

Bat Scoping Survey
 Swimming Pool Building
 White House Farm
 Athelington Road
 Southolt
 Suffolk



Recipient: Mr & Mrs H. Grant
 Survey date: 26th October 2023
 Checked by FM 27th October 2023

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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

Sue Morgan was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant to undertake a Bat and Breeding Bird Scoping Survey of a swimming pool building located within the grounds of their property of White House Farm, Southolt.

This survey was in connection with a proposed planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council to install solar panels on the roof of this building. For thoroughness the attached shower/pump room and sauna building to the east was also surveyed. There was no evidence of any bat or breeding bird usage in any of the building surveyed.

Most of the building revealed no potential access/egress points for bat or breeding bird species, save for the south elevation where there is a series of small gaps at the eaves edge of the corrugated sheet metal roofing.

Given the lack of evidence of bat species it is considered extremely unlikely that there is any bat or breeding bird presence within the small internal void within this roof, but as the void cannot be accessed and there are these small potential access gaps to the south, it is important that a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) is present prior to and during the proposed works to inspect the void to ensure no potential bat presence or evidence of bat species has been missed.

Should any evidence of bats be found during this inspection then all works to the roof void would have to stop until further surveys have been conducted.

Other than the above, no further surveys for bat or breeding bird species are required for the proposed works to be undertaken within the law with regard to these species.

In accordance with good practice, all bat records within a 2 – km radius were requested from Suffolk Biological Information Service in October 2023. This data search revealed 106 records for bat species the nearest being for common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* from 20 m to the south west dated 2015. This surveyor recorded evidence (droppings but no sighting). of brown long eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), in the (now developed) barn to the north in 2012.

To inform the client further, a resume of the relevant legislation pertaining to Protected Species is enclosed within this report.

Recommendations.

1. An SQE should be present on site immediately prior to and during the initial stages of the proposed works to inspect the small internal void within this roof area. Should any evidence of bats be found during this inspection then all works to the roof void would have to stop until further surveys have been conducted.

1. Context

1.1 Background

Sue Morgan was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Grant to conduct a Phase I Ecological Scoping Survey of land and outbuildings at Southolt, Suffolk. This survey was in relation to a planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council to install solar panels on the roof of this building. For thoroughness the attached shower/pump room and sauna building to the east was also surveyed. Details of the proposals for this site are in the accompanying architects' plans.

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 20373 70339

Please see Appendix 1 Location Map

2.2 Address:

White House Farm,
Athelington Road,
Southolt,
Eye,
Suffolk
IP23 7TN



2.3 Site Context

The site is located in a very rural location almost midway between the hamlets of Southolt (2 Km to the southwest) and Athelington (just less than 1 Km to the northeast). The larger village of Eye lies 6.5 km to the northwest. And the county town of Ipswich lies 32 Km to the south.

The River Dove flows 6.6 Km to the west.

The site lies within the Natural Area profile 50 'High Suffolk Claylands of the East Anglian Plain', and within the Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Typology Assessment Area 10 - Plateau Claylands.

The characteristic of this landscape is extensive hedgerow loss due to arable farming. Where hedgerows exist, the dominant species tend to be Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Elm *Ulmus procera*, and Oak *Quercus robur*, with Field Maple *Acer campestre*.

There is little Ancient Woodland, the nearest being the small patch of Athelington Wood (ancient semi-natural) 70m to the north and Little Wood to the west.

The larger Redlingfield wood (22 acres, ancient semi natural and County Wildlife Site) lies 2.5 Km to the northwest.

The area is characterised by remnants of large Greens, Bedfield Long Green to the southeast, Stanaway Green to the east, Benningham Green to the west, but most are now only remnants, often surrounded by development.

There are some moated period halls (Bedingfield Hall to the southwest, Athelington Hall to the north).

Small pockets of industrial development and poultry farming complexes are dotted throughout the plateau and the area has remnants of old World War Two airfields. The site is situated in a particularly arable –intensive farming mosaic.

