
Report on the Scoping Survey for the Presence/Absence of Bats at

15, Model Farm
Combs,
Stowmarket
Suffolk



Recipients: Mr. A. Moulson

Site visit: 10/05/2023

Report written: 22/05/2023.

Report reviewed: (FM) 30/05/2023.

The information which I have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institute. I therefore confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.



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Please note:

Records form a vital part of conservation work and potentially inform decisions within the wider area.

In line with good practice, all evidence of protected species found during this site survey will automatically be passed to the relevant county recording service within one week of report issue, unless specific instructions to the contrary are received within this timeframe, from the client.

Ecosystems and wildlife species are constantly changing and moving and can be dependent on surrounding impacts and climate conditions therefore any field survey no matter how thoroughly undertaken can only represent a 'snapshot' of conditions at the time of visit.

No ecological survey should be considered current after a period of 2 years from site visit, and in many cases the period is less.

All site owners and contractors should be aware of their legal obligations regarding species and habitats.

A précis of the relevant current legislation is included within this report.

If in doubt, all works on a site should cease until the advice of a suitably qualified and licenced ecologist has been taken. The legislature will not accept ignorance as a defence.

A list of suitably qualified ecologists can be found by contacting the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Natural England is the government's advisor on the natural environment and provides a range of information including regional contact details on the GOV.UK website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>.

Information on protected species and the law with regard to planning applications can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications>.

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Summary

In April 2023 Anglian Ecology was commissioned by Mr. A. Moulson to undertake a Scoping Survey of the loft space and roof at his property 15, Model Farm, Combs, Suffolk for the presence/absence of bat species; for thoroughness, a search of the property for the presence of breeding birds was also conducted.

This survey was in connection with a proposal to install one new roof light within the slate roof of the east elevation which could have the potential to disturb and/or injure bat and breeding bird species should they be located within.

The survey was undertaken on Wednesday May 10th, 2023, during daylight hours by chartered ecologist Sue Morgan, following BCT¹ and other relevant good practice guidelines. The survey involved a detailed inspection of all exterior and relevant interior areas of the building and its immediate surroundings, together with an analysis of all recorded data for bat species within a 2 km radius of the site.

The data search for records was instigated from Suffolk Biological Information Service (SBIS), which revealed 31 records for bats within a 2 km radius, covering at least ten different bat species.

No records pertain to the site or its immediate borders, the closest records are for common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) from 970 m to the north dated 2021.

A thorough internal and external examination of the property revealed no evidence of past or present usage of this building by bat species or any breeding birds.

The risk of bat presence within the building is considered extremely low. No further surveys are required for these species. No further surveys are required for the proposed works to proceed. Confidence in this survey conclusion is high, but, as it is the nature of wild species to move from one habitat to another at any time, the requirements of this report should be followed.

¹ Bat Conservation Trust

Requirements

- The client is advised to appraise themselves of the current legislation with respect to bat species which is précised within.
- In the unlikely event that a bat or breeding bird is found during the proposed works all works must stop and advice from a suitably qualified² and licenced ecologist should be sought.
- The immediate site environs are likely to support bat species; it is good roosting, foraging, and commuting habitat. Present proposals do not necessitate any removal or destruction of this potential bat roosting, commuting, or foraging habitat and care should be taken to ensure this predominantly unlit area continues to remain so both during and after works. Breeding birds were observed within the sider site area within the trees and hedgerows, but all these are to remain.

With reference to bat species: Important note

In case of need, the client's attention is drawn to the potential harm to bats of breathable roof membranes, details of which are included within this report; bituminous felt being the least harmful option for bat species.

² One licenced to survey for and handle bats.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Sue Morgan was commissioned by Mr. A. Moulson to conduct an Initial Scoping Survey for the presence / absence of bats species of a roof and loft area at his property of 15, Model Farm, Coombs, Suffolk, on Wednesday May 10th 2023. This survey was in connection with the proposal to install one roof light on the east elevation slate roof. Please see the architects' plans accompanying this planning application.

1.2 Personnel

Sue Morgan is a Chartered Ecologist and a Chartered Environmentalist. Her experience includes 24 years of surveying similar sites, structures and protected species habitats, work on similar projects for County and District Councils, The Church of England, The National Trust, multi-national engineering consultancies, and private landowners.

She has experience of a range of survey, monitoring, condition assessment, impact assessment and mitigation techniques; these include Method Statements & EPSM Licensing, Phase I, II & NVC Survey work, Landscaping Appraisals & HLS schemes, BREEAM, and the Code for Sustainable Homes Assessment.

She is a qualified teacher and delivers training courses for adults on ecological surveying, woodland management, and protected species, please visit: www.anglianecology.co.uk for more information.

She is a Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (MCIEEM) and a past Convener of its East of England Section, and a Chartered member of the Institute of Environmental Management (MIEMA).

NATURAL ENGLAND LICENCES:

Natural England Licence Holder for the Surveying of Barn Owls Number CL29/00106.

Natural England Licence holder Class Licence CL18 Registration number: 2015-11320-CLS-CLS for the surveying & handling of bats in all counties of England.

Natural England Survey Class Licence WML-CL08 Registration number 2015-19101-CLS-CLS. (great crested newts).

Natural England Survey Class Licence holder 2016-21569-CLS-CLS (dormice).

2. Location

2.1 Grid Ref:

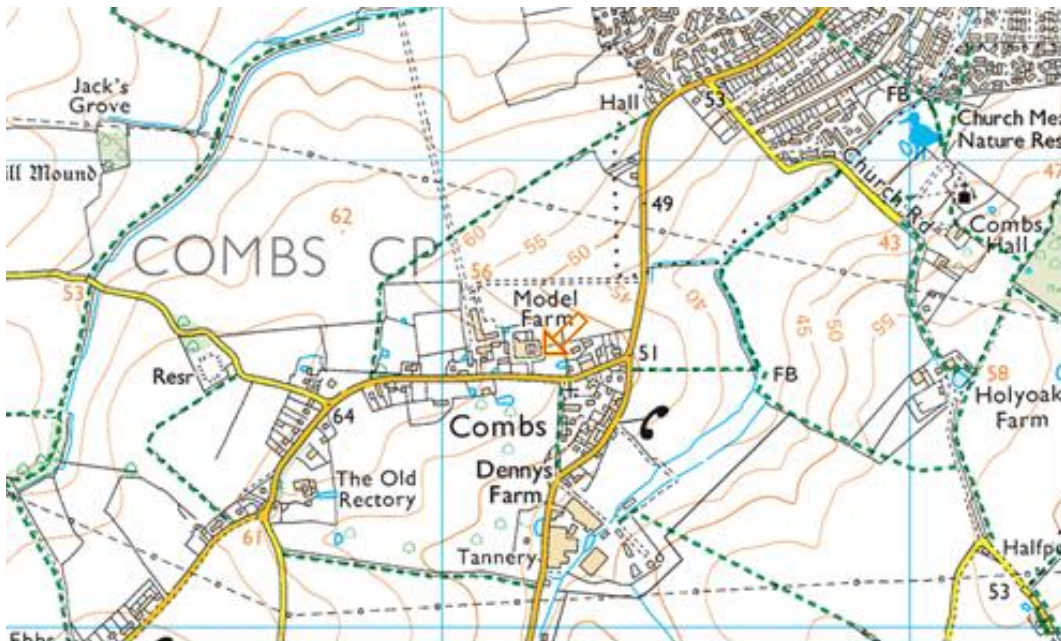
TM 04175 56607

2.2 Address:

15 Model Farm, Combs, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 2JG.

2.3 Location Map.

Site location indicated by red arrow below.



