



## **Protected Species Survey**

Glimsters Farm, Kentisbeare

Client: Woofenden Construction Ltd

Date: August 2022



Version	Date	Prepared by	Checked and approved by
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**Survey dates:** 22/04/2022, 04/07/2022 and 10/08/2022

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BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development states, '*ecological information should be sufficiently up to date (e.g., not normally more than two/three years old, or as stipulated in good practice guidance)*'.

Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3<sup>rd</sup> Edt.) states, '*Ideally, (bat) survey data should be from the last survey season before a planning or licence application is submitted, although often data older than this can have considerable value*'.

Therefore, this report may not be considered valid more than three years after survey was undertaken, and advice should be taken on validity after one year.

This report has been produced using all reasonable skill and care. Opinions are provided in good faith.

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## Executive summary

It is proposed to re-roof a former stable block and convert it into a residential dwelling; and add a single-storey extension connecting the stable block to the main residential dwelling at, Glimsters Farm, Kentisbeare, Cullompton, Devon, EX15 2AD, NGR ST06880 08313.

A preliminary ecological appraisal, consisting of a daytime visual inspection for bats and nesting birds was undertaken on 22 April 2022 by Richard Green Ecology Ltd. Bat emergence surveys were carried out in July and August 2022 in suitable weather conditions. A static bat activity survey was carried out in July 2022.

Five bat droppings were identified within the central storage room. One bat dropping was found in the southern storage room. There were numerous areas where crevice dwelling bats could roost unseen.

One common pipistrelle and one soprano pipistrelle bat were seen to emerge during the emergence surveys in July and August 2022. The proposed conversion and extension of the building would result in the loss of a common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle day roost. Therefore, a licence would be required from Natural England once planning permission has been granted and before any proposed works can occur.

Recommended mitigation measures include:

- carrying out works (e.g., roof removal) under an ecological watching brief to ensure no bats are killed or injured; and
- providing alternative roosting provision for common pipistrelle bats and soprano pipistrelle bats in the form of integrated bat tubes such as Cambrian Conservation BT10 bat tube (or similar).
- Lighting design should follow guidance in the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/18, to ensure that light levels remain below 0.5 lux or no more than current levels.

In addition, care must be taken not to increase artificial lighting onto the probable common pipistrelle maternity roost, under the cladding of the building to the southwest of the stable, above the existing level.

One inactive swallows' (*Hirundo rustica*) nest was found in the most southerly storage room. The conversion and re-roofing of this building would result in the loss of bird nesting habitat.

The proposed works should be programmed to commence outside of the bird nesting season (between 1st March and 31st August, inclusive). No work should be carried out during the bird nesting season unless a competent ecologist has undertaken a careful, detailed check of the building for active birds' nests immediately before works commence, and has provided

written confirmation that no birds would be harmed, or that appropriate measures to protect active bird nests have been implemented

The proposed works do not lend themselves to the installation of swallow cups. However, it is recommended that two bird nesting boxes are installed on the building. The boxes should be appropriate for a variety of bird species, including house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, starling *Sterna vulgaris*, swift *Apus apus* and tits. Bird boxes should be located on the northern elevation of the building, to avoid excessive sun and prevailing winds, and away from doors and windows. The style and location of the bird nesting boxes should be approved by an ecologist at the design stage.