2.4 Geological Information

The Soil Association for the site is: 711r BECCLES 1 –with ancillary subgroup 712 Ragdale, a chalky till, seasonally waterlogged, with fine loamy over clayey soils, associated with similar clayey soils

2.5 Hydrological Information

The total hardness in groundwater in the Chalk on this site is 400 and the Chloride ion concentration is 25-50mg/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 600 millimetres.

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 (WCA) 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/ukxi/2010/490/pdfs/ukxi_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, ODPM¹ 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).

¹ 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 offence 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'.

4. Desktop survey

4.1 Objectives of survey

Bats

- To complete a desktop search of the area for any records of bat species within 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.

Suffolk Biological Information Service were contacted to instigate a search for all records of bat species within a 2 km radius of the site in October 2023. This search recorded 106 records for bats within the search radius covering at least six species. The nearest records are for common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a,) from 20 m to the south west dated 2015.

Record Summary

Other records pertained to the following species: soprano pipistrelle, (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a,) noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), brown long-eared bat, (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), *Myotis sp* (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD2p, HSD4, RLGB.CR, RLGB.DD, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), and Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) (Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a).

These records do not pertain to the site building, but several are within 500 m (though some to 6-figure grid reference accuracy only). However, bats and breeding birds will almost certainly be using the trees and hedgerows close by. The area around the site is highly suitable for bat species, with low lux levels, wooded areas, period properties, many of which have pan tiled roofs.

Please refer to the QGIS generated and SBIS Records Maps of all bat records below; on the QGIS map the site is marked by a red asterisk, bat records by white circles. Please also see the Magic² Map (below) for more habitat details.



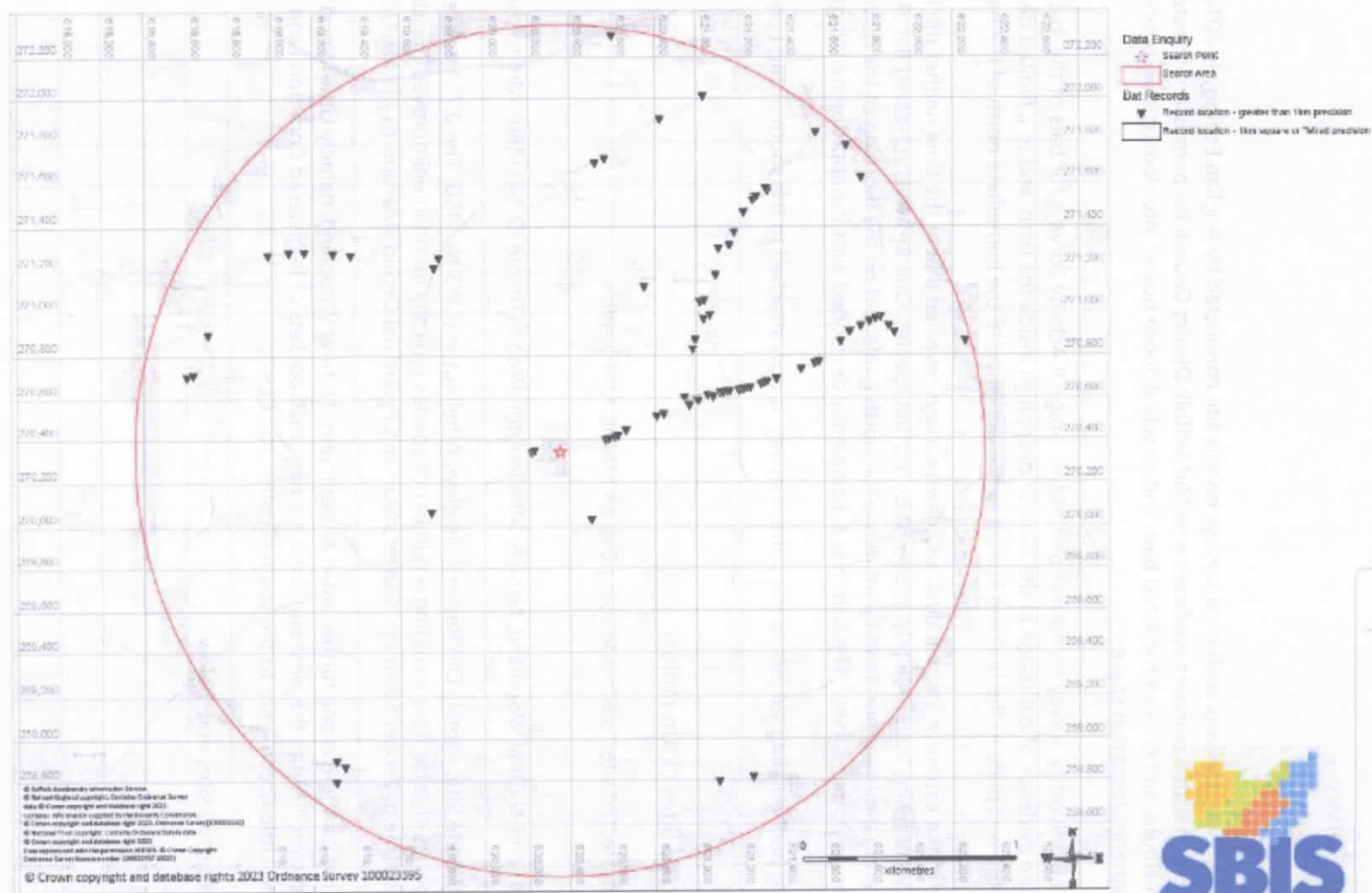
² Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside

4.4 QGIS Map

All records (left) and records closest to the site (right).



4.5 SBIS Records



Anglian Ecology (White House Farm, Southolt **TM20355 70349**) 2km Bat Search



Date: 27/10/2023 | Drawn by: Andy Moore

5 Survey

5.1. Desktop Survey

5.1.1. History

There have been two previous ecological surveys on this site conducted by Anglian Ecology in 2012³ The surveys were in connection with a planning application to Mid Suffolk District Council for permission to extend the rear of the existing Farm House, and convert the listed barn and attached 'loose boxes' into domestic accommodation/ large residential gathering/occasion space.

In July 2012 a Biodiversity Survey recommended further Stage II Activity Surveys for bats of the barn on site in which there was some evidence of bat usage in the form of droppings inside the barn, and to a limited degree inside the cavity above the wall plate in the building known as the workshop to the immediate north of the barn.

The evidence of the extensive Stage II dusk and dawn surveys revealed that at the time neither the barn nor outbuildings were being used regularly as a roost by any bat species. One Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*) was seen entering a mortice and tenon joint above the north gable end on the morning of the dawn survey, but was not present on any other survey. The barn was subsequently developed with the appropriate mitigation.

The swimming pool building subject to this current survey is now attached to the south of this converted barn.

5.1.2. Protected Sites (1 Km radius)

A search for protected sites was made using Defra's MAGIC MAP service.

There is:

One Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland, Namely Athelington Wood (Theme ID 1411480) 70m to the north.