2.4 Site Context

The small hamlet of Combs is located approximately 3 km on a low rise to the south of the market town of Stowmarket, with a valley known locally as the 'slough' separating it from the town. It is within National Character Area 86 'South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland' and within Natural Area 50 'East Anglian Plain'. The Suffolk Landscape Character Area is: 17.' Rolling Valley Claylands' This is a sloping valley side landscape type, largely associated with the landscapes of the Ancient Plateau Claylands and the Plateau Claylands.

There are a handful of historic parklands on the fringes and the woodland is usually on the upper fringes of the valley sides and the adjacent plateaux; although woodland cover is generally fragmented., The hedges are a typical mix of Clayland species, with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and oak (*Quercus robur*), often pollarded, as the most prominent hedgerow trees. The majority of these valley landscapes have at least some grassland, often in the form of slip meadows along river banks, the River Gipping lies approximately 3.3km to the east and the Rattlesden River 1.6km to the north.

The landscape typography is classified as 'RCA' (Intermediate Rolling/ Clayland/Wooded/Ancient Woods) which is typified by rolling/undulating areas, below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'low hills - plateau' and 'rolling lowland' associated mainly with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic & Permian), or Tertiary rocks of sedimentary origin and glacial till. The land is heavy, often poorly draining land associated with base-rich, clayey, and loamy soils developed on soft (Mesozoic & Tertiary) clay and chalky till, subject to seasonal waterlogging.

The surrounding area is mostly arable farming, but Combs Wood SSSI 14.44 hectares of ancient woodland lies 1km to the north east, and there is an area of Woodpasture and Parkland (BAP Priority Habitat) 50m to the south across Park Road. Hedgerows locally are often a mix of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), and field maple (*Acer campestre*) with standard mature oaks (*Quercus robur*) and hornbeam (*Betula pendula*) also present. The site lies within the SSSI Impact Zone of Combs Wood SSSI, and there is a local nature reserve (Church Meadow) 747m to the north east.

2.5 The Site

Access and entrance

The site is accessed via a communal entrance to the Model Farm housing complex north off Park Road. The property is situated to the extreme south east corner of the complex which has been created by the conversion of nineteenth century Grade II listed farm buildings which are built of red brick with quoins of gault brick under largely slated roofs, arranged around a yard.

2.5.1 Geological information

The Soil Association for the site is 411d HANSLOPE with ancillary subgroup 431 Faulkborne: Chalky till. Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils.; slight risk of water erosion.

2.5.2 Hydrological information

The total hardness in groundwater in the Chalk on this site is 400 and the Chloride ion concentration is 50-100 mg/l.

The hydrogeological characteristics are made up of Boulder Clay and Crag; Boulder Clay consists of a stiff unstratified clay containing abundant angular fragment of flint and chalk and less commonly of Jurassic and older rocks. Crag consists of mainly unconsolidated or poorly consolidated ferruginous sands and gravels, often with abundant shells in the lower layers. Basal layers of flint, pebbles, or phosphatic nodules may occur. The average rainfall is 650 millimeters.

3 Legislation

Relevant legislation considered within the scope of this document includes the following. This is only a summary of the current legislation as it may be applicable to this specific site.

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996.
- The Environment Act (2021)

All British Bat species and breeding birds are fully protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (WaCA) 1981 (as amended). All wild birds are protected from being killed, injured or captured, whilst their nests and eggs are protected from being damaged, destroyed or taken.

Certain breeding birds receive *additional* protection through being listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, which also makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb this species whilst it is nest-building, is at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb dependent young.

All Bat species are also further protected by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 ('Habitat Regulations') (as amended). This has been amended several times with significant amendments being made by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1 The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Welsh Ministers have made changes to parts of the 2017 Regulations so that they operate effectively. Most of these changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England and Wales. All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 came into force on 30th November 2017. The Regulations consolidate and update the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which have been updated a total of 10 times since they were last consolidated in 2010. As such, the new set of Regulations seeks to improve clarity and accessibility to the legislation.

On this site, this legislation may be particularly applicable for bat and bird species.

The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for several purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety), but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild population of the species concerned.

It is a criminal offence, liable to prosecution, which could result in imprisonment or fine, if these regulations are contravened without one of the detailed defences outlined within the regulations.

With reference to this survey: It is an offence for anyone intentionally to kill, injure or handle a bat, to possess a bat (whether live or dead), disturb a roosting bat, or sell or offer a bat for sale without a licence. It is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not. Please refer to the actual legislation for the precise wording, which can be found at:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/pdfs/uksi_20100490_en.pdf

Natural England SNCO full guidelines can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposal>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act protects wild birds, from being killed, injured or captured, and in addition, their nests and eggs are protected from being damaged, destroyed, or taken. Certain reptiles and amphibians also receive protection under this act.

Some breeding birds, (such as some of those recorded within the 2-km search radius for the site), receive additional protection through being listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, which also makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb this species whilst it is nest-building, is at or near a nest with eggs or young, or to disturb dependent young.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

Part III, (40): Duty to conserve biodiversity.

Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat. Section 41 of The NERC Act lists all species and habitats that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list covers 56 habitats and 943 species and is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) List of Priority Species and Habitats Action Plans (HAPs).

In addition to the above:

‘The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal (para 98, ODPM³ circular 06/2005). It is essential that the presence or otherwise of a protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision’. (Para 99, ODPM circular 06/2005).

³ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)

This act places a duty on Government Departments to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Schedule 9 of the Act amends SSSI provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, including provisions to change SSSIs and providing increased powers for their protection and management.

Schedule 12 of the Act amends the species provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The provisions make certain offences 'arrestable', create a new offence of reckless disturbance, confer greater powers to police and wildlife inspectors and enables heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences.

Wild Mammals (Protection) Act (1996)

This Act makes it an offense for any person to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

in 2007, and in 2009, and most recently in 2017, under update to The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

The Environment Act (2021)

aims to improve [air](#) and [water quality](#), [protect wildlife](#), increase [recycling](#) and reduce [plastic waste](#). The Act is part of a new legal framework for [environmental protection](#), given the UK no longer comes under EU law post-[Brexit](#).

