8 DUCKAMERE BRAMFORD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

FINAL

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Rev. 1	Draft	Naomi Parker	Philip Parker	19/12/2023
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL

1.1 Gene Barfield (Barfield Builders) has submitted a planning application for the proposed demolition of an existing extension and garage of a residential property to facilitate a new extension at 8 Duckamere, Bramford, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 4AH. Due to the nature of the work, the local planning authority; Mid Suffolk District Council, have requested that an ecological assessment accompanies the planning application. Philip Parker Associates Ltd have been instructed to undertake this assessment on behalf of the client.

1.2 Based on the nature of the development (restricted to the building itself and a small area of ornamental border and hardstanding), it was considered that the ecological appraisal was only appropriate for roosting bats and breeding birds. As such, other protected species (for example no ponds were present within 250m of the site) in respect of great crested newts, habitats and protected sites have been discounted from the assessment.

1.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site was undertaken on the 12th December 2023 by principal ecologist Philip Parker MCIEEM CEnv (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence: 2015-14467-CLS-CLS).

RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRASIAL

1.4 Using the information collected during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, a summary table indicating the anticipated level of impact on bats is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Survey summary and development impact

Survey group	Results summary	Predicted Value	Potential Significant Ecological Impact if unmitigated
Bats	A small number of old long-eared type droppings were recorded within the main loft void. Their characteristics suggest that they are likely to be several years old. A likely access point for bats into this area was located at the western end of the void and related to a lifted section of lead flashing externally present at the base of the chimney breast. This internal access feature was very heavily cobwebbed and considered currently impenetrable to bats. Due to the age of the droppings paired with the absence of	Negligible	Unlikely

Survey group	Results summary	Predicted Value	Potential Significant Ecological Impact if unmitigated
	available access into the loft void, it is considered that bats are now likely absent from the property. Apart from the above, the roof covering comprised of tight fitting clay tiles with no roosting potential. The only other potential roost features was a crack around an air brick but this was inspected and found to have no bat evidence. No bat roost feature or evidence was found associated with the extension. All tiles and soffits were tight fitting with no roosting potential. The small roof void had no bat evidence. The garage (comprising of concrete block walls and corrugated asbestos cement sheet roof) had no bat evidence or roosting potential		
Breeding birds	There was no evidence and little potential for nesting birds to be present (apart from a single evergreen shrub) by the side of the garage	Site	Yes

REQUIREMENT OF FURTHER SURVEYS

1.5 The site is considered to be currently of negligible value to roosting bats (since the house roof void has become heavily cobwebbed over recent years). As such, for negligible value buildings, no further surveys are required. As it has been evidenced that bats have historically used the house roof void, a precautionary approach to the works is recommended. This is set out in section 7 of the report.

Table 2 Requirement for further surveys

Survey group	Further surveys	Timescale
Roosting bats	No further surveys required	N/A
Breeding birds	No further surveys required	N/A

REQUIREMENT OF DEROGATION LICENSING

1.6 There is unlikely to be a requirement for derogation licensing from Natural England to facilitate this development providing no change is evidenced within the roof void prior to works commencing (see section 7 for requirement of walkover assessment prior to development works commencing).

MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENTS

1.7 **Proposed mitigation and enhancement**

Precautionary mitigation to safeguard bats and to enhance the overall value of the site for this group includes the following measures;

- Undertake a walkover assessment of the main loft void prior to roof strip works commencing;
- Installation of bird and bat boxes into the new extension;
- Use of bat friendly chemicals for treating timber (if required);
- Use of 1F bitumen felt to line the new roof of the extension;
- Lighting scheme enacted to protect bat activity.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Gene Barfield (Barfield Builders) have submitted a planning application for the proposed demolition of an existing extension and garage of a residential property to facilitate a new extension at 8 Duckamere, Bramford, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 4AH. Due to the nature of the work, the local planning authority; Mid Suffolk District Council, have requested that an ecological assessment accompanies the planning application. Philip Parker Associates Ltd have been instructed to undertake this assessment on behalf of the client.

2.2 Based on the nature of the development (restricted to the building itself and a small area of ornamental border and hardstanding), it was considered that the ecological appraisal was only appropriate to roosting bats and breeding birds. As such, other protected species, habitats and protected sites have been discounted from the assessment.

2.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the site was undertaken on the 12th December 2023 by principal ecologist Philip Parker MCIEEM CEnv (Natural England Class 2 Bat Licence: 2015-14467-CLS-CLS). The survey commenced at 14:00 and took 1.5 hours to complete. The weather was clear with a temperature of 8°C.