# Checklist: Householder / Building Application with only bat roost / bird nesting issues

<b>1. Impact assessment / survey effort</b>	
Has the impact assessment / survey been done within the last 12 months <u>and</u> does it meet national guidance requirements? If there have been any deviations from national guidance, please select No in the right-hand column.	Yes
<b>2. Ecological impacts</b>	
2a. Proposal impacts on bats / birds and mitigation measures are specified.	Yes
2b. Proposal has other ecological impacts which the LPA needs to consider.	Yes
2c. Is the proposal likely to result in an offence under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations?	Yes Yes (go to 2.d) / No (go to 2.e)
2d. If YES (an offence IS likely) Could the works be undertaken, under a Low Impact Class Licence i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three or fewer roosts are impacted by the proposals, and</li> <li>• The proposal will have a low or temporary impact, and</li> <li>• The proposal only effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low conservation status roosts for low numbers of: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, whiskered, Brandt's, Daubenton's Natterer's and/or</li> <li>- Feeding, day, night and/or transitional roosts for low numbers of serotine and/or</li> <li>- Day and/or transitional roosts for low numbers of lesser horseshoe.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Yes
2e. If NO (an offence is NOT likely) Does the roost meet any of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternity or hibernation roost</li> <li>• Greater horseshoe bat roost</li> <li>• Grey long-eared bat roost</li> <li>• More than three species of bat found in small numbers</li> </ul>	N/A
2f. Does the proposal potentially impact on barn owls?	No
<b>3. Expertise</b>	
Are you, the ecological consultant, registered under either the Level 1 or the Level 2 Bat Survey Class Licence?	No

	<p>The author, Kelsey Marratt, is an accredited agent under Natural England bat survey licence [2015-15554-CLS-CLS]. The reviewer, Helen Calver, holds Natural England scientific licences to disturb bats [2020-44826-CLS-CLS].</p>
<p>Are you a member of CIEEM or a Registered Consultant under Annex B of the Low Impact Class Licence for bats (or under Annex C or D for a serotine or lesser horseshoe roost where relevant)?</p>	<p>No</p> <p>The reviewer, Helen Calver, is an Associate member of CIEEM</p>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

It is proposed to re-roof a former stable block and convert it into a residential dwelling; and add a single-storey extension connecting the storage building to the main residential dwelling, Glimsters Farm, Kentisbeare, Collumpton, Devon, EX15 2AD, NGR ST06880 08313.

A preliminary ecological appraisal, consisting of a daytime visual inspection for bats and nesting birds was undertaken on 22 April 2022 by Richard Green Ecology Ltd. Bat emergence surveys were undertaken in July and August 2022 in suitable weather conditions. A static bat activity survey was also undertaken in July 2022.

This report includes the findings of the surveys and makes recommendations for ecological mitigation and enhancement, in accordance with national and local planning policy and BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development.

## 1.2 Planning considerations

### 1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2021

The National Planning Policy Framework outlines the Government's commitment to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity value and minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity, including the principle of refusing planning permission if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for.

### 1.2.2 Mid Devon Local Plan 2013-2033

The Mid Devon Local Plan 2013-2033 (adopted in July 2020) contains the following relevant policies:

#### **Policy S1 Sustainable development priorities**

The following strategic priorities outline what will need to be achieved to deliver the Vision and address the key issues that have been identified in Mid Devon. All development will be expected to support the creation of sustainable communities by:

l) Minimising impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity by recognising the wider benefits of ecosystems, delivering natural environment objectives, providing a net gain in biodiversity and by the protection of international, European, national, and local designated wildlife sites

#### **Policy S9 Environment**

Development will sustain the distinctive quality, character and diversity of Mid Devon's environmental assets and minimise the impact of development on climate change through:



f) The protection and enhancement of designated sites of international, national, and local biodiversity and geodiversity importance. On both designated and undesignated sites, development will support opportunities for protecting and enhancing species populations and linking habitats. If significant harm resulting from development cannot be avoided impacts should be adequately mitigated. Compensation measures will only be considered where appropriate as a last resort.

#### **Policy DM28 Other protected sites**

Where development proposals would lead to an individual or cumulative adverse impact on Sites of Special Scientific Interest, ancient woodland, ancient trees, Regionally Important Geological Sites, County Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves or priority habitats defined under the UK and Devon Biodiversity Action Plans, the Council will balance the overall benefits of the proposal against the impact. Sufficient information must be provided for the Council to assess the significance of the impact against the importance of the protected site and the species which depend upon it. Planning permission will be granted where:

- a) The benefits of and need for the development clearly outweigh the direct and indirect impact to the protected site and the ecosystem services it provides;
- b) The development could not be located in an alternative, less harmful location; and
- c) Appropriate mitigation measures have been put in place. Where mitigation measures are not possible compensatory measures in some cases may be considered appropriate.