The Act contains provision for a new Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) watchdog and creates a framework for legally binding targets, such as to reduce particulate pollution. It gives people a greater say in the management of local street trees and enshrines in law the idea of biodiversity offsetting, and includes the mandating of biodiversity net gain in relation to development.

Please see <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/enacted>

3.1 Planning Policies

Much of the pressure on biodiversity is related to development and land use. Consequently, the planning and development process has a fundamental role to play in controlling and relieving this pressure. Failure to address biodiversity issues may cause a planning application to be refused.

This important role for the planning system has been recognised in legislation and the Government's planning guidance.

The principle is continued through the draft Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England to 2021 (RPG14) and applied at local level through development plans i.e., the relevant policies in the Mid Suffolk District Plan). Within the Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1, Section 2.1.c), local authorities are given powers to improve the environmental well-being of their area, of which biodiversity is a key element.

Restoration and enhancement may be necessary to rebuild what has been lost as well as maintain what we have at present. It is also important that monitoring post development is undertaken through the land-use planning system.

The loss of biodiversity and the subsequent negative environmental impact runs contrary to the aims and objectives of sustainable development. In principle, sustainable development should not lead to a 'net loss' in biodiversity or natural resources.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) July 2021

National Planning Policy Framework was published on 20 July 2021, this sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Chapter 2 'Achieving sustainable development', members of the United Nations – including the United Kingdom – have agreed to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the period to 2030. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be considered in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

The NPPF covers a wide range of topics including housing, business, economic development, transport and the natural environment. The NPPF introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development which means that development which is sustainable should be approved without delay. There are three pillars of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) and the Framework contains a number of sections which, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development means in practice.

The Natural Choice- securing the value of nature, Natural Environment White Paper (Implementation Update Report October 2014).

In 2011 this White Paper set out how the value of nature could be mainstreamed across our society. It set out 92 specific commitments for action. commitment 90 promised to “develop a set of key indicators...to track progress on the ambitions of this White Paper”. These are now in place and are entitled the England Natural Environment Indicators (ENEIs).

Of relevance to proposed development in communities are commitments 4-7' Local Nature Partnerships', Commitments 8-

13 'Nature Improvement Areas', Commitment 14 'Protecting Natural Value Through the Planning System' Commitment 15

'Offsetting the Impact of Development on Biodiversity' Commitments 20-22 'Protecting and improving our woodland and forests' (Commitments and commitments 23-24 'Diverse and living landscapes'.

Please see Mid Suffolk and Babergh Planning Policies at:

<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted->

4. Desktop survey

4.1 Objectives of survey

Bats

To complete a desktop search of the area for any records of bat species within a 2 km radius of the site.

To identify whether bats were potentially present at the time of survey.

To identify whether bats or had used the site prior to the survey.

To assess the impact of the proposed works on local bat and barn owl populations.

To recommend any mitigation procedures or further surveys as deemed appropriate for the above species.

To make any recommendations for management or site enhancement which would be considered appropriate to the findings of the report.

To complete a report detailing the above for the client and to liaise with them over any information given.

4.2 Methodology

This report has been written with reference to:

The British Standard BS 42020:2013, Biodiversity a Code of Practice for Planning and Development (BSI 2013); The Code of Professional Conduct and guidelines as laid down by the Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM).

All examination for protected species and habitats was undertaken using the standard guidelines for the individual species i.e.: The Bat Conservation Trust: Bat Surveys - Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition 2016), and Natural England Bat Mitigation Guidelines, Barn Owl Trust (2010) Survey techniques. Leaflet no. 8.

The current (Standing Advice for bats can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences> and the current Standing Advice for breeding birds can be found at : <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wild-birds-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects>

The methodology of the survey consisted of:

Desktop Survey

Risk Assessment, Possible Hazard

External and Internal Scoping Survey of the building for presence or evidence of bat or breeding bird species.

4.3 Protected species records – bats

NB. In most cases, a lack of record does not indicate a lack of species - merely a lack of survey.

The Suffolk Biological Information Service (SBIS) was contacted to instigate a search for all records of bat species within a 2 km radius of the site.

Record Summary

There were 31 records for bats within a 2 km radius covering at least ten species. The nearest record is for Common pipistrelle, Bern2, Bern3, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, from 970 m to the north dated 2021.

Other species recorded within a 2 km radius are for soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*) Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, Noctule Bat (*Nyctalus noctula*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, RLGB.VU, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, RLGB.Lr(NT), WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a, and Nathusius's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, RLGB.Lr(NT), ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a.

These records do not pertain to the site or its immediate borders, although bats and breeding birds will almost certainly be using the trees, fields, and hedgerows close by. The area around the site is suitable for bat species, with trees and hedgerows within the grounds.

Please refer to the QGIS generated maps of all bat records below. The site is marked by a red asterisk, bat records by white circles.

Please see also the SBIS data map and Magic⁴ Map (below) for more species and habitat details.

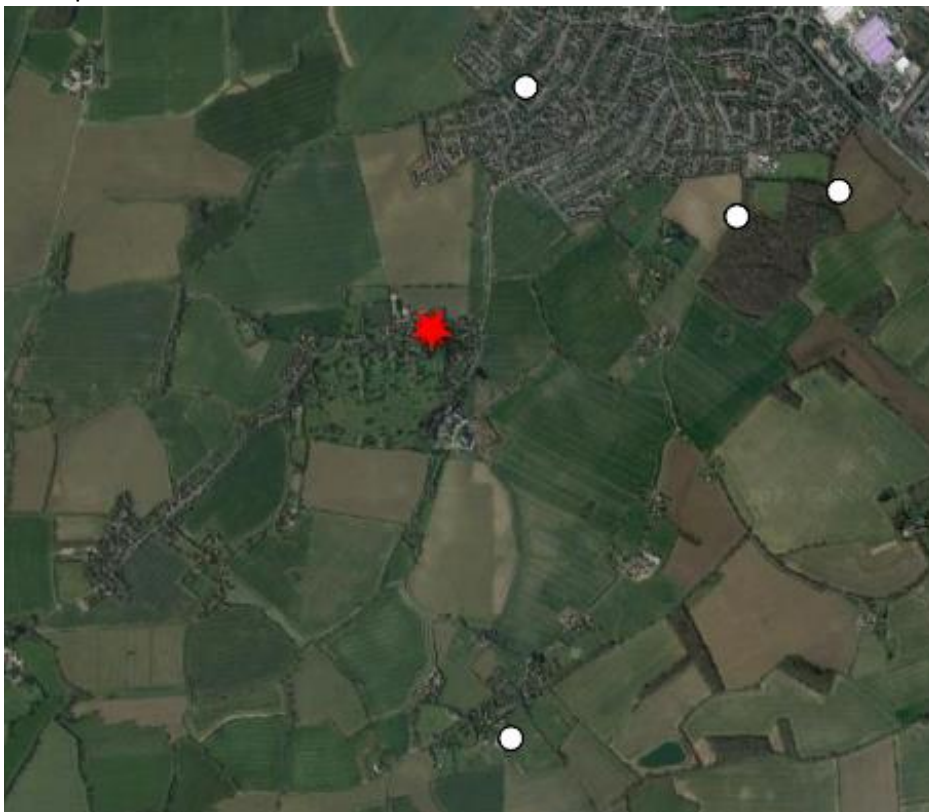
⁴ Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside

Wider area – QGIS all records



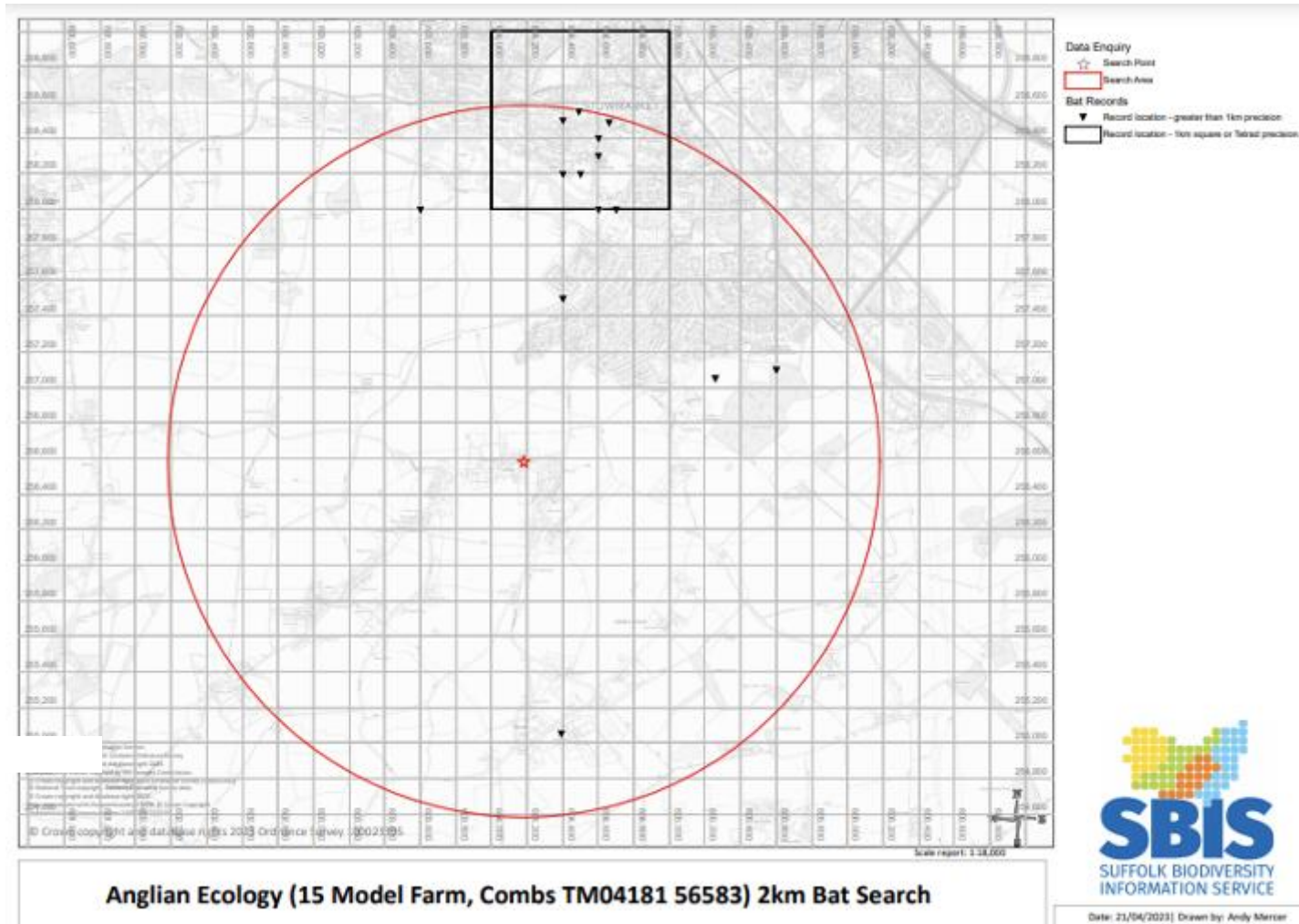
- Bat
- Brown Long-eared Bat
- Daubenton's Bat
- Lesser Noctule
- Myotis Bat species
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle
- Natterer's Bat
- Noctule Bat
- Pipistrelle
- Pipistrelle Bat species
- Serotine
- Soprano Pipistrelle
- Western Barbastelle

