Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment

Unit 9, Algernon Industrial Estate

November 2023

Draft Report

Report Prepared For:	**Project Ref:** ECN23 105
North Tyneside Council	**Prepared By:** Molly Dyson BSc MSc Qualifying Member of CIEEM
	Reviewed By: Niamh Quirk BSc MSc Qualifying Member CIEEM
	Approved By: Claire Snowball BSc MSc MCIEEM
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eco NORTH
Ecological Consultants

Document Control

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V1	Draft	25/11/23	Draft to client	Not confidential	MD	NQ	CS

Field Investigations and Data

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work. Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by EcoNorth Ltd for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party.

Declaration of Compliance

"The information which we have prepared and provided is true, and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed within this document are our true and professional bona fide opinions."

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EcoNorth Ltd
11 Enterprise Court
Cramlington
Northumberland
NE23 1LZ

E: enquiries@econorth.co.uk
T: 01670 735 547
W: www.econorth.co.uk

Registered in England and Wales – Company Number 2274277

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Contents

1. Summary

EcoNorth Ltd was commissioned by North Tyneside Council to undertake a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) of Unit 9, Algernon Industrial Estate in Shiremoor, North Tyneside. The survey was conducted on November 22nd 2023. It is proposed to replace the unit's roof; this assessment is designed to assess the potential impacts upon bats to inform the client of possible relevant constraints to their planned works. **This is a draft report.**

A desk study completed prior to the field visit highlighted records of noctule, common pipistrelle, and soprano pipistrelle within 2km of the site boundary, the closest of which (common pipistrelle) lies c.478m from the site boundary. No statutory sites designated due to the presence of bats are known to be present within 2km of the development area.

The following table highlights the key findings of the surveys, including a year-round assessment based on a reasonable worst-case scenario, based on the information available to date. Requirements for further surveys are highlighted, if necessary, while mitigation measures are provided in Section 7.

Feature	Site Conditions	Key Survey Results	Value	Further Surveys Required?	License Required?
Habitats	The site is dominated by built development with limited areas of vegetation adjacent. A small number of scattered trees are located adjacent to the southern boundary, with further scattered trees to the northeast and northwest. Limited areas of amenity grassland and introduced shrubs lie to the south and east of the site	The nearby trees provide potential foraging and commuting habitat for bats, although the dominant hard standing habitat is largely unsuitable for such purposes. Higher quality habitat is present in the wider area.	Low	No	N/A
Buildings	One single-storey structure with brick walls (sound condition), metal roller doors, and pitched roof sections to the east and west, primarily formed of glass panels, with a flat central section supported on RSJs. Metal and brick parapets are present to the north and south.	No potential access routes or roosting opportunities identified; the building is considered to have negligible bat roost potential.	Negligible	No	No
Birds	Potential for a small number of nesting birds to be present within the building or adjacent vegetation.	N/A	Low	Pre-start checks if works will commence during the nesting period (March – September inclusive)	No
Invasive Species	*Cotoneaster* sp. (possible INNS) patch adjacent to the eastern boundary	N/A	N/A	No	No

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

EcoNorth Ltd was commissioned by North Tyneside Council (henceforth referred to as the client) to undertake a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment (PBRA) of Unit 9, Algernon Industrial Estate in Shiremoor, North Tyneside (central grid reference NZ 31868 70224). The survey was conducted on November 22nd 2023. It is proposed to replace the unit's roof; this assessment is designed to assess the potential impacts upon bats to inform the client of possible relevant constraints to their planned works.

This report:

- Sets out the results of the survey.
- Analyses the site's value for bats.
- Identifies additional survey requirements, if necessary, in order to fully determine the baseline ecological conditions on the site.
- Identifies key avoidance, mitigation and/or compensation measures required to help ensure the proposals do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity.

2.2 Site Context

The site is in Shiremoor, an area of North Tyneside. It is bounded by similar industrial units which form Algernon Industrial Estate, and lies close to (<80m) Silverlink Biodiversity Park and West Allotment Country Park, which support diverse grasslands, areas of woodland a series of ponds. The A191 lies to the north of the industrial estate, with land under agricultural management (largely arable) beyond. Figures 1 and 2 identify the location and extent of the development site.

