. An assessment has been made of the pond using the Habitat Suitability Index. An assessment of the surrounding habitat value has been made.
Mitigation	Precautionary mitigation will be sufficient to protect this habitat/potential species throughout the development phases (see Additional Protected Species/Habitat Constraints.)
Further Surveys	N/A

2. Survey Objectives

The survey specifically aimed to identify the following:

- ✓ The presence of, or past use of the site by, any species of bat.
- ✓ The presence of, or past use of the site by, barn owl, or other nesting birds.
- ✓ The site's potential for use by any of the above.
- ✓ Any other ecological issues relating to the proposal.

3. Methods

Internal & External Inspection

The aim of the survey was to assess levels of usage of specific structures or potential for usage by bats and birds through the presence of actual animals or their field signs. The survey was conducted with the aid of head and hand-held torches, an endoscope, close-range binocular/monocular, Bat-box Duet and a digital camera. Images and samples (where available) were taken for supporting evidence.

Interior

The interior spaces were checked for light ingress and access points for bats and birds. Bat droppings, insect prey remains, urine stains, oil stains from bats repeatedly moving over a small area and polishing the surface and the potential presence of bats either dead or alive was considered. Bird droppings, whitewash, pellets, nesting materials, birds, dead or alive, and potential for nesting was considered, including areas hidden from sight.

Exterior

The building exteriors were searched visually using binoculars or a close range monocular and photographed with a digital zoom camera for field evidence of bats or birds, with particular

attention being paid to sheltered areas such as window ledges and pipes where bat/bird droppings might lie undisturbed from the weather and areas hidden from sight.

Constraints

There were no perceived constraints to the survey of the dwelling, with all internal and external surfaces inspected and assessment made of the roof structure.

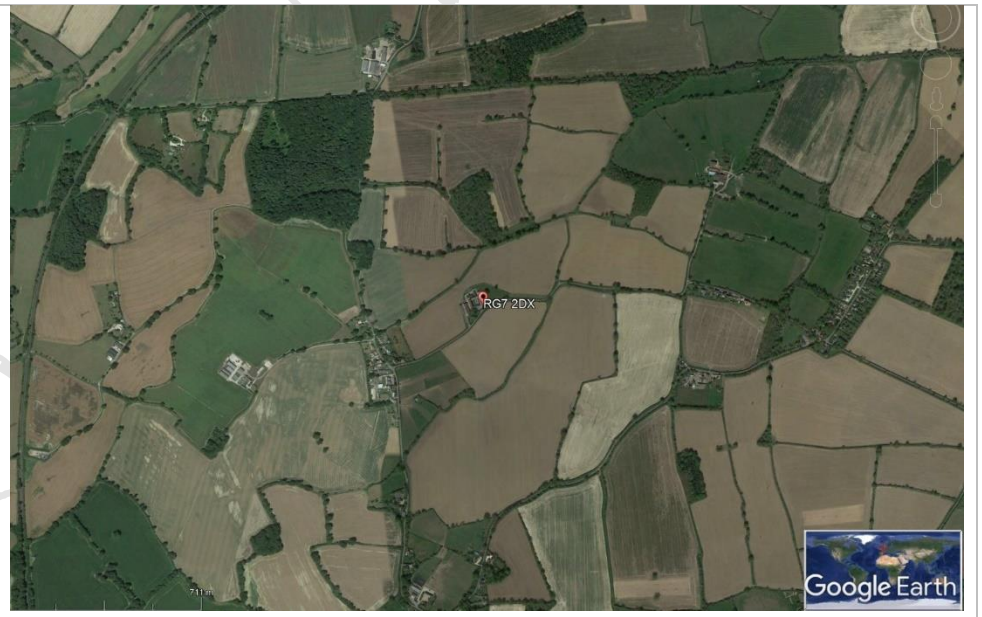
The pond was viewed from the site itself and the habitat assessed.

The survey effort was considered sufficient to draw appropriate conclusions. It took into account the time of year (optimal period is April – September) and likely availability of evidence, with appropriate emphasis on suitable roosting or nesting conditions, opportunities for potential access through ingress points, free-flight, crawl spaces externally and internally, and features that may have been hidden from full view.