Close up of nearest records to site

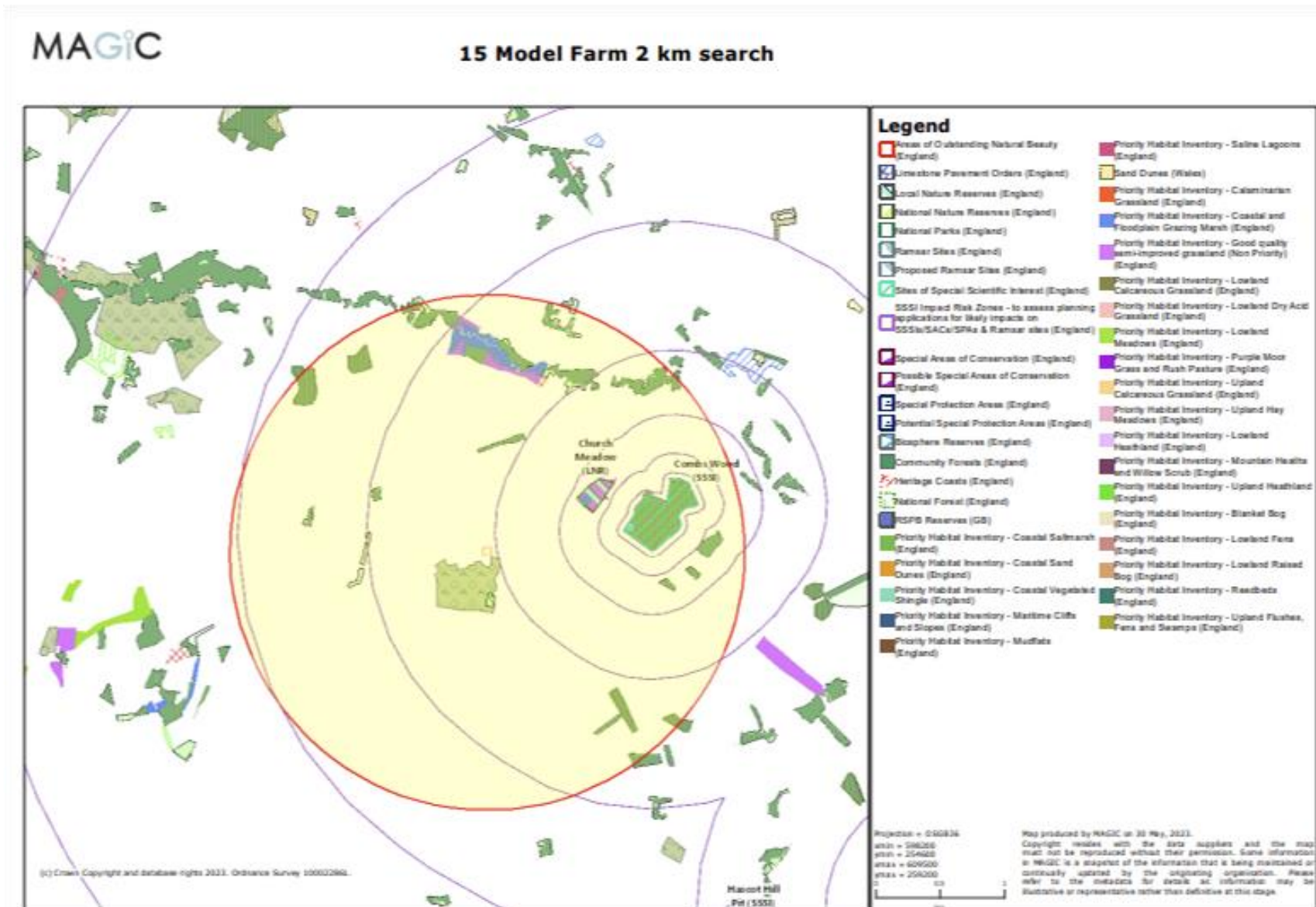


4.4 SBIS Map: 2 km

Site is demarcated by red star.



4.5 MAGIC Map protected sites and habitats 2 km radius.



4.6 Protected sites

A search for protected sites within a 2 km radius of the outbuilding was made using Natural England's Magic Map service. The mapped results are illustrated on the Protected Habitats and Sites Map (above).

There are several areas of Deciduous Woodland (Priority Habitat) within a 2 km radius, the nearest is 320 m to the south.

There is one Local Nature Reserve within a 2 km radius, namely Church Meadow, 747 m to the north east.

There are four areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland within the search radius, the nearest being Combs Wood SSSI⁵ 14.44 hectares of ancient woodland lies 1km to the north east, and there is an area of Woodpasture and Parkland (BAP Priority Habitat) 50m to the south across Park Road. There are areas of Good Quality Semi-Improved Grassland (Non-Priority), and Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh the nearest for both being 800 m to the north east.

There are also areas of Priority Habitat identified as 'no main habitat but additional habitat exists' the nearest being Deciduous Woodland 1.3 km to the north.

The proposals will not affect these sites. Please see the Magic Map above for further details.

4.7 History

A previous Bat and Breeding Bird Scoping Survey was conducted on this site in 2016⁶ for the re-slating of two roof pitches on the property, which found no evidence of any bat species. There was evidence of breeding birds in the form of swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) that were nesting to the underside of the east roof which is open underneath and forms the canopied (under croft) entrance area. This evidence was in the form of the birds themselves, droppings, and at least two nests. The proposed works will not disturb these birds.

4.8 Risk Assessment

There were no other risks other than those usually encountered when surveying the interior and exterior of an outbuilding in regular use.

⁵ Site of Special Scientific Interest

⁶ Bat, and Breeding Bird Scoping Survey , 15, Model Farm, Combs, Suffolk, Anglian Ecology, June 2016

5 Timing and Conditions

5.1 Timing

The external and internal inspection of the property took place in daylight on Wednesday May 10th, 2023.

5.2 Weather

| Date | Humidity | Temp | Cloud Cover | Visibility | Wind Direction | Wind Speed | Rain |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|------|
| 10/05/23 | 77% | 13° C | 5% | Good | WNW | 10 mph | None |

5.3 Access

There was very good access to all areas. Access to the loft space was via ladder and the loft is well used and consequently was very clean and tidy inside.

A high-powered torch (1,000,000 candles), a head torch, binoculars, RIGID CA300 SeeSnake endoscope, and inspection mirrors were also used.

Photographs of the inside and outside of the building were taken with a digital camera.

6 Bat scoping survey

Bats

The outbuilding was inspected on the interior and exterior for evidence of past or present usage by bats and any suitability for a bat roost: Evidence would include:

Droppings

Urine stains

Grease marks/discolouration around entrance points

Feeding remains (e.g., moth and butterfly wings)

Potential roosting sites

Potential entrance points

Scratch marks

Absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points

The bats themselves.

The areas that were examined included the following:

Outside doors, sills, roofing materials, tiles, (including ridge and flashing), joins, walls, and masonry where there may be holes suitable for bat access, underneath suitable crevices and metal joists or rafters/ timbers that may catch bat droppings.

Junctions between supports and walls.

Absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points.

Light gaps in roofs indicating access points to the outside.

All exposed brickwork and the mortar between.

Gaps above and beside the window areas and entrances.

All floor areas and stored items.

The proposed area of works was also inspected for signs of the presence of breeding birds.

6.1 External and internal scoping survey.

6.1.1. External - All measurements are approximate.

North elevation

Figure 1 North elevation (left) and looking up at well-sealed soffit and barge boarding (right), small, enclosed garden area to the fore (below).



This elevation has exposed brickwork from ground to 1.25 m high with weatherboarding and feature timber fascia above. There is timber barge boarding from the apex, all of which is well sealed with no gaps or evidence of bat usage. The well-sealed soffit connects to brick to the east. There is a collector and down pipe to the west. This elevation is fronted by a small (4 m x 7 m) hardstanding and shingled courtyard with low level hedging and ivy (*Hedera helix*) colonizing timber trellis.

South elevation

Figure 2 looking north across the south elevation (left and right), and at the barge boarding and soffit (below),



This elevation is brick with timber barge boarding (all intact with no gaps) (pictured above) with four intact conventional windows, a small rectangular statue niche below the apex, and a round window, together with central downpipe with collector. It has intact well sealed barge boarding and showed no evidence of usage by bat species. There were no crevices or potential access/entrance points, the roofing slates are flat to the under board with only a thin layer of insulation between.