Where development proposals are likely (leaving aside mitigation measures) to have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017), an appropriate assessment will be required. In such cases, planning permission will be refused unless it has been ascertained that with mitigation measures in place the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

## **2 Methods**

### **2.1 Desk study**

#### *2.1.1 Sites of importance for nature conservation*

A search for sites designated for nature conservation and any notable habitats was undertaken on the DEFRA Magic website (<http://magic.defra.gov.uk>). This resource includes statutory designated sites (e.g., Sites of Special Scientific Interest, SSSIs) and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats. As impacts outside of the site are limited, only sites within 500 m of the site are noted.

#### *2.1.2 Protected species*

Given the small extent and limited effects of the proposal, it is considered that any protected species outside the site would be unaffected. As a detailed survey has

been undertaken and any protected species present or potentially present on the site would have been identified, it was not considered necessary to obtain any species records from a local records centre.

## **2.2 Field survey**

### **2.2.1 Bat and bird survey - visual inspection**

The survey involved a thorough visual inspection of the building for any signs of protected species. A search for characteristic signs of bats was made, such as droppings, feeding remains, staining, and any bats present. A search was also made for any signs of bird nesting activity.

Equipment used and at hand included: Nikon 10x close-focusing binoculars, Lightway BMFL1265 720 lumen torch, Lightway 160 lumen torch, Ridgid Micro CA-300 inspection camera and a 3.8 m extendable ladder.

The visual inspection was undertaken by Ellie White on 22 April 2022, during the daytime. The weather was dry, with cloud and light wind. The temperature was approximately 14°C.

### **2.2.2 Bat emergence surveys**

Bat emergence surveys were undertaken from 15 minutes before sunset and continued until it was too dark to see any bats emerging. Three surveyors were used to provide adequate coverage of the building. The surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions.

Refer to Appendix C for survey dates, details of weather conditions, equipment used, surveyors and surveyor locations.

### **2.2.3 Static bat activity survey**

In accordance with Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins 2016), a static bat activity survey of the site was undertaken. One Anabat Swift full spectrum bat detector was deployed for a minimum of five consecutive nights during the optimal bat survey season. Recordings were subsequently analysed using Anabook Insight software to assist species identification.

### **2.2.4 Personnel**

Ellie White is experienced in undertaking protected species surveys and is an accredited agent under Natural England bat survey licence (CL18) 2015-15554-CLS-CLS.

Other surveyors are experienced in undertaking bat emergence surveys.

### **2.2.5 Survey limitations**

Some of the roof spaces were considered to be unsafe for closer inspection. These areas could not fully be inspected using a torch.

## 3 Survey results

### 3.1 Desk study

The site is not within any statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance and there are no statutory designated sites of nature conservation importance within 500 m of the site.

The site is located within a Great Crested Newt (GCN) Consultation Zone. These are 5 km buffer zones around existing and historical (post 1970) great crested newt records. Great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* require ponds for breeding in the spring, and woodland, hedgerows, marshes, and tussocky grassland the rest of the year. They hibernate underground, amongst tree roots, and in stone walls.

### 3.2 Field survey

#### 3.2.1 Habitats

The site consisted of a single-storey former stable block currently used for storage. The site is surrounded by hardstanding, residential dwellings, with the River Ken located immediately to the north of the site.

The wider landscape consisted of residential dwellings with ornamental gardens, a small industrial estate, agricultural fields with mature trees and hedgerow boundaries (Figure 3-1).