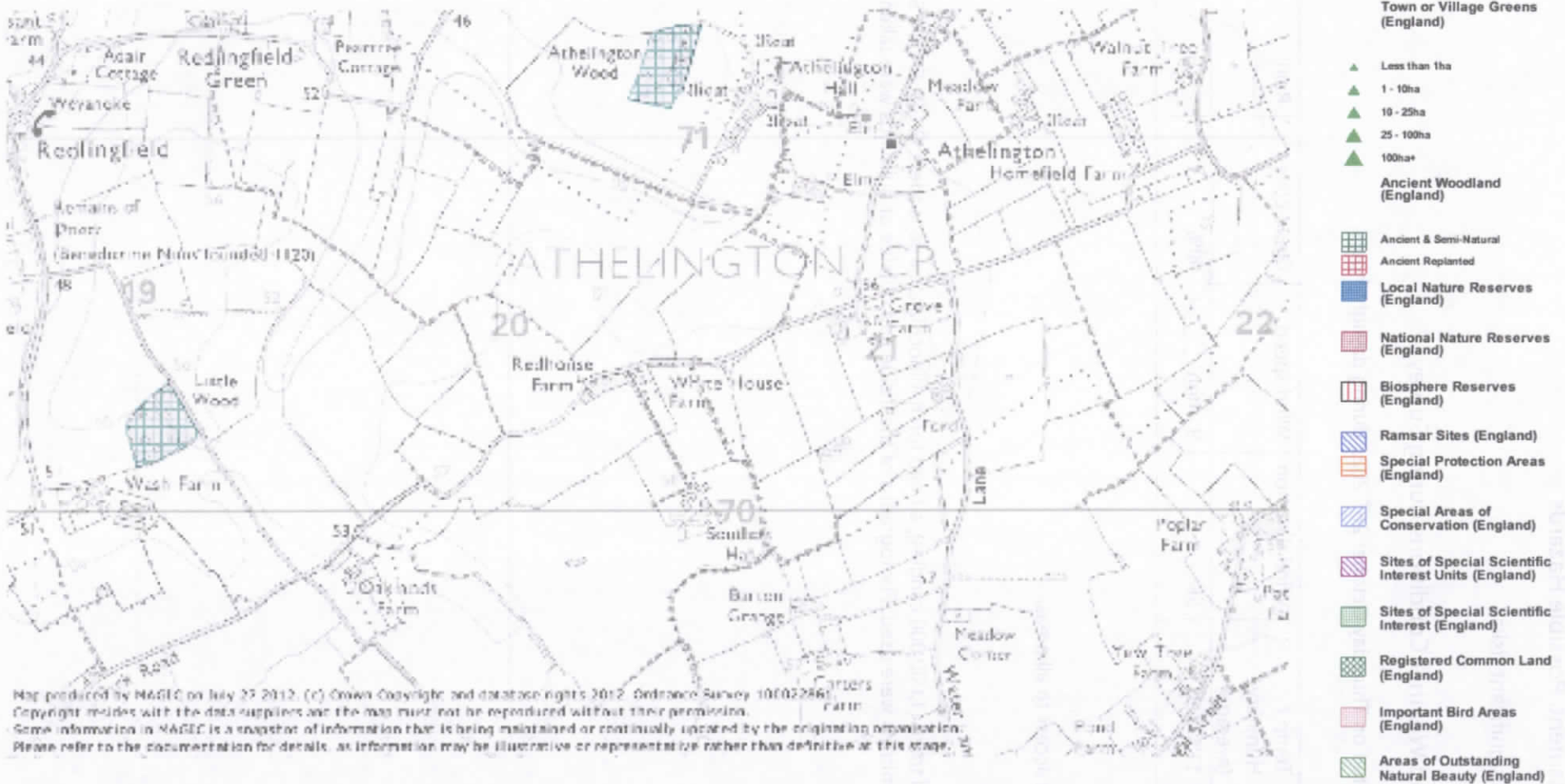
One County Wildlife Site, namely Old Rectory Meadow, Athelington (CWS No: 150) The 0.73 hectare of meadow supports a species-diverse flora including a number of species typically found in unimproved grassland on chalky boulder clay soils, e.g. Pepper Saxifrage *Silaum silaus* and Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*.

Over a 2 Km radius, there is one further small Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland, namely Little Wood (Theme ID 1117222). Just over 1 Km to the west and there are two small pockets of Registered Common Land, namely: Big Green and Little Green 2 Km to the south (Citation No: CL92).

Please see protected sites map below.

³ Biodiversity Survey Of White House Farm, Athelington Road, Southolt, Eye, Suffolk, Anglian Ecology, July 2012.
Report on Bat Activity Survey at White House Farm, Athelington Road, Southolt, Eye, Suffolk, Anglian Ecology, September 2012.