Figure 1: Indicative Site Location

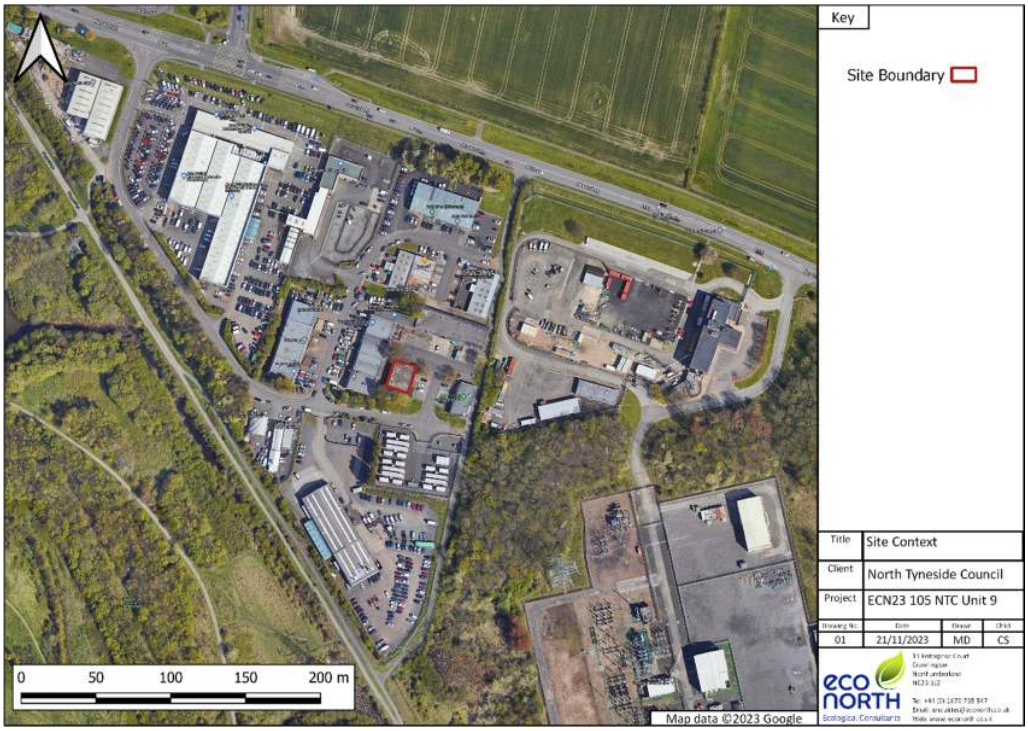

Figure 2: Indicative Site Boundary

2.3 Nature of the Proposals

It is proposed to replace the roof of Unit 9. This report is designed to inform the proposed works.

3. Planning Policy and Legislation

3.1 Planning Policy and Guidance

A series of national and local planning policies are in place which are designed to ensure that development works do not have an adverse impact upon biodiversity, at a site or wider level. Such policies ensure that both developers and public bodies must give due consideration to the potential effects of development works upon both ecological receptors (in line with existing wildlife legislation) and biodiversity.

3.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021)

The NPPF outlines the Government's policies through the planning process, acting as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers. The document places a duty on local authorities to consider the principles included when assessing planning applications and preparing Local Plans and Regional Spatial Strategies. Chapter 15 relates to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, in line with existing wildlife legislation. Further details are provided on the gov.uk website.

3.1.2 Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs)

The UK BAP was published in 1994 to guide national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity. BAPs were designed to ensure the conservation and re-establishment of natural habitats, and that measures were implemented to aid the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species of local importance, the latter through the development of Local BAPs. The UK BAP was succeeded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' in 2012 however, the lists of species and habitats of conservation importance are still considered to remain a valuable tool for identifying features of local and national conservation concern. As such, the potential presence of both Local and UK BAP bat species was considered throughout the surveys and assessment.

3.2 Legislation

All European bat species are protected in Britain under The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Habitat Regulations 2019). All British bat species are included on Schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the whole of Section 9 applies to European bat species. The above collectively prohibits the following:

- Deliberately or recklessly capturing, injuring, taking or killing of a bat.
- Deliberately or recklessly harassing a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturbing of a bat in its place of rest (roost), or which is used for protection or rearing young.