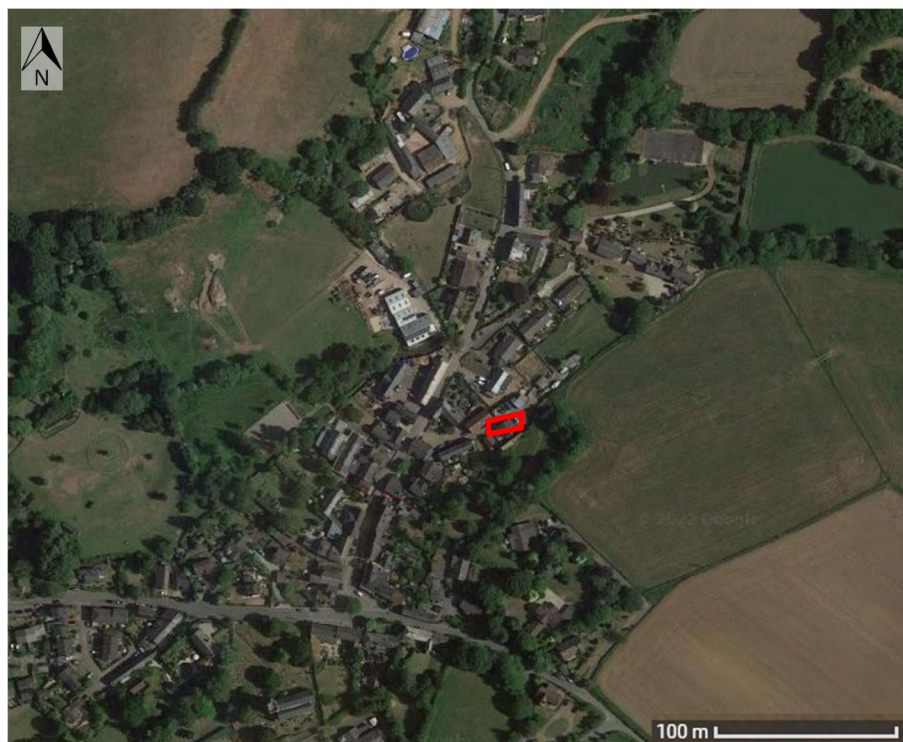


Figure 3-1. The site within the context of the surrounding landscape

### 3.2.2 Building



**Plate 1. The former stable block**

The former stable block was constructed of block and stone, with an unlined corrugated metal roof. The storage rooms along the eastern elevation had asbestos boarding (Plates 1 to 5). The interior was divided into four different rooms, all of which were being used for storage.

The northern elevation had missing windows, which enabled free flight access into the two larger storage rooms (Plate 5). There were gaps behind the wooden fascia board along the western elevation of the building (Plate 8), under the hanging tiles on the northern elevation (Plate 9). There were numerous points of access into the building, through missing brickwork, underneath the corrugated metal roof and above the wooden doors.

## 3.3 Protected species

### 3.3.1 Bats

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

#### (a) Visual inspection

Five bat droppings were found in the central storage room.

One bat dropping was found in the southern storage room (Plate 6).

There were numerous areas where crevice dwelling bats could roost unseen including along wall plates.

## (b) Foraging and commuting bats

The River Ken lies directly to the north of the site. It is considered likely that bats would forage and commute along this waterway, and around the site.

## (c) Emergence surveys

In June 2022, one common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* bat emerged from the central stable room through the open doorway.

In August 2022, one soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* bat emerged from under the hanging slate tiles along the northern elevation of the building.

Approximately 20 common pipistrelle bats were seen roosting beneath the wooden cladding of the adjacent building to the southwest of the stables with over 100 bat droppings found on the ground directly beneath the roost.

## (d) Static bat detector

The results if the static survey were uploaded to Ecobat for analysis. Ecobat generates a percentile ran for each night of activity and provides a numerical way of interpreting levels of bat activity to provide objective and consistent assessments. Table 3.1 below define bat activity levels as they relate to Ecobat percentile values and Table 3.2 summarises bat activity levels over the site fir the survey period. A full Ecobat report can be provided as a separate PDF.

**Table 3-1. Bat Activity levels as they relate to Ecobat percentile values**

Percentile	Bat Activity
81-100	High
61-80	Moderate to high
41-60	Moderate
21-40	Low to moderate
0-20	Low

**Table 3-2. Summary of the number of nights recorded bat activity fell into each band for each species**

Species/Species Group	Nights of Moderate/High Activity	Nights of Moderate Activity	Nights of Low/Moderate Activity	Nights of Low Activity
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>Myotis sp.</i>	0	0	0	6
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2	3	1	0
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	0	4	1	1



Common pipistrelle bat was the only species to have moderate to high levels of bat activity recorded over the survey period. This occurred on two nights of survey. Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats had moderate activity levels on 3 and 4 nights of the survey respectively.