5.1.2.2 Protected sites search (MAGIC MAP)



5.2 Risk Assessment, Possible Hazards

There were no significant risks.

5.3 Timing and Weather Conditions during Survey

The site was visited on Thursday October 26th 2023 during daylight hours.

Date	Temp / Humidity (average)	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud cover	Rain	Visibility
26/10/23	11°C / 97%	SE	9 mph	90%		Good

5.4 Access

There was good access to all areas.

5.5 Equipment

A high-powered torch (1,000,000 candles), a head torch, binoculars, large ladders, RIGID CA300 SeeSnake endoscope, and inspection mirrors were used. Photographs of the inside and outside of buildings were taken with a digital camera.

6. Bats Scoping Survey

Bats

The building 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:

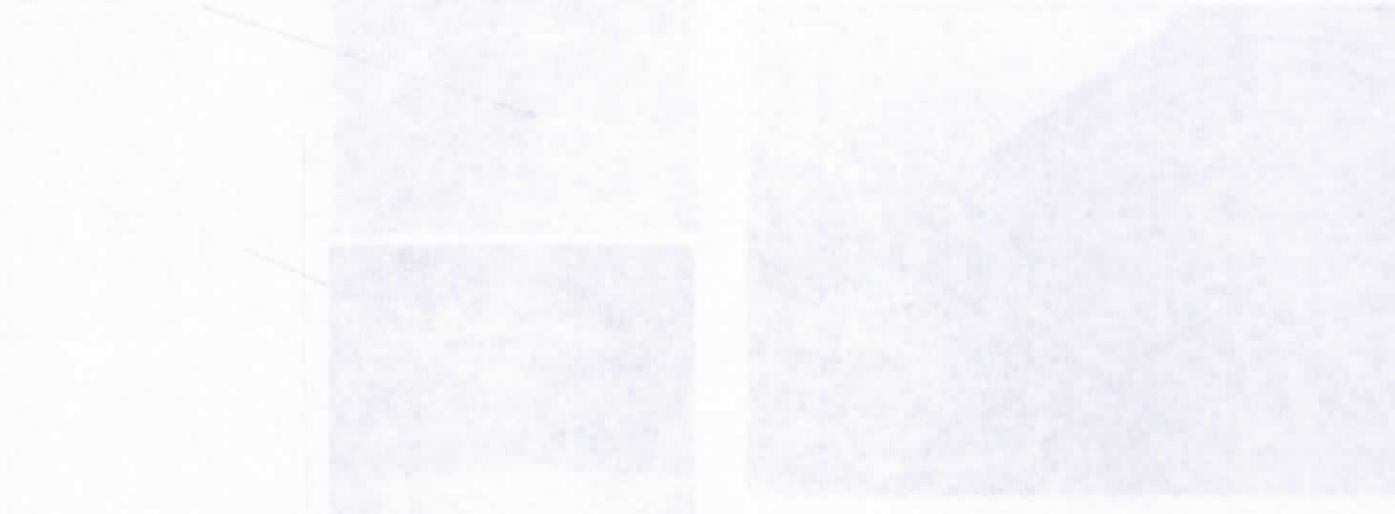
- Droppings
 - Urine stains
 - Grease marks/discolouration around entrance points
 - Feeding remains (e.g., moth and butterfly wings)
 - Potential roosting sites
 - Potential entrance points
 - Scratch marks
 - Absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points
 - The bats themselves.
- The areas that were examined included the following.

- Outside doors, sills, roofing materials, 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 timberwork, weather boarding, soffits and the gaps between.
- Gaps above and beside the window areas and entrances.

The building was also inspected for the presence of breeding birds.

Signs would include:

- Splashes, faeces, and nests or the birds themselves.



6.1. External Inspection

All measurements are approximate.