- Deliberately or recklessly damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any resting place or breeding area used by bats.
- Deliberately or recklessly disturbing a bat in any way which is likely to significantly affect the local populations of the species, either through affecting their distribution or abundance, or affect any individual's ability to survive, reproduce or rear young.
- Possession or advertisement/sale/exchange of a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat.

Bats are also protected by the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996. Licenses are issued by Natural England for any works which may compromise the protection of European protected species, including bats. This license is required irrespective of whether the works require planning permission. Selected species are also listed in the UK BAP.

An overview of the above legislation is provided in Appendix A.

4. Methodology

4.1 Desk Study

Contextual information was gathered as part of a desk study undertaken prior to the start of field surveys. Such information can identify protected or notable species which may occur on the proposed development site or in the local area, as well as identifying statutory and non-statutory ecological sites which may have the potential to be affected by the proposals. The location of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites designed due to the presence of bats which lie within 2km of the survey site were obtained from the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk), while bat records from within 2km were obtained from the Environmental Records and Information Centre for the North East (ERIC NE).

It should be noted that an absence of records is likely to reflect an absence of survey data and cannot be taken as confirmation that a particular species is not present in the site or surrounding area.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 Habitat Assessment

An assessment of the potential suitability of the habitats within the site and surrounding area for bats was undertaken on 22nd November 2023. This included an assessment using the criteria set out in the Bat Conservation Trust Survey Guidelines, as shown in Table 1, below.

These criteria were used to provide a guide as to the potential suitability of the site for bats. It is important to note that an absence of potential commuting routes or 'good quality' foraging areas around a site cannot be used to confirm the absence of bats from a site. Bats are highly mobile animals which will use different habitats at different times of the year, therefore an appropriate level of additional survey work must be carried out in order to determine if and how bats utilise a particular site.

Table 1: BCT Guidelines for Assessing the Value of Habitats for Bats.

Feature	Value
Evidence indicating that a structure/feature is used by bats, such as: • Bats seen roosting or emerging/entering a structure/ feature. • Field signs such as droppings, feeding remains or carcasses found; and/or • Bats heard calling or 'chattering' within a roost. Bats recorded/observed using an area for foraging or commuting	Confirmed Roost
• Site is close to known roosts • Site is connected with the wider landscape by strong linear features that would be used by commuting bats e.g. river/stream valleys or hedgerows • Habitat of high quality for foraging bats e.g. broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses, parkland • Buildings, trees or other structures e.g. mines, caves, tunnels, ice houses and cellars, with features of particular significance for roosting bats	High Value Habitat ↓
• Site is connected with the wider landscape by linear features that could be used by commuting bats e.g. lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens • Habitat could be used by foraging bats e.g. trees, scrub, grassland or water • Several potential roosts in the buildings, trees or other structures	
• Isolated site not connected by prominent linear features (but if suitable foraging habitat is adjacent it may be valuable if it is all that is available • Isolated habitat that could be used by foraging bats e.g. a lone tree or patch of scrub, but not parkland • Small number of potential roosts generally of lower conservation importance e.g. probably not maternity roosts or hibernacula	
• No features that could be used by roosting bats for foraging, roosting or commuting.	Low Value Habitat

4.2.2 Building Surveys

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment / Field Sign Survey

An initial inspection of the buildings within the site was completed on 22nd November 2023. The internal and external areas of the buildings were inspected, and notes made regarding both the nature of the structure (materials, roof structure, age etc.) and condition of the buildings, to help identify any areas or features which may allow bats access or have the potential to provide roosting opportunities. Where potential access or roosting opportunities were noted, these were inspected for signs of bats, including droppings, feeding remains, staining or bats themselves. Where droppings were found, these were collected to allow for DNA analysis at a later date, if required.

The survey included an assessment of the likely potential use of the building at times throughout the year to take into account the fact that bats will utilise different roost sites at different times and for different purposes, sometimes including multiple roost types within a single structure.

The layout of the buildings within the site is shown in Appendix B; site photographs are provided in Appendix C.