4. Site Location

RG7 2DP is a residential and agricultural postcode in West End Green, Hampshire. The wider habitat may provide foraging and navigating for animal species, particularly within Butlers Land Copse Ancient woodland which lies within 1km. In the immediate surroundings the land offers poor biodiversity value apart from along field margins and hedgerows.

Map of Site Location and Surrounding Habitat



Map of Wider Habitats

5. Site Habitat

The site comprises an area of courtyard in which the three barns are located adjacent to each other. To the west and north the land comprises arable crop. To the east, a residential property is situated within well maintained grounds.

Locations are approx. and not to scale.	
Site boundary approx.	
Barns	
Location of bird nesting	

6. Proposed Site Works

No specific design for the proposed development/works has been provided for this report.
It is understood the intended works include a Class Q Barn Conversion.

7. Building / Structure Descriptions

The buildings were assessed against the criteria laid out in Appendix 3: Assessing the Potential Value for Buildings.

Barns


The barns are constructed from a mix of block, corrugated steel, corrugated asbestos and clear corrugated plastic roofing supported on steel girders.
This structure offers no/negligible suitable roosting value or features.
Nesting features exist to the south aspect.

8. Results and Assessment

Confirmed Roost or Nest Site / Structure Suitability				
Structure	**Bats**		**Birds**	
	Confirmed Roost Evidence	**Potential Roost Ingress/crevices**	**Nest Present**	**Potential for Nesting Exists**
Barns	No	Negligible	Yes (active)	Yes

Phase 2 Survey	**Bats:** - Emergence Surveys are not required as present works will not disturb/damage/modify/destroy any features considered to offer bat roosting potential. **Birds**: - Not required.
Mitigation	Not required for bats. **Advisory** Irrespective of survey findings, contractors should be made aware that there is always the potential presence of bats in association with roofing layers, ridgelines and wall tops. In the event that a bat is found during works, all activities near the discovered bat(s) should cease and advice sought from Ecological Surveys Ltd (Tel: 01503 240846 or 07736 458609) or the Bat Conservation Trust Helpline (Tel: 0345 1300 228).

	Bats should not be handled (unless with gloves) and only then to protect them from harm, but wherever possible should be left in situ, gently covered until advice is obtained.

Rationale: Bats

The building exteriors were searched visually using a close range monocular and photographed with a digital zoom camera for field evidence of bats with particular attention being paid to sheltered areas such as ledges and pipes where bat droppings might lie undisturbed from the weather. The structures are open ended and free flight exists. It is feasible that bats could pass through this structure or possibly use the structure as a feeding perch, although restraints exist owing to the exposed nature of the barns – leaving bats open to predation and draughts, and the material composition of the barns being unsuited to sustained roosting owing to temperature fluctuations and lack of adequate crevices. No external or internal evidence was recorded and the barns were unlined, lacked crevice dwelling opportunities and were assessed as offering negligible value to bats.

Predicated Impact to Protected Habitat/Species.

No loss to roosting features are expected from the proposed works.

Whilst no evidence of bats exists at present, it may be possible for bats to become associated with this structure in the future. Lack of evidence at point of survey does not discharge the client/agent of their responsibilities to protected species. If a bat is discovered during development, work must immediately cease in this area and professional ecological advice obtained for lawful procedure.

Rationale: Birds

Bird droppings, whitewash, pellets, nesting materials, birds, dead or alive, and potential for nesting was considered and assessed. Two nests were recorded and plenty of whitewash. The nests belonged to pigeon and no eggs were recorded.

The rear of the building is partially covered with bramble scrub – in the nesting season, this habitat might be utilised by birds, although no nests were recorded during the survey. Constraints exist for the clearance of this habitat where active nesting and fledging occurs.

Predicted Impact to Protected Habitat/Species.

Active bird nests, irrespective of species are protected by law. Works cannot take place until nestlings have fledged, and the nest is no longer in use. If nesting occurs prior to or during development works, and this nest will be impacted by the proposal, work must cease until all chicks have fledged and flown and/or nesting has ceased.

Additional Habitat or Species

Hedgerow on the access and to the east, and a neighbouring pond.

Predicted Impact to habitat or Species.