Common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats had low to moderate levels of activity across one night. *Myotis* species, Serotine bat and soprano pipistrelle were all recorded as having low levels of activity across one, six and one night respectively.

The levels of activity recorded by common pipistrelles can be explained by the presence of a possible maternity roost beneath the wooden cladding of the adjacent building to the southwest of the stable block.

(e) Evaluation

At least four different species of bat were recorded during the static bat activity survey foraging or commuting across and within the site. This site is considered to be of local value to bats.

### 3.3.2 *Nesting birds*

Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

One inactive swallow nest (*Hirundo rustica*) was found above the door of the southerly storage room (Plate 7).

### 3.3.3 *Amphibians*

The site lies within a Great Crested Newt Consultation Zone. Great crested newts have a range of approximately 250 m from their breeding ponds. Whilst there are no ponds present within the site, aerial images show, aerial images show that there are several within a 250 m radius of the site. The nearest pond is approximately 149 m to the north- east.

The site habitats (i.e., hardstanding and stable building) offer little by way of shelter or foraging opportunities for GCN or common amphibians, and the wider surrounds offer higher quality habitat. It is considered unlikely that GCN or common amphibians would use the site and they will not be discussed further.

## 4 Assessment, recommendations, and mitigation

### 4.1 *Bats*

#### 4.1.1 *Overview of legislation protecting bats*

British bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit)

Regulations 2019. This makes it an offence to kill or injure bats or damage or destroy a place of shelter or protection (see Appendix B for more details).

#### **4.1.2 Impact**

The conversion and re-roofing of the former stable block would result in the loss of a bat roost. The works would also result in bats being disturbed, injured, or killed if present. The proposed works would therefore require a European protected species licence (EPSL) from Natural England. An EPSL can only be applied for once planning permission has been granted.

#### **4.1.3 Mitigation**

It is considered that mitigation measures could be employed to provide alternative roosting provision for bats, minimise any potential disturbance to acceptable levels and maintain the favourable conservation status of any species that may be present. Recommended mitigation measures include:

- carrying out works (e.g., roof removal) under an ecological watching brief to ensure no bats are killed or injured; and
- providing alternative roosting provision for common pipistrelle bats and soprano pipistrelle bats in the form of integrated bat tubes such as Cambrian Conservation BT10 bat tube (or similar).
- Lighting design should follow guidance in the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/18, to ensure that light levels remain below 0.5 lux or no more than current levels.

In addition, care must be taken not to increase artificial lighting onto the probable common pipistrelle maternity roost, under the cladding of the building to the southwest of the stable, above the existing level.

#### **4.1.4 Ecological enhancement**

Day roosting provision for common bats in the form of one integrated bat tube, such as the Cambrian Conservation BT10 bat tube or similarly approved, should be installed at the western gable end, close to the apex, away from windows, and at least 3 m above the ground.

## **4.2 Nesting birds**

#### **4.2.1 Overview of legislation regarding birds**

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) states that it is illegal to take, damage or destroy the nests of wild birds whilst being built or in use. However, it is not an offence to carry out work in areas that they use, outside of the nesting period (see Appendix B for more details).

#### **4.2.2 Impacts**

The remodel and re-roofing of the building would result in the loss of a swallow nesting site.

#### 4.2.3 Mitigation

The proposed works should be programmed to commence outside of the bird nesting season (between 1st March and 31st August, inclusive). No work should be carried out during the bird nesting season unless a competent ecologist has undertaken a careful, detailed check of the building for active birds' nests immediately before works commence, and has provided written confirmation that no birds would be harmed, or that appropriate measures to protect active bird nests have been implemented

The proposed works do not lend themselves to the installation of swallow cups. However, it is recommended that two bird nesting boxes are installed on the building. The boxes should be appropriate for a variety of bird species, including house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, starling *Sterna vulgaris*, swift *Apus apus* and tits. Bird boxes should be located on the northern elevation of the building, to avoid excessive sun and prevailing winds, and away from doors and windows. The style and location of the bird nesting boxes should be approved by an ecologist at the design stage.