Details of the survey are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Survey Date and Weather Conditions

Date	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)	Cloud Cover (Oktas)	Wind (Beaufort Scale)
22/11/2023	Nil	9	8/8	2

4.2.3 Personnel

Surveys were completed as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Survey Personnel

Survey	Date	Survey Leader	Assistant Surveyors
Building Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment	22/11/2023	**Claire Snowball**	Molly Dyson
N.B. Those surveyors in **bold** are licensed to work with bats by Natural England			

Any constraints or limitations to the survey are discussed in Section 6.1.

4.3 Assessment

The value of the site for bats was assessed against the broad UK status of the species recorded, as shown in Appendix D, and the criteria published by the Chartered the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) in 2018 (http://www.cieem.net/ecia-guidelines-terrestrial-). Each feature was classified as being as one of the following levels of value:

- International.
- National.
- Regional/County.
- City/District/Borough.
- Local.
- Low.

Examples of different ecological features meeting each of these criteria are outlined in Appendix E.

5. Baseline Conditions

5.1 Desk Study

No statutory or non-statutory sites designated due to the presence of bats were identified within 2km of the survey site. ERIC NE provided 20 records of bats within 2km of the site within the last 10 years, including records of noctule, common pipistrelle, and soprano pipistrelle. The closest such record relates to a foraging record of common pipistrelle from 2017 and lies c.478m from the site at the closest point. Further details are provided in Appendix F.

5.2 Field Survey

5.2.1 Habitat Assessment

The works area is limited to the building itself, which has no vegetation present. A small group of trees (including semi-mature alder *Alnus* sp. and maple *Acer* sp.) over intensively managed amenity grassland lies adjacent to the southern side of the building, with further scattered trees to the northeast and northwest. A small area of planted (introduced) shrubs lies to the south east of the building, with the remainder of adjacent habitats comprising hard standing. The hard standing and nearby areas of built development are of minimal value to foraging and commuting bats however, the areas of woodland, grassland and waterbodies which lie <80m from the site, forming the Country Parks, provide higher quality potential foraging and commuting habitat for the local bat population.

5.2.2 Building Surveys

Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment / Field Sign Survey

Unit 9 is a single storey brick structure with a large metal roller door to the north east and timber framed doors on the eastern and western elevations, with timber board and metal cladding present above (eastern and western doors respectively). Windows have timber window frames with no visible cavities.

The roof is formed of glass panels which are pitched to the east and west, with a flat central section; there are small parapets of brick and sheet metal construction on the gables. A small vent is present in the eastern wall.

Internally, the building is bright, relatively clean and dry, such that field signs if present, would be expected to persist for some time. The building is open to the roof, the ceiling/roof being formed of corrugated sheeting supported by a rolled steel joist (RSJ) frame. The internal walls are of brick construction and have been whitewashed. Light cobwebbing is present along some of the RSJs and sections of wall.

No field signs indicating the presence of bats were recorded during the survey. The building lacks gaps or crevices which would allow bats access into the structure or provide potential roosting opportunities, the walls, windows and doors being sound, and no crevices large enough to be used by bats being present within these areas or the roof structure. The building is considered to have negligible roost suitability.

Trees adjacent to the building, some of which partially overhang the southern end of the building, were found to be sound, with no potential roost features identified.

Other Species

Unit 9 and adjacent trees and shrubs are considered to have the potential to support a small range of locally common species of nesting birds, potentially including a number of species of conservation concern, such as gulls on the flat section of roof. Adjacent vegetation may also support declining species such as House Sparrow during the nesting period.

Areas neighbouring the structure have the potential to be used by locally common species such as fox, rabbit, and BAP species such as hedgehog.

Populations of great crested newts are known to be present within the nearby Country Parks. The hard standing, amenity grassland and treed areas adjacent to the building are considered to be largely unsuitable for such species due to their open and exposed nature, increasing the risk of predation or desiccation. The small area of shrubs to the south east provides a limited patch of cover / potential terrestrial habitat for the species, although its small size, the dominance of hard standing and built development in the 135m between the nearest known breeding pond and this area, and the presence of large areas of higher quality terrestrial habitat to the north, south and west of the waterbody significantly reduce the likelihood of great crested newts utilising the area of shrubs adjacent to the site. If works are restricted to the areas of hard standing adjacent to Unit 9 and the building itself, the risk of great crested newts being affected by the proposals is considered to be negligible.