Where the immediate surrounding habitat of the proposed development may be impacted by the proposal, consideration must be given of this habitat for its potential to support

protected species or whether the habitat itself is protected or of significance. The hedgerows are being retained and can be protected from impact of works through mitigation. The neighbouring pond is not at risk from impact – however, consideration must be given to the presence of Great Crested Newts within the pond and the terrestrial phase of Great Crested Newts using the site to navigate and forage.

Site Images/Evidence

Interior of barn

Bramble scrub to rear

Pigeon nest

Neighbouring Pond

9. Mitigation

Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have an obligation to promote the preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species as identified under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). Local Planning Authorities will seek to produce a net gain in biodiversity by requiring developers to design wildlife into their plans and to ensure that any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for. Mitigation is the process of replacing any ecological / biodiversity losses because of development. Bird habitat mitigation requirements are made below.

Bird Nesting Advisory: - It is possible that bird nests could be newly established in association with this site during future bird nesting seasons. The bird nesting season generally extends from March to August inclusive. Although, depending upon the species, geographical area and the weather conditions, nesting can extend outside this period and it is the nesting behaviour that must be observed, not the supposed time frame, as collared doves (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and barn owls (*Tyto alba*) have been observed to nest in every month of the year. All British birds and their nests are protected whilst in use; therefore, if a nest is found during construction work, all activity must cease within proximity and ecological advice (Tel: 01503 240846 or 07736 458609) sought immediately.

Bird Mitigation

Development cannot begin until all bird nests are no longer in use. As such, any work will have to take place outside of the current breeding season: from September to February (approximately).

The client/agent must:

- Take note of the law regarding birds and their responsibilities for protected species and the sensitive time frame for removing structures: outside of the nesting, breeding and fledging season.

Additional Protected Species/Habitat Constraints & Mitigation

Where the immediate surrounding habitat of the proposed development may be impacted by the proposal, consideration of this habitat must be given for its potential to support protected species or whether the habitat itself is protected or of significance.

Unmitigated works could potentially cause disturbance, harm or death to protected species. Precautionary measures are required.

Habitats/Species

A neighbouring pond exists. Consideration must be given to the likelihood of Great Crested Newts. A Habitat Suitability Index has been completed. In addition – one GCN licence return

exists for an area of just under 3km distance with the remainder of licences over 4km distance toward Silchester.

1. The understorey of the hedge is presently maintained short and is of a low biodiversity floristic value – the understorey must be maintained in this manner to prevent potential colonisation from any animal species such as amphibian or reptile. The remaining habitat is short arable crop land and can be discounted for habitation by either reptile or amphibian species.
2. Newt fencing is to be erected alongside the neighbouring hedgerow to the east aspect and along the access hedgerow as soon as possible and retained for the duration of the development works.

Location of Newt Fencing and Management of Verge/Understorey.

Impact Avoidance During the Construction Phase

All activities on site should bear in mind the potential for wildlife or the environment being harmed through the process of development from inception to end, with a proactive approach occurring for lawful protection of wildlife and the environment regarding use of materials, machines, chemicals, and human activity on site.

- Prevent invasive non-native plants on development land managed during this time from spreading into the wild or a neighbour's property and causing a nuisance.
- Restrictions apply to mulching and earth moving which may cause the spread of invasive non-native plants and animals.
- Restrictions apply to activities that cause the spread of non-native animals into the wild.

- ✓ Contractors must ensure that no harm can come to wildlife by maintaining the site efficiently, clearing away any material such as wire in which animals can become entangled and preventing access to toxic substances.
- ✓ Trenches or large excavations should be covered overnight to prevent wildlife such as badgers or hedgehogs falling in and failing to escape. If this is not possible then a strategically placed plank may provide a means of escape.
- ✓ Any large bore pipes should be capped at the end of the day to reduce the potential for badgers and other wildlife entering and becoming trapped.
- ✓ Areas that are being retained should be protected from damage during construction by erecting Heras (or similar) fencing around these features. The fencing should be erected outside the line of the canopy as this helps protect the roots from compaction of the soil.
- ✓ Any areas proposed for planting post-development should be fenced off where possible to prevent compaction of the soil through vehicle movements.
- ✓ If there is a substantial delay before development commences, the site should be maintained in a way that would prevent wildlife colonising it and causing constraints in the future. Such management should include mowing grassland at least twice a year and preventing scrub encroachment.
- ✓ Piles of brush wood and or log piles should be carefully inspected for signs of wildlife prior to their removal. This is especially crucial during the period March – September (inclusive) as some species of bird choose such sites to construct their nests. Ideally removal of such features should be done outside of the nesting season. If this is not possible, it is recommended that these features are covered in such a way as to exclude / prevent birds and / or reptiles taking up residence. Should nesting birds or reptiles be discovered, work must cease immediately, and ecological advice sought.
- ✓ All hedgerows / trees / shrubs removal should be done outside of the bird nesting season March – September (inclusive). If removal is not possible during this period, careful checks of such, must be conducted by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to works commencing.