## 5 Conclusion

The re-roofing and conversion of the former stable block would result in the loss of common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle day roosts, and the potential disturbance injury or death of bats during the works, if unmitigated. A European Protected Species Licence for bats is required to carry out the proposed works.

It is considered that with the mitigation and enhancement measure recommended, including conducting works under watching briefs for bats, and installation of bat roosting and bird nesting provision, potential impacts would be minimised to acceptable levels and would maintain the favourable conservation status of protected and notable species whilst providing ecological enhancement.

## 6 References and bibliography

Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2018). Guidance Note 08/18 Bats and artificial lighting in the UK.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016). Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3<sup>rd</sup> Edt.). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

GOV.UK (2020). Bats: surveys and mitigation for development projects; <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects>

Mitchell-Jones, A.J. (2004). Bat Mitigation Guidelines. English Nature.



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Mitchell-Jones, A.J. & McLeish, A.P. (2004). Bat Workers' Manual – Third Edition.  
Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

## 7 Appendices

### A Photographs



**Plate 2. South-eastern elevation of the building**



**Plate 3. Southern elevation of the building**



**Plate 4. Western elevation of the building**



**Plate 5. Northern elevation of the building**



**Plate 6. Bat droppings found within the central storage room**



**Plate 7. Swallows nest found in the northern storage room**



**Plate 8. Gaps under the wooden fascia along the western elevation**



**Plate 9. Gaps behind the hanging tiles and crevices within the stonework along the northern elevation**

## B Legislation

This is a summary of relevant legislation; however, it is recommended that proper legal advice be sought as necessary.

### B.1 Bats

All bat species and their roosts are protected in the UK under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, which implement the EC Directive 92/43/EEC, also known as the Habitats Regulations.

They are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), through inclusion in Schedule 5, and under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Taken together, these acts and regulations make it illegal to:

- intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture bats;
- deliberately or recklessly disturb bats \*;
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to places of shelter, breeding sites or resting places used by bats;
- have in one's possession or control, any live or dead bat; and
- sell, barter or exchange bats, or parts of bats.

\*Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 it is illegal to deliberately disturb bats. In particular, any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, or to hibernate or migrate, or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

\*Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Section 9(4)(b)) it is illegal to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst in a place of shelter, although there is a defence under Sections 10(2), 10(3)(c) and 10(5) that allows this otherwise prohibited act. In summary, there is a defence if the disturbance was an incidental result of a lawful operation and could not have reasonably been avoided. The defence applies provided that the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (Natural England) has been notified and allowed a reasonable time to advise on whether the proposed action should be carried out and, if so, the method to be used.

Developments that compromise the protection afforded to bats under the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 will almost invariably require a licence to do so lawfully from Natural England. Three tests must be satisfied before Natural England can issue a licence to permit otherwise prohibited acts:

1. Regulation 55(2)(e) states that licences may be granted to “preserve public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment.”
2. Regulation 55(9)(a) states that a licence may not be granted unless “there is no satisfactory alternative”.
3. Regulation 55(9)(b) states that a licence cannot be issued unless the action proposed “will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range”.

## **B.2 Nesting birds**

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and it is thus an offence, with certain exceptions, intentionally to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- Have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive) or any part of a wild bird which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954.
- Have in one's possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention to the Act. This includes items taken or killed before the passing of the Act.
- Have in one's possession or control any bird of a species occurring on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered (and in some cases ringed) in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations.
- Disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1, which includes the barn owl, while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