A stand of *Cotoneaster* is present to the south east of the site boundary, bordering Unit 9. Not all species of *Cotoneaster* are included on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which lists invasive non-native species that are subject to specific control and removal however, following a precautionary approach, the cotoneaster recorded is assumed to be designated under the Act and would require appropriate mitigation if the site boundary were to expand.

6. Interpretation and Discussion

6.1 Survey Constraints and Further Survey Requirements

There are considered to be no constraints to the survey, full access having been available to the structure and adjacent areas, and no further surveys are considered necessary to inform the proposed works.

6.2 Assessment of Value

Based on the results of the desk study and field work completed to date, the site is valued as shown in Table 4, below, using the criteria outlined in Section 4.3.

Table 4: Value of Ecological Features Recorded on Site

Feature	Value	Justification
Habitats	Low	Adjacent treed areas may provide suitable foraging and commuting habitat for bats, although their value is limited by their very small extent and the presence of larger areas of higher quality within the nearby Country Parks.
Invasive Species	N/A	Cotoneaster was recorded adjacent to site, which can have a negative impact upon native biodiversity.
Buildings	Negligible	The building has no potential access routes / roost features which could be used by roosting bats, and no evidence of bat occupation was recorded
Birds	Low	Potential for a small number of nesting birds to utilize the structure. Value limited by the small size of the site and the presence of habitats of a similar nature or higher quality throughout the surrounding area

6.3 Input into the Design Process

In order to enhance the site's suitability for roosting bats and nesting birds, 1no. general purpose bat box and 1no. nest box (Swift box or similar) could be installed within the structure as part of the re-roofing works. These should be installed in line with the manufacturer's guidelines.

6.4 Impact Assessment

Based on the information available to date, the proposals will have the following impacts if an appropriate mitigation strategy is not implemented:

- The harm or disturbance of any protected or notable species present within the site at the time of works, potentially including nesting birds.

- The loss or disturbance of habitat of low value to low populations of nesting birds.
- The loss or temporary disturbance of adjacent habitats of low ecological value
- The spread of Schedule 9 invasive non-native plant species (cotoneaster).

7. Mitigation and Compensation Strategy

The following measures will be implemented in order to minimise the ecological impacts of the proposals,:

- Ideally 1no. general purpose bat box and 1no. nest box (Swift box or similar) will be installed within the structure as part of the re-roofing works
- Works will be restricted to the structure and adjacent areas of hard standing to minimise the low residual risk of potential Schedule 9 species being spread, or species such as great crested newts and limited areas of their potential terrestrial habitat being harmed or disturbed
- In the unlikely event any evidence of bats or great crested newts are found during the works, works will cease immediately and no further action will be undertaken without consulting a suitably qualified ecologist and/or Natural England as required
- Works will not be undertaken during the bird nesting period (March – September inclusive) unless a suitably qualified ecologist has completed a nesting bird check no more than 3 days prior to the start of works, to ensure no active nests are present which may be affected by the proposals. In the event any active nests are identified, the ecologist will implement an appropriate buffer zone around this feature into which no works will progress until subsequent checks by the ecologist confirm that the nest is no longer active
- No fires will be lit as part of the works
- No lighting (temporary or permanent) will be installed as part of the works which would illuminate tree lines or vegetated areas off site, including in the direction of the Country Park, to minimise the potential impacts of the proposals upon nocturnal species known to be present in the surrounding area
- Contractors will be made aware of the presence of potential invasive non-native species listed on Schedule 9 adjacent to the site; the species will either be fenced off and remain undisturbed / unaffected by the works to ensure it is not spread or, if works in this area cannot be avoided, it will be removed from site by an appropriately licensed contractor as part of the site clearance operations. Appropriate biosecurity protocols will be followed by all contractors on site during the works to minimise the risk of such species being spread
- Any chemicals (including empty containers) will be stored in appropriate locked containers when not in use
- In the event that any other protected species are recorded, or the above species are recorded using an area where they have not (to date) been identified, works in that area will cease and the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be contacted immediately for advice on how to proceed

- Any sightings of notable species during the works period will be recorded in the site diary and reported to the ECoW within 24 hours, with the exception of bats and great crested newts, where works will cease and the ECoW will be contacted immediately
- Appropriate Root Protection Areas (RPAs) will be implemented around the mature trees adjacent to the site, into which no works (including stockpiling materials or vehicle access) will take place, following the advice of a suitably qualified arboriculturalist where required.