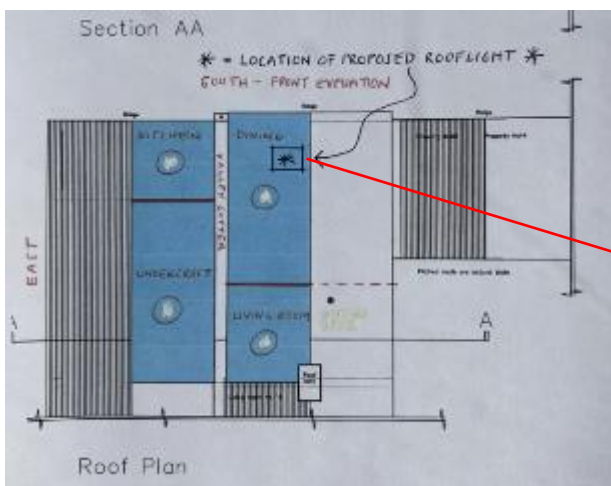
The area is fronted by a hardstanding parking area beyond which are mature treed grounds with lawn.

East elevation

This elevation will not be affected by works save for the east elevation of the slate roof where the proposed roof light will be situated. The east wall elevation has an open undercroft boarded underneath the roof slope and exposed to the outside. There are three well-sealed conventional windows to this elevation and two well-sealed timber doors. The timbers are machine sawn.

No evidence of bat or breeding bird usage was found from the inspected external areas of the building.

Figure 3 East roof area of works.



7

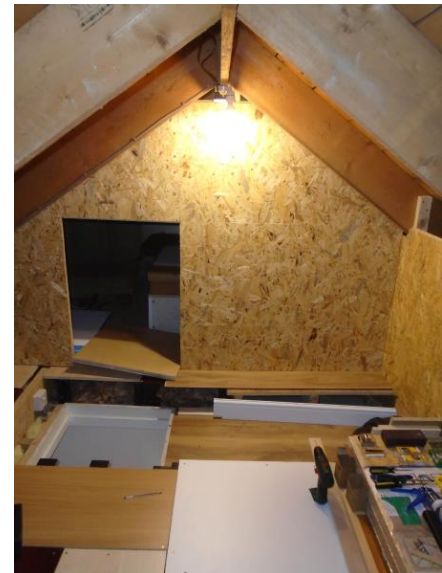
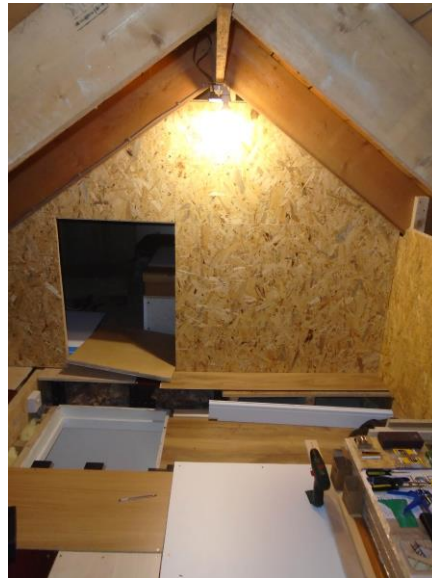
The interior loft

The loft void was accessed through a hatch and was inspected for signs of bat usage or potential access points, but none was found. The area is in two small sections with a chipboard divide under an exposed timber pitched roof. It is part-boarded to both sections and is used to store household items and tools. In both sections there is a horizontal timber divide to the east eaves with insulation beyond. This area was checked in both areas and no evidence of either bat usage or potential exit/entrance points was found.

Each section measures approx. 3 m x 3. It is very tidy and clean. All surfaces were easy to inspect and both gable ends were well sealed with no light points or access potential. All timbers were machine-sawn, and the eaves were sealed. No evidence of bat or breeding bird usage was found from the internal loft inspection. Please see photographs below.

⁷ Drawing by Miller Bourne Architects,

Figure 4 Interior of the loft (below).



7 Conclusion and requirements of the scoping survey

There was no evidence of bat species or breeding birds from this scoping survey. There was no evidence of any roosting site either in the present or recent past. No further surveys for bat or bird species are required for the current proposals to be undertaken within the law.

Whilst bat species are often found in such structures, given the amount of more suitable habitats immediately available within the locale, this building is not an important or useful habitat for bat species.

However, due to the potential roost suitability of the pantiles as a precaution the requirements below should be followed.

- The client is advised to appraise themselves of the current legislation with respect to bat species which is précised within.
- In the unlikely event that a bat or breeding bird is found during the proposed works all works must stop and advice from a suitably qualified⁸ and licenced ecologist should be sought.
- The immediate site environs, which comprise a garden edged with trees are likely to support bat species; it is good roosting, foraging, and commuting habitat. Present proposals do not necessitate any removal or destruction of this potential bat roosting, commuting, or foraging habitat and care should be taken to ensure this predominantly unlit area continues to remain so both during and after works. Breeding birds were observed within the sider site area within the trees and hedgerows, but all these are to remain.

⁸ One licenced to survey for and handle bats.

8 Enhancement

Gardens are good habitats for invertebrates and therefore bat species. The inclusion of native wildflowers in the existing garden space – even in plan pot form - is recommended to aid pollination and attract invertebrates.

As there are records for bats within a 2km radius, the provision of bat roosting opportunities within the site area might be appropriate. This provision could take the form of the erection of a Schwegler 2F bat box on a south south/east exterior wall or garden tree where it would be safe from predation. Please see appendix for example of a suitable bat box for this site.

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Suffolk Biological Information Service Data Search – May 2023

10. Appendix

10.1 Bat Box for site enhancement.

Schwegler General Purpose Bat Box 2F



Features of the Schwegler general purpose bat box 2F:

Outside diameter 17 cm / Inside diameter 12 cm

Outside height 33 cm / Internal height 24 cm

Colour: black with a grey front panel

Weight: 3.8 kg

Comes with a handle and aluminum nail.

The Schwegler Universal nest box 2F was developed according to the latest scientific findings and has been used successfully for many years.

Its domed roof can increase its internal height and promotes its occupation.

Its protection against drafts and clarity is optimal. This model is ideal in forests and parks.

A concrete lip, under the entry slot in the nest box facilitates access by allowing bats to get hooked. This nesting box for bats is made of wood concrete.

This is an exceptional composite material with unique qualities capable of a lifespan of 30 years. It consists of a mixture of sawdust (75%), lime, cement and other additives that create models of all forms and shapes.

As strong but lighter than conventional concrete, the wood is a porous concrete mixture, which allows gas exchange and therefore prevents condensation inside the nest. It is completely waterproof and rot-proof.

Thermo-active, this material provides good protection against low temperatures. The front door of the box is removable and allows you easy access to the nest to make annual cleanings. Just turn the handle screw at the base of the door to release or block.

Recommendation for installation and maintenance:

Unlike nesting boxes for birds in free suspension, bat nests must be firmly attached because bats only select stable nesting boxes. Its handle suspension is anchored on each side of the peaks of the box. A carnation in the middle allows for nailing the cove. With a single nail, the shape of the handle allows a good stillness of the house. To obtain optimum adhesion of the house along the shaft, press the branches on each side to make them fit the trunk.