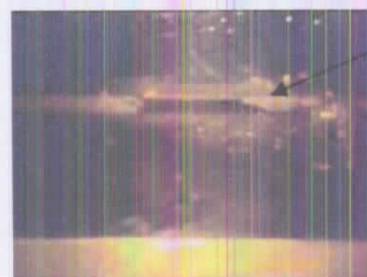
The swimming pool building measures 5.5 m x 11.5 m ax 2.5 m rising to 3.5 m in height and the shower/sauna section to the north east is an additional 8.5 m x 3 m. It lies on a slightly northwest/ south east axis which has been simplified below for ease of reference. It has an intact metal corrugated roof which is well sealed at the join to the barn building at the north.

West elevation



The west elevation is is a weatherboarded section with a sloping corrugated metal roof . The north end houses an electric unit built onto the this exterior wall which measures 2 m x 0.5 m with a flat felt roof. There are two round porthole windows (0.5 m in diameter) both of which are well sealed.It is well sealed with the metal sarking overlap riveted to the boarding and there is no potential bat roosting or access points. This elevation is frnted by the shingles access driveway.

South elevation



This elevation has weatherboarding in tact and well sealed but there are small gaps to eaves of the corrugated roof edge particularly to the south west corner and at intervals along beneath the roof. Please see photographs above. There is guttering to this elevation and a metal downpipe to the southeast corner. There are two single paned windows (1.25 m x 0.5 m) to either side of central french windows (2 m x 1. 25 m) which are well sealed. There is an outside light to the east end. This elevation is fronted by hazel (*Corylus avellana*) coppice and the lawned garden area.

East elevation



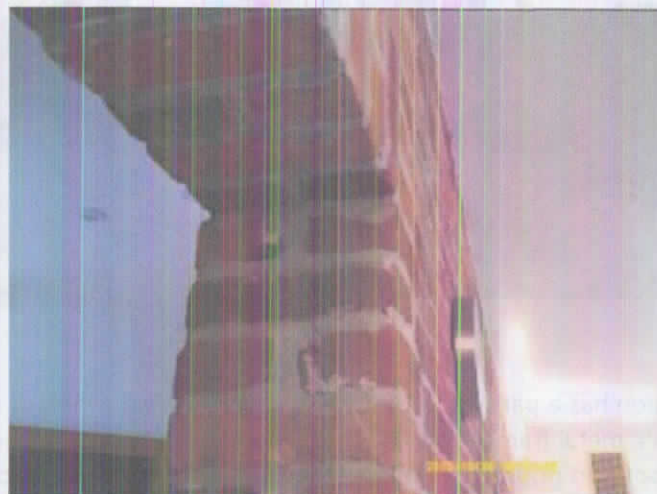
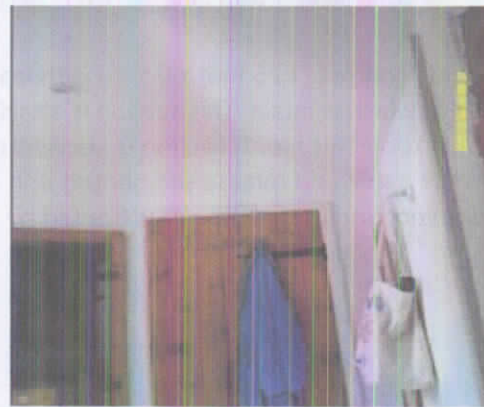
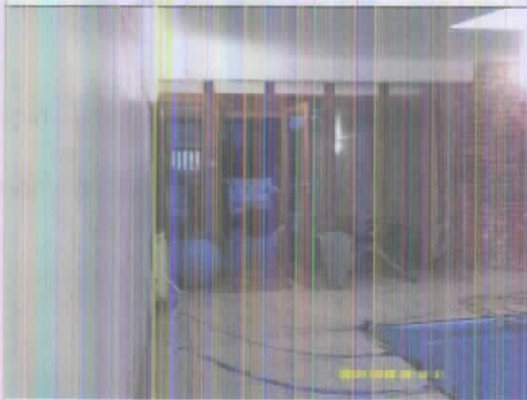
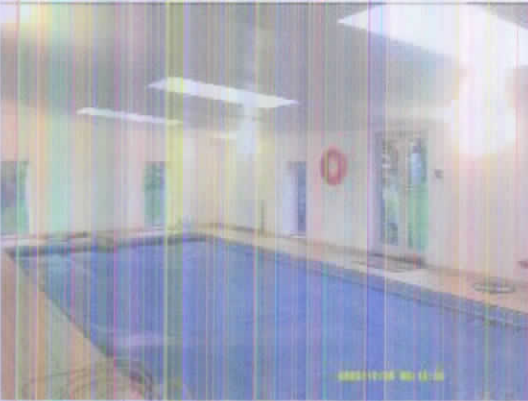
This elevation has two windows (1.25 m x 0.5 m) with lead flashing above and metal sarking as before. It is weatherboarded, all of which is intact. This section is attached to the sauna/ changing room area to the north which has a pitched pantiled roof. This north section is also weatherboarded on a 0.5 m brick plinth. It has well sealed bargeboards to the gable end (please see photograph above) and a plastic collector, with downpipes to the north and south. There is a vent and outfall pipe. It is fronted by the lawned garden area with a pond 6 m to the east.