8. References

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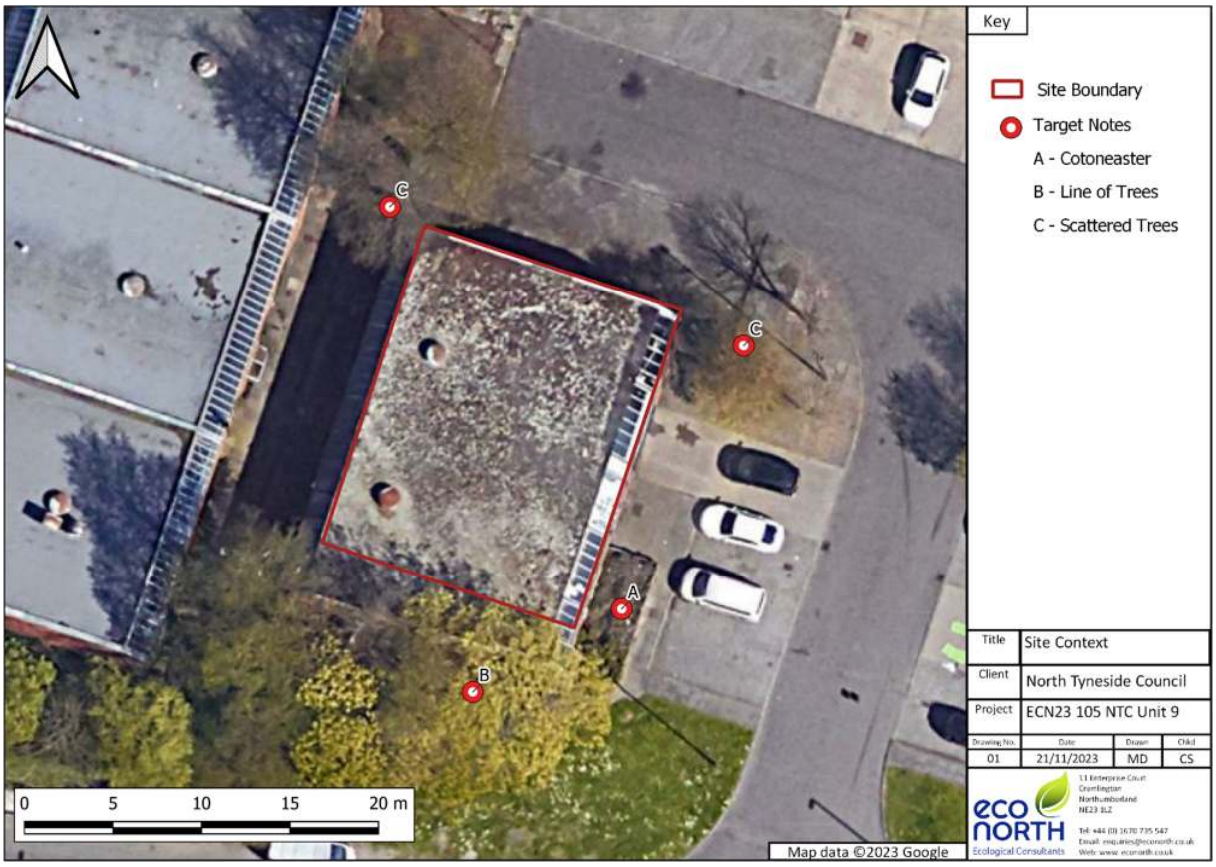
Appendix A – Key Legislation