## C Emergence survey results

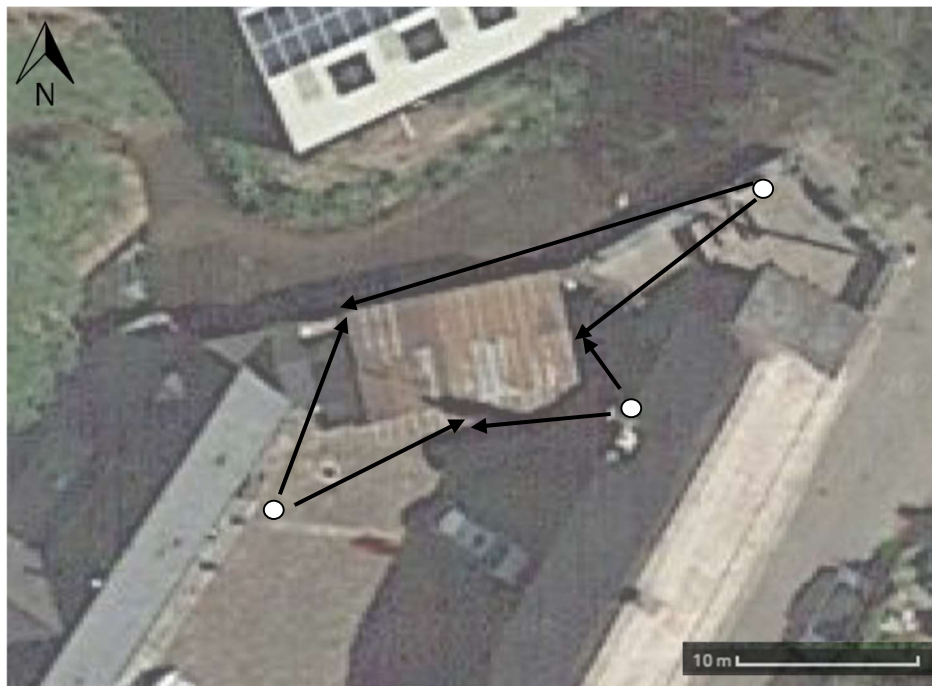
### Survey 1

Date	Start time, end time and time of sunset	Structure reference	Equipment used	Weather (start and end)
04/07/2022	21:14h – 22:45h  Sunset: 21:29h	Glimsters Farm (stable)	PeerSonic Bat Recorder	Cloud cover: 0/8 – 0/8 oktas Temp: 14°C - 9°C Wind start: Light Wind end: Calm Precipitation start: Dry Precipitation end: Dry
<b>Surveyors (including Class Licence registration number if applicable)</b> James Storey Lottie Moreland Sam Goodier-Gibson				

### Emergence surveyor positions and lines of sight.

Surveyor position ○
Lines of sight →





**Results:**

One common pipistrelle bat was seen to emerge from the southern elevation of the building at 22:04h, from the middle stable door.

**Summary:**

Species	Number	Roost Type
Common Pipistrelle	1	Day

**Photographs**

Location of emerging common pipistrelle bat from the central stable doorway at 22:04h



**Survey 2****Emergence survey results**

Date	Start time, end time and time of sunset	Structure reference	Equipment used	Weather
01/08/2022	20:43h – 22:21h  Sunset: 20:58h	Glimsters farm (stable)	PeerSonic Bat Recorder X3	Cloud cover: 7/8 – 7/8 oktas Temp: 17°C - 15°C Wind start: Light Wind end: Light Precipitation start: Dry Precipitation end: Dry
<b>Surveyors (including Class Licence registration number if applicable)</b> Ellie White Kelsey Marratt Timothy Ordish				
<b>Results:</b> One soprano pipistrelle bat was seen to emerge from behind hanging slate tiles on the northern elevation of the building at 21:17h.				
<b>Summary:</b>				
<b>Species</b>	<b>Number</b>		<b>Roost Type</b>	
Soprano Pipistrelle	1		Day	



**Emergence surveyor positions and lines of sight.**



**Photographs**

The location of the emerging soprano pipistrelle bat from behind hanging slate tiles along the northern elevation of the building at 21:17h.



Location of possible common pipistrelle maternity roost beneath the wooden cladding of the adjacent building.

Protected Species Survey – Glimsters Farm



Over one hundred droppings below the potential common pipistrelle maternity roost.