Maintenance:

Note: the bat nest should not be cleaned before December. Perform between December and February. Do not use detergent.

Physical location:

Place the Schwegler bat box 2F in a bright and sunny area (light shade if you are in warmer areas).

Place it at a height of 3 to 6 meters. You can combine 3 to 5 within a radius of ten meters, while ensuring that the approach area is cleared.

11. A Note on Breathable Roof Membranes

Latest news from Bat Conservation Trust re: breathable roof membranes

Breathable roof membranes (BRM), bats and licensing Stacey Waring has now completed her PhD which investigated the impacts of breathable roof membranes (BRMs) on bats.

There are no BRMs that are considered 100% bat friendly.

Natural England is currently agreeing advice with other statutory agencies (e.g., Natural Resource Wales) but we can advise that Natural England will be maintaining the position that BRMs must be avoided in known bat roosts. When/if roofing felt is to be installed in a roof that is used by bats, then bituminous roofing felt of type F1 must be used. Bituminous felt is dark-coloured, with a rough surface that bats can grip onto and will help maintain a suitable and safe environment for bats within the roof void/structure.

A product that has a long and proven track record of suitability in bat roosts is bitumastic felt to BS747.

Sarking boards, as used in Scotland, may be an alternative to bituminous felt.

BRMs are made from spun-bond polypropylene/polyethylene filaments and the long fibres that make up BRMs tend to be pulled out by roosting bats and pose an entanglement threat to the bats.

BRMs are also not obligatory under any Building Regulations, which appears to be a common misunderstanding. Ventilation, regardless of the roofing felt or BRM used, is still required (see British Standard BS 5250:2011)

For further detail on the outcome of Stacey's work please see: Waring, S., Essah, E.A., Gunnell, K. & Bonser, R.H.C. 2013. Double Jeopardy: The Potential for Problems When Bats Interact with Breathable Roofing (1)

(1) Membranes in the United Kingdom. *Architecture & Environment*, 1 (1): 1-13.

12. Designations Key

| | Abbreviated Designation | Full designation | Description |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| International | Bern1 | Bern Convention Appendix 1 | Special protection ('appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures') for the plant taxa listed, including prohibition of deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting and, as appropriate, possession or sale. |
| International | Bern2 | Bern Convention Appendix 2 | Special protection ('appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures') for the animal taxa listed, including all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing; the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting place |
| International | Bern3 | Bern Convention Appendix 3 | Special protection through 'appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures', of the listed wild fauna species. |
| International | BD1 | Birds Directive Annex 1 | Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. As appropriate, Special Protection Areas to be established to assist conservation measures. |
| International | BD2.1 | Birds Directive Annex 2.1 | Birds which may potentially be hunted under national legislation within the geographical land and sea area to which the Directive applies. (Note that some species are protected by the national legislation of some Member States although hunting would potentially be a separate issue). |
| International | BD2.2 | Birds Directive Annex 2.2 | Birds which may potentially be hunted under national legislation only within certain specified Member States. (Note that some species are protected by the national legislation of some Member States although hunting would potentially be legal under the Dir |
| International | BD3.1 | Birds Directive Annex 3.1 | Birds (or parts / derivatives of) which may be sold, kept for sale or transported for sale provided they have been legally killed, captured or otherwise legally acquired (see Article 6.1). |
| International | BD3.2 | Birds Directive Annex 3.2 | Birds (or parts / derivatives of) which may be sold, kept for sale or transported for sale provided they have been legally killed, captured or otherwise legally acquired provided authorisation has been granted by the relevant Member State (see Article 6.2 |
| International | BD3.3 | Birds Directive Annex 3.3 | Birds which, in 1979, the European Commission were charged under Article 6.4 with carrying out studies to assess the biological status of and the effects of marketing on such status. (Note this Annex is no longer operative, these studies having now been u |
| International | CMS_A1 | Convention on Migratory Species, Appendix 1 | Endangered migratory species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range, and for which Range States are obliged to prohibit taking and to take protective measures to conserve. (Note that taking may be permitted in some |
| International | CMS_A2 | Convention on Migratory Species, Appendix 2 | Migratory species having an unfavourable conservation status for which Range States are encouraged to conclude international agreements for their benefit. |
| International | CMS_AEWA-A2 | Convention on Migratory Species, African-Eurasian Waterbirds | Conservation of migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as to those with an unfavourable conservation status. |

| | | Agreement - Annex II | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| International | CMS_ASCOBANS | Convention on Migratory Species, Small Cetaceans Agreement, Baltic, NE.Atlantic, Irish, N Seas | Conservation of small cetacean species to achieve favourable conservation status, conscious that the management of threats to their existence, such as bycatch, habitat deterioration and other anthropogenic disturbance, requires concerted and coordinated r |
| International | CMS_EUROBATS-A1 | Convention on Migratory Species, EUROBATS - Annex I | Protection and enhancement of species populations through legislation, education, conservation measures and international co-operation. |
| International | CITESA | EC CITES Annex A | All CITES Appendix I species. Some CITES Appendix II and III species, for which the EU has adopted stricter domestic measures. Some non-CITES species. |
| International | CITESB | EC CITES Annex B | All other CITES Appendix II species not listed in Annex A. Some CITES Appendix III species. Some non-CITES species. |
| International | CITESC | EC CITES Annex C | All other CITES Appendix III species not listed in Annex A or Annex B. |
| International | CITESD | EC CITES Annex D | Some CITES Appendix III species for which the EU holds a reservation (CITES reservations - English, French, Spanish). Some non-CITES species. |
| International | HSD2np | Habitats Directive Annex 2 - priority species | Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of cons |
| International | HSD2p | Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species | Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in |
| International | HSD4 | Habitats Directive Annex 4 | Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the c |
| International | HSD5 | Habitats Directive Annex 5 | Animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures. |
| International | OSPAR | OSPAR Convention | OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic. OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats. |
| Nat Legislation | PBA | Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | An Act to consolidate the Badgers Act 1973, the Badgers Act 1991 and the Badgers (Further Protection) Act 1991. Prohibits the wilful injuring, killing or taking of badgers, except as permitted by or under the Act. |
| Nat Legislation | Sect.41 | Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec | Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to c |
| Nat Legislation | HabRegs2 | The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 2) | Schedule 2- European protected species of animals. |
| Nat Legislation | HabRegs4 | The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 4) | Schedule 4- Animals which may not be taken or killed in certain ways |
| Nat Legislation | HabRegs5 | The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 5) | Schedule 5- European protected species of plants. |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Nat Legislation | ScotBL | Scottish Biodiversity List of species of principal importance for biodiversity conservation | The Scottish Biodiversity List is a list of flora, fauna and habitats considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation. The development of the list has been a collaborative effort involving a great many stakeholders. |
| Nat Legislation | WO1i | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 1) | Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times. |
| Nat Legislation | WO1ii | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 2) | Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season. |
| Nat Legislation | WO2i | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 1) | Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season. |
| Nat Legislation | WO2ii | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 2) | Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times. This has now been deleted and no longer applies: the provision of this part is covered by General Licences issued annually. |
| Nat Legislation | WO3 | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 3) | Birds which may be sold dead at all times. |
| Nat Legislation | WO4 | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 4) | Birds which may be shown for competitive purposes. |
| Nat Legislation | WO5 | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 5) | Animals which are protected at all times. |
| Nat Legislation | WO6 | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 6) | Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods. |
| Nat Legislation | WO7 | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 7) | Animals which may be sold alive or dead at any time. |
| Nat Legislation | WO8i | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 1) | Plants which are protected from intentional picking, removal or destruction and from selling (in whole or part) and from advertising for sale. |
| Nat Legislation | WO8ii | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 2) | Plants which may not be sold. |
| Nat Legislation | WO9i | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 1) | Animals which established in the wild but may not be released from captivity. |
| Nat Legislation | WO9ii | The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 2) | Plants which may not be caused to grow in the wild. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA1i | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1) | Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA1ii | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 2) | Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA2i | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 2 Part 1) | Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA2ii | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 | Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times. |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | (Schedule 2 Part 2) | |
| Nat Legislation | WCA3i | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 1) | Birds which may be sold alive at all times if ringed and bred in captivity. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA3ii | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 2) | Birds which may be sold dead at all times. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA3iii | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 3) | Birds which may be sold dead from 1st September to 28th February. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA4 | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 4) | Birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.1(kill/injuring) | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring)) | Section 9.1. Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.1(taking) | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking)) | Section 9.1 Animals which are protected from taking. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.2 | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2) | Section 9.2 Animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead). |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.4a | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a) | Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.4b | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b) | Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.5a | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a) | Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.5b | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b) | Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.4A* | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5) | Ceteaca/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA5/9.4c | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5) | Animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA6 | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 6) | Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA8 | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8) | Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) fo |
| Nat Legislation | WCA9i | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9 Part 1) | Animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild. |
| Nat Legislation | WCA9ii | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 | Plants which may not be planted or caused to grow in the wild. |