10. Enhancement

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the UK Government's national policies on enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of ecosystem services through the planning system. Under NPPF, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have an obligation to promote the preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological and the protection and recovery of priority species as identified under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). LPAs will therefore seek to produce a net gain in biodiversity by requiring developers to design wildlife into their plans and to ensure that any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for. As a minimum LPAs now expect any new structure to

include bat roost or bird nesting provision.

Enhancement for Birds

A built-in bird provision of type below or similar provision and functionality is required to enhance this site post development.

24,25,26 to suit varying bird sizes:
http://www.nhbs.com/title/173236/schwegler-brick-nest-boxes

The client must:

- Incorporate features which support the nesting of birds in the construction of new development on the north or east orientation.
- Ensure that nesting boxes are of durable and ideally permanent construction. Some account must be taken of the potential need to maintain, and in the case of wall mounted units, replace boxes after a number of years in use.
- Bird boxes which are built into the fabric of a structure are the preferred choice. Generally, only where it is not possible to build a bird nesting box into a structure for construction reasons, will externally mounted boxes be acceptable to the LPA.
- Birds may be accommodated by either adapting the structure of a building to allow access to parts otherwise sealed by modern construction, or through the provision of purpose built nesting boxes.
- Where incorporating the latter as part of a scheme of enhancement, only boxes of robust or permanent construction – preferably those constructed to be incorporated within the building fabric itself – are likely to be suitable.
- Boxes are best erected on the east or north facings to avoid eggs and chicks overheating.
- For many common song-bird species, where domestic or feral cats may roam, positions of not less than 3m high are preferable.
- It is preferable to site nest boxes in locations that are accessible for maintenance, away from bird feeders, a discrete distance away from other nest boxes and so that they provide some protection from predators and vandalism.

11. Conclusions

The structures within the application site have been assessed and the conclusion is that this site does not provide habitat suitability for bat species or offers negligible suitability or features that can be legitimately discounted. Nesting exists and nesting/fledging birds are protected at this time. Constraints exist as to the timings of works where nesting and fledging occurs.

Precautionary mitigation measures are to be taken to prevent potential disturbance, harm or death to protected amphibian species. Newt fencing along the east aspect and along the line of the hedgerow to the end and maintenance of the hedgerow understorey grass is therefore required.

The site requires enhancement post development, therefore, an enhancement feature for birds is given within this report.

Enhancement / Mitigation may be subject to Conditioning within any grant of Planning Permission. LPA 'Building Control' will ensure that Mitigation / Enhancement measures have been implemented as per recommendations.

It should be noted it is possible that bats may on occasion utilise restricted and concealed spaces, such as upon wall tops, within deeper cracks or crevices or even within wall cavities of a structure with their subsequent field signs remaining concealed. Therefore, it is always possible that bat roosts/roosting locations may remain unidentified.

Bird locations and access are usually less concealed, however, in each instance of bats and birds, 'Good Practice' which abides by law and legislation must always be applied prior to and throughout the development procedure. It is also possible that any alteration to the structure or structures on site, might render an unsuitable structure, suitable. Examples could include: storm damage or partial completion of works which create opportunities for bats or birds to enter a structure.

Please refer to client/agent personal responsibilities: Appendix 1: Legislation, and Mitigation and Enhancement sections.

12. References

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13. Appendices

Appendix 1: Legislation Bat and Bird Species

Bats

All bat species and their roosts are legally protected in the UK. All bats are listed as European protected species of animals in the European Union's Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, better known as the Habitats Directive. This Directive is implemented in the UK by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (better known as the Habitats Regulations).