Table A1: Overview of Key Legislation

Legislation	Key Features
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	These Regulations consolidate and update the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the "Habitats Regulations 2010"). The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 ("the Habitats Regulations 2019") transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive) and elements of Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds ("the Birds Directive") in England, Wales and, to a limited extent, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species. The Habitat Regulations make it an offence (with certain exceptions) to deliberately capture, disturb, kill or trade in those animal species listed in Schedule 2, or to pick, cut, uproot, collect, destroy or trade in those plant species listed in Schedule 4. The EC Birds Directive requires member states to establish and monitor Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for all rare or vulnerable species included in Annex I, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, with key focus on wetlands of international importance. Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively list those habitats and species for which a similar network of sites – Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – must be established and monitored. Collectively, SPAs and SACs form a network of pan-European protected areas which are referred to as 'Natura 2000' sites.
The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979 (Bern Convention)	The Bern Convention was adopted in 1979 and ratified by the UK Government in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure the conservation and protection of all wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to afford special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species (including migratory species). Members of the European Community meet their obligations via the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. These are transposed into UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, and the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the requirements of the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive throughout Great Britain. The Act is the primary UK mechanism for the designation of statutory ecological sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - and the protection of individual species listed under Schedules 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 of the Act, each of which is subject to varying levels of protection. Schedule 9 of the Act also lists those plant species which it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild, while Schedule 14 prevents the release into the wild

Legislation	Key Features
	or sale of certain plant and animal species which may cause ecological, environmental or socio-economic harm.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The NERC Act places a duty on public bodies to consider and conserve biodiversity through the exercise of their functions and includes a range of measures to strengthen the protection of both habitats and wildlife. The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife, protection of birds and invasive non-native species.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000	The CRoW Act, which applies to England and Wales only, strengthens the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), both in respect of protected species and statutory ecological sites, the latter primarily relating to the management and protection of SSSIs. It also provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). The Act places a statutory obligation on public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity through the exercise of their functions, thereby providing a statutory basis to the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) process. Section 74 of the Act lists those habitats and species of principal importance in England.
The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	This Act provides protection for wild mammals from acts of cruelty. An offence is committed if any person mutilates, kicks, beats, nails, or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Appendix B – Site Plan



Appendix C – Site Photographs

Photo 1: North east corner of Unit 9	Photo 2: North west corner of Unit 9
	
Photo 3: Panel above western door	**Photo 4: South western side of Unit 9**
	

Photo 5: Cotoneaster to the south east	Photo 6: Panel over front door, eastern elevation
	
Photo 7: Internal, facing south	**Photo 8: Internal, facing north east**
	

Photo 9: Internal, facing north west	Photo 10: Internal wall surrounding welfare facilities

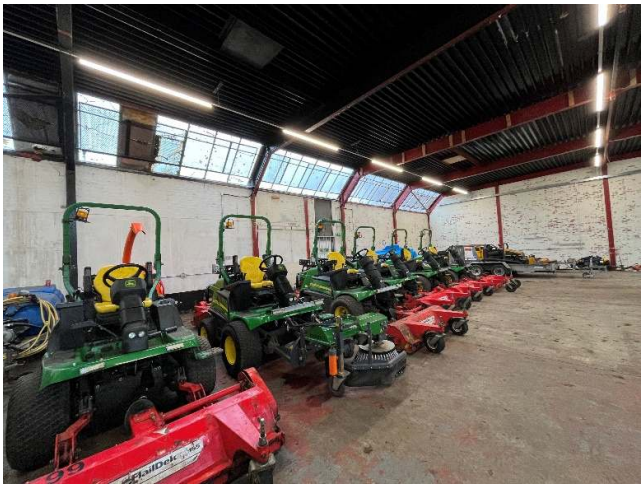



Photo 11: Windows on the eastern elevation	
	

Appendix D – Status of UK Bat Species

Table D1: Status of UK Bat Species

Bat Species	Distribution	Status
Greater horseshoe*	Confined to south west England and south and west Wales	Very rare and threatened
Lesser horseshoe*	Wales, south west England and western Ireland	Rare (but currently increasing in no.); threatened
Bechstein's*	Confined to central to southern England and Wales	Very rare; threatened
Natterer's	Widespread throughout much of the UK, except the far north of Scotland	Common; not threatened
Daubenton's	Widespread throughout the majority of the UK	Common; not threatened
Whiskered/Brandt's	Common in north and west England, rare elsewhere	Locally common; not threatened
Alcathoe's	First recorded in caves in Yorkshire & Sussex in 2010 – distribution currently unknown, but likely to be under-recorded due to similarities with whiskered/Brandt's	Status currently unknown
Greater mouse-eared	Small number of individuals currently known from southern England (non-breeding population)	Status currently unknown; at one time considered extinct in Britain
Serotine	Restricted to southern England and Wales	Uncommon
Noctule*	Found as far north as Central Scotland, but absent from northern Scotland and Ireland	Uncommon; threatened
Leisler's	Scattered throughout England and into south west Scotland.	Scarce in Great Britain; Common in Ireland.
Common pipistrelle	Widespread throughout the UK	Common; not threatened
Soprano pipistrelle*	Widespread throughout the UK	Common; threatened
Nathusius' pipistrelle	Found throughout Britain and Ireland, but not common	Rare
Brown long-eared*	Widespread throughout the UK	Common; threatened
Grey long-eared	Restricted to south Devon and coastal areas of Dorset and west Sussex. More	Very rare