| | | (Schedule 9 Part 2) | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Nat Legislation | Sect.42 | Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in Wales (secti | Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under Section 42 (Wales) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to con |
| New NBIS List | Breck_Special | Breckland Specialists | Species identified as Breckland specialits by the Breckland Biodiversity audit 2010 |
| New NBIS List | NRPI | Norfolk Rare Plants | Norfolk rare plants as identified by BSBI County recorder Bob Ellis |
| Other rare/scarce | FEP1 | Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001 | Species is listed in the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001: Hedgerow Woody Species (from Schedule 3 of Hedgerow Regulations 1997)'. |
| Other rare/scarce | FEP7/2 | Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 2 | Species is listed in 'Table 2: Farm Environment Plan Species to be recorded in Part 2 of the FEP' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'. |
| Other rare/scarce | FEP7/3 | Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3 | Species is listed in 'Table 3: High Value Arable Margin Indicator Species' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'. |
| Other rare/scarce | NRMar | Nationally rare marine species | Species which occur in eight or fewer 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit. |
| Other rare/scarce | NSMar | Nationally scarce marine species | Species which occur in nine to 55 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit. |
| Other rare/scarce | N | Nationally Notable | Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares. (subdivision into Notable A and Notable B is not always possible because there may be insufficient information available). Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no I |
| Other rare/scarce | NA | Nationally Notable A | Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties. Superseded by |
| Other rare/scarce | NB | Nationally Notable B | Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups between eight and twenty vice-counties. Super |
| Other rare/scarce | NR-excludes | Nationally rare. Excludes Red Listed taxa | Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria. |
| Other rare/scarce | NS-excludes | Nationally scarce. Excludes Red Listed taxa | Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria. |
| Red Data List | BAmb | Bird Population Status - amber | Amber list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeder |

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--|--|
| Red Data List | BRed | Bird Population Status - red | Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.CR | IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered | A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.DD | IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient | A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known |
| Red Data List | RLGB.EN | IUCN (2001) - Endangered | A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.EW | IUCN (2001) - Extinct in the wild | A taxon is Extinct in the wild in Great Britain when it is known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in k |
| Red Data List | RLGB.EX | IUCN (2001) - Extinct | A taxon is Extinct in Great Britain when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual in Great Britain has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual |
| Red Data List | RLGB.NT | IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened | Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V |
| Red Data List | RLGB.RE | IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct | Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual ha |
| Red Data List | RLGB.VU | IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable | A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.CR | IUCN (1994) - Critically endangered | A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.DD | IUCN (1994) - Data Deficient | A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known |
| Red Data List | RLGB.EN | IUCN (1994) - Endangered | A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future. |
| Red Data List | RLGB.EX | IUCN (1994) - Extinct | Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| Red Data List | RLGBLr(NT) | IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - near threatened | Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V |
| Red Data List | RLGB.VU | IUCN (1994) - Vulnerable | A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of |

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| | | | extinction in the wild in the medium term future. |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.EN | IUCN (pre 1994) - Endangered | Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.EX | IUCN (pre 1994) - Extinct | Taxa which are no longer known to exist in the wild after repeated searches of their localities and other known likely places. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.Inde | RDB - Indeterm | Taxa not seen since 1970 but require further survey before they can be declared extinct known to be Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare, but where there is not enough information to say which of these categories is appropriate. Superseded by new IUCN c |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.Insu | RDB - Insuff known | Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories (i.e. Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare), because of the lack of information. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, so no longer in use. |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.R | IUCN (pre 1994) - Rare | Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk. (In GB, this was interpreted as species which exist in fifteen or fewer 10km squares). Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.Thre | RDB - Threatened endemic | Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all. |
| Red Data List | RDBGB.VU | IUCN (pre 1994) - Vulnerable | Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.CR | IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered | A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.EN | IUCN (2001) - Endangered | A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.VU | IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable | A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.DD | IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient | A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.EX | IUCN (2001) - Extinct | A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range h |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.NT | IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened | A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future. |

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| Red Data List | RLGLB.CR | IUCN (1994) - Critically endangered | A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the criteria A to E. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.DD | IUCN (1994) - Data Deficient | A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.EN | IUCN (1994) - Endangered | Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.LR(cd) | IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - conservation dependent | Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a peri |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.NT | IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - near threatened | Taxa which do not qualify for Lower Risk (conservation dependent), but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. In Britain, this category includes species which occur in 15 or fewer hectads but do not qualify as Critically Endangered, Endangered or V |
| Red Data List | RLGLB.VU | IUCN (1994) - Vulnerable | Taxa believed likely to move into the Endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating. Superseded by new IUCN categories in 1994, but still applicable to lists that have not been reviewed since 1994. |
| UK BAP | UKBAP | UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species | The UK List of Priority Species and Habitats contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). |

REPORT ENDS