North elevation



This elevation has a pantiled roof with 2 x metal framed windows (1.25 m x 0.25 m) and is weatherboarded on a brick plinth with a metal framed glass door (1.25 m x 2 m). It has plastic gutting with a down pipe to the east and the pantiled roof is in good condition with well sealed lead flashing to the western end where it adjoins the barn. It has a well sealed timber soffit with no gaps and inset down lights.

There was no evidence of bat or breeding bird usage from the external inspection. The only potential bat access gaps were along the eaves of the south elevation where there is potential for access into the ceiling void above the pool.



The swimming pool was accessed via a set of french doors set in a glass studwork section measuring 3 m x 3 m to the north, the remainder of the north wall is well sealed brickwork. The pool measures 4 m x 9 m with a 2 m tiled surround. There are three inset windows in the roof above the pool to a depth of approximately 30 cm. There is a potential void here which could not be inspected. It is thought unlikely that bats would be using the void but please see recommendations below.

There is open access in this north wall to a sauna/ changing area with pool control room to the east, There is an uninspected void to the roof of this section also but this will not be affected by works and is separated internally by the brick supporting wall, (see photograph above).

All areas were also inspected and no evidence of breeding bird or bat usage was found .

7 Conclusion

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 uninspected void above the pool to which there is some, limited potential access under the gaps in the metal corrugation eaves to the south elevation, it is recommended that an SQE is present in site immediately prior to and during works to inspect the void. Please see Recommendations section below.

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 qualified⁴ and licenced ecologist should be sought.

The immediate site environs, which comprise a garden edged with trees and a pond to the immediate east is 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 Recommendations

1. An SQE should be present on site immediately prior to and during the initial stages of the proposed works to inspect the small internal void within this roof area. Should any evidence of bats be found during this inspection then all works to the roof void would have to stop until further surveys have been conducted.

9 Enhancement

Gardens are good habitats for invertebrates and therefore bat species. 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/west 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.

⁴ One licenced to survey for and handle bats.

10. Appendices

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 handle and an 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.

10.2 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 Agreement - Annex II	Conservation of migratory waterbirds, giving special attention to endangered species as well as to those with an unfavourable conservation status.
International	CMS_ASCOBANS	Convention on Migratory Species,	Conservation of small cetacean species to achieve favourable conservation status, conscious that the

		Small Cetaceans Agreement, Baltic, NE.Atlantic, Irish, N Seas	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	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

		biodiversity conservation	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 (Schedule 2 Part 2)	Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times.

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 (Schedule 9 Part 2)	Plants which may not be planted or caused to grow in the wild.

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 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.
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 period
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