Bat Species	Distribution	Status
	common on the Isle of Wight and Channel Islands	
Barbastelle*	Restricted to southern England and Wales	Rare; threatened
* UK BAP Species		

Appendix E – Value of Ecological Receptors

Table E1: Examples of Ecological Receptors of Differing Value

Value	Examples
International	• An internationally designated site or candidate site (SPA, pSPA, SAC, cSAC, pSAC, Ramsar site) or an area which meets the designation criteria for such sites. • Internationally significant and viable areas of a habitat type listed in Annexe 1 of the Habitats Directive, or smaller areas of such habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • Any regularly occurring, globally threatened species. • A regularly occurring population of an internationally important species, which is threatened or rare in the UK, of uncertain conservation status • A regularly occurring, nationally significant population/number of any internationally important species.
National	• A nationally designated site (e.g. SSSI, NNR) or a discrete area which meets the published selection criteria for national designation (e.g. SSSI selection guidelines) irrespective of whether or not it has yet been notified. • A viable area of a UK BAP priority habitat, or smaller areas of such habitat which are essential to maintain the viability of a larger whole. • A regularly occurring significant number/population of a nationally important species e.g. listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). • A regularly occurring population of a nationally important species that is threatened or rare in the county or region. • A feature identified as being of critical importance in the UK BAP.
Regional/County	• Viable areas of key habitat identified in the Regional or County BAP or smaller areas of such a habitat, which are essential to maintain the viability of the larger whole. • Regional/county significant and viable areas of key habitat identified as being of regional value in the appropriate English Nature (now Natural England) Natural Area. • A regularly occurring significant population/number of any important species important at a regional/county level. • Any regularly occurring, locally significant population of a species which is listed in a Regional/County Red Data Book or BAP on account of its regional rarity or localisation. • Sites of conservation importance that exceed the district selection criteria but that fall short of SSSI selection guidelines.
City/District/Borough	• Areas of habitat identified in a District/City/Borough BAP or in the relevant Natural Area profile. • Sites that the designating authority has determined meet the published ecological selection criteria for designation, including Local Nature Reserves selected on District/City/Borough ecological criteria. • Sites/features that are scarce within the District/City/Borough or which appreciably enrich the District/City/Borough habitat resource. • A diverse and/or ecologically valuable hedgerow network.

Value	Examples
	• A population of a species that is listed in a District/City/Borough BAP because of its rarity in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile because of its regional rarity or localisation. • A regularly occurring, locally significant number of a District/City/Borough important species during key phases of its life cycle.
Local	• Areas identified in a Local BAP or the relevant natural area profile. • Sites/features which area scarce in the locality or which are considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context, e.g. species-rich hedgerows. • Local Nature Reserves selected on Parish/Local ecological criteria. • Significant numbers/population of a locally important species e.g. one which is listed on the Local BAP. • Any species, populations or habitats of local importance.
Low	• Habitats of moderate to low diversity which support a range of locally and nationally common species, the loss of which can be easily mitigated.

Appendix F – Protected and Notable Species Identified by the Desk Study

Table F1: Bat Records within 2km

Species	Number of Records	Most Recent Record	On Site?	Level of Protection		
				HR 2019	WCA 1981	NERC /UK BAP
Common Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*	2	2013	No	☒	☒	☒
Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	21	2017	No	☒	☒	☐
Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	1	2016	No	☒	☒	☒
Unidentified Bat Sp.	1	2019	No	☒	☒	☒

Key:
HR 2019 – The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
WCA 1981 – The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
NERC – The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
UK BAP – UK Biodiversity Action Plan