There is also some protection for bats and roosts in England and Wales under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). For practical purposes, the protection of bats and their roosts now falls mostly under the Habitats Regulations.

In summary, it is an offence to

- Deliberately, capture, injure or kill a bat.
- Deliberately, disturb in a way that would significantly affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young.
- Damage or destroy a roost (this is an 'absolute' offence).
- Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead bat or any part of a bat.

('Deliberately' may be interpreted as someone who, although not intending to injure, kill, etc. performed the relevant action, being sufficiently informed and aware of the consequences their action will probably have.)

A person who needs to carry out actions that would result in an offence being committed should apply for a derogation licence from Natural England. They have powers to grant Habitats Regulations derogation licences in certain circumstances, for certain reasons and with certain terms attached, so that the licence holder remains within the law. Application for a derogation licence should be made in plenty of time, and the services of a bat expert utilised in making the application. It is an offence to make a false statement to obtain such a licence.

This information is not provided as legal advice and before making decisions relating to the law a qualified legal representative should be consulted.

Birds

All wild birds, their nests and young are protected throughout England and Wales by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or damage or destroy the nest or eggs of breeding birds. The legislation applies to all bird

species, common and rare. In addition to the protection afforded to all wild birds, rarer or particularly vulnerable species listed on Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act, such as the barn owl, receive enhanced protection when breeding. Schedule 1 species, including their dependent young, are protected from intentional or reckless disturbance whilst at or near the nest, in addition to the protection afforded the more common species.

If nests, whether completed or in the process of being built, are found on site, any works with the potential to damage or destroy the nest, eggs or young birds, must stop until the birds have completed breeding. This includes any activity that could potentially cause an adult bird to desert the nest resulting in death or egg failure. Nesting sites should be inspected only by experienced ecologists.

Any disturbance of a breeding bird on Schedule 1 is an offence, regardless of whether this impacts upon the breeding attempt. These nests can only be visited by an ecologist with a licence for the specific species concerned.

Birds may nest on machinery or scaffolding and other temporary site structures. If this happens the equipment cannot be used until the birds have finished nesting and such areas may need to be sealed off to prevent disturbance.

Breaking the law can lead to fines of up to £5000 per offence and potential prison sentences of up to six months. Vehicles implicated in an offence can be compounded and both the company, and/or the individual(s) concerned, can be held liable.

Appendix 2: Why the need for a Bat Scoping Survey?

A Bat Survey is ordinarily triggered when there is to be:

Conversion, modification, demolition or removal of buildings (including hotels, schools, hospitals, churches, commercial and derelict buildings) which are:

- Agricultural buildings (e.g. farmhouses, barns and outbuildings) of traditional brick or stone construction and/or with exposed wooden beams.
- Buildings with weather boarding and/or hanging tiles that are within 200m of woodland and/or water.
- Pre-1960 detached buildings and structures within 200m of woodland and/or water.
- Pre-1914 buildings within 400m of woodland and/or water.
- Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends or slate roofs, regardless of location.
- Located within, or immediately adjacent to woodland and/or immediately adjacent to water.
- Dutch barns or livestock buildings with a single skin roof and board-and-gap or Yorkshire boarding if, following a preliminary roost assessment, the site appears to be particularly suited to bats.
- At the behest of the LPA / County Ecologist.
- Further details of other triggers can be found below.

Development and Planning Trigger for Bat Surveys

Development and planning trigger list for bat surveys, which can be adapted to local circumstances (taken from the Association for Local Government Ecologists (ALGE) template for biodiversity and geological conservation validation checklists 2007, available from http://alge.org.uk/publication/index.php).

(1) Conversion, modification, demolition or removal of buildings (including hotels, schools, hospitals, churches, commercial premises and derelict buildings) which are:

- Agricultural buildings (e.g. farmhouses, barns and outbuildings) of traditional brick or stone construction and/or with exposed wooden beams;
- Buildings with weather boarding and/or hanging tiles that are within 200m of woodland and/or water;
- Pre-1960 detached buildings and structures within 200m of woodland and/or water;
- Pre-1914 buildings within 400m of woodland and/or water;
- Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends or slate roofs, regardless of location;
- Located within, or immediately adjacent to woodland and/or immediately adjacent to water;

- Dutch barns or livestock buildings with a single skin roof and board-and-gap or Yorkshire boarding if, following a preliminary roost assessment, the site appears to be particularly suited to bats.