2.4 The following report includes the findings of the survey and has been prepared following guidance prepared by the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity : Code of practice for planning and development and takes the form of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA).

2.5 The proposed development site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TM 12291 46252 as shown on the following Ordnance Survey and aerial photograph extract.

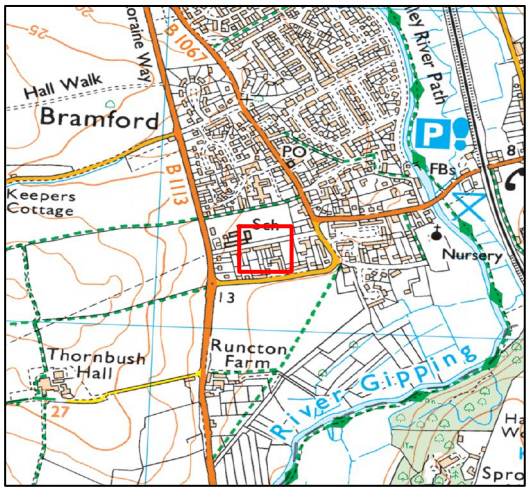


Figure 1 – OS Mapping location plan (depicted by the red line boundary)
Imagery C 2024 DigitalGlobe, Getmapping plc, Intorfera Ltd & Bluesky.

Figure 2 – Aerial photograph location plan (depicted by the red line boundary)
Imagery C 2024 DigitalGlobe, Getmapping plc, Intorfera Ltd & Bluesky.

CHARACTER AREA

2.6 The site falls within the South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland National Character Area (NCA).

2.7 This Character Area covers the four counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. It stretches from Bury St Edmunds in the north-west to Ipswich in the north-east, roughly following the line of the A14 trunk road through the Gipping Valley. It then embraces the Colchester hinterland before encompassing the urban areas of Braintree and Chelmsford in the south and stretching to Bishop's Stortford and stevenage in the west.

2.8 It is an ancient landscape of wooded arable countryside with a distinct sense of enclosure. The overall character is of a gently undulating, chalky boulder clay plateau, the undulations being caused by the numerous small-scale river valleys that dissect the plateau. There is a complex network of old species-rich hedgerows, ancient woods and parklands, meadows with streams and rivers that flow eastwards. Traditional irregular field patterns are still discernable over much of the area, despite field enlargements in the second half of the 20th century. The widespread moderately fertile, chalky clay soils give the vegetation a more or less calcareous character. Gravel and sand deposits under the clay are important geological features, often exposed during mineral extraction, which contribute to our understanding of ice-age environmental change.

3.0 DATA SEARCH

3.1 In order to assess whether there are any bat records for the development site (grid reference TM 12291 46252) and the surrounding area (2km radius), a data search with the Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS) was undertaken on the 13th December 2023. A further assessment of granted bat EPS licences has been made using https://magic.defra.gov.uk.

BAT RECORDS

3.2 The following records for bats were noted within the SBIS data search.

Bats

- *Chiroptera sp* – 1 record, 2011 – located 1.19km north-west
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula* – 5 records, latest 2019 – closest located 780m north-east
- *Pipistrellus sp* – 1 record, 2018 – located 430m east
- Common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* – 7 records, latest 2018 – closest located 780m north-east
- Soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* – 6 records, latest 2019 – closest located 780m north-east
- Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus* – 2 records, latest 2008 – located 45m north
- Brown long-eared *Plecotus auritus* – 2 records, latest 2018 – closest located 1.73km to the south-east
- Daubenton's bat *Myotis daubentonii* – 7 records, latest 2019 – closest located 1.22km south-west

3.3 The majority of the records relate to foraging/commuting activity including the serotine record located 45m north of the site.

3.4 Following a search with MAGIC, no licence returns for bats were identified within 2km of the site.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE

SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 The application occurred with the village of Bramford, Ipswich, more specifically at the south-western edge. The residential house is bordered by a school to the north and dwellings to the east, west and south. Arable farmland dominated the landscape further to the west and south, whilst the village expanded further north and east. Of note, the River Gipping was positioned approximately 480m north-east of which was bordered by riparian habitat intermixed with grassland, scrub and trees. Pockets of woodland were featured within the local landscape, the closest of which relates to Hazel Wood located 660m south-east retrospectively.

4.2 The application area relates to a two-storey residential dwelling and associated garden to the rear (south).

4.3 A more detailed description categorising the habitats present in accordance with the UK Habitat