(2) Development affecting built structures:

- Tunnels, mines, kilns, ice-houses, adits, military fortifications, air-raid shelters, cellars and similar underground ducts and structures; unused industrial chimneys that are unlined and brick/stone construction;
- Bridge structures, aqueducts and viaduct (especially over water and wet ground).

(3) Floodlighting of

- Churches and list buildings, green space (e.g. sports pitches) within 50m of woodland, water, field hedgerows or lines of trees with connectivity to woodland or water;
- Any building meeting the criteria listed in (1) above.

(4) Felling, removal or lopping of:

- Woodland;
- Field hedgerows and/or lines of trees with connectivity to woodland or water bodies;
- Old and veteran trees that are more than 100 years old;
- Mature trees with obvious holes, cracks or cavities, or that are covered with mature ivy (including large dead trees).

(5) Proposals affecting water bodies:

- In or within 200m of rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reed beds or other aquatic habitats.

(6) Proposal located in or immediately adjacent to:

- Quarries or gravel pit;
- Natural cliff faces and rock outcrops with crevices or caves and swallets.

(7) Proposals for wind farm developments

- of multiple wind turbines and single wind turbines (depending on the size and location) (NE TIN 051 – undergoing updates at the time of writing)

(8) All proposals in sites where bats are known to be present[1]

- This may include proposed development affecting any type of buildings, structures, features or location.

Notes:

[1] : Where sites are of international importance to bats, they may be designated as SACs. Developers of large sites 5-10km away from such SACs may be required to undertake a HRA.

Appendix 3: Assessing the Potential Value for Buildings

Classification Criteria

It should be noted that the grading system below only reports on the situation at the time of survey; should bat activity levels change after the initial survey, or should the buildings be modified (for example if roof tiles are removed or facia boards develop cracks), the category may need revision.

Category (Potential value)	Description
Please note: Intermediate categories (e.g. Low – Moderate value) may apply.	
No/Negligible value	Buildings with no or very few features capable of supporting roosting bats. Often buildings are of 'sound' well-sealed structure or have a single skin and no roof void. They tend to have high interior light-levels, and little or no insulation. Buildings without any roofs may also fall into this category.
Low value	Buildings of largely unsuitable construction, but with few features of potential value to bats (e.g. gaps above windows, apparently shallow crevices). No supporting evidence (e.g. droppings / staining) found. Buildings may be surrounded by poor or sub-optimal bat foraging habitat, as is often the case in urban-centre locations.
Moderate value	Buildings usually of brick or stone construction with a number of features of obvious potential value to roosting bats e.g. loose roof / ridge tiles, gaps in brickwork, gaps under fascia boards, and/or warm sealed roof-spaces with under-felt.
High value	Buildings with a large number of features of obvious potential value to bats (as above). Bats may be suspected to roost within the building (at least at certain times of year), but no supporting evidence found.

Confirmed roost	Bats discovered roosting within the building or recorded emerging from / entering the building at dusk and / or dawn. Building found to contain conclusive evidence of occupation by bats, such as bat droppings. A confirmed record (as supplied by an established source such as the local bat group) would also apply to this category.

Appendix 4: Bat Species

1	Alcathoe	*Myotis alcathoe*
2	Barbastelle	*Barbastella barbastellus*
3	Bechstein's bat	*Myotis bechsteinii*
4	Brandt's bat	*Myotis brandtii*
5	Brown long-eared bat	*Plecotus auritus*
6	Common pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
7	Daubenton's bat	*Myotis daubentonii*
8	Greater horseshoe bat	*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
9	Greater mouse-eared bat	*Myotis myotis*
10	Grey long-eared bat	*Plecotus austriacus*
11	Leisler's bat	*Nyctalus leisleri*
12	Lesser horseshoe bat	*Rhinolophus hipposideros*
13	Nathusius' pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus nathusii*
14	Natterer's bat	*Myotis nattereri*
15	Noctule	*Nyctalus noctula*
16	Serotine	*Eptesicus serotinus*
17	Soprano pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
18	Whiskered bat	*Myotis mystacinus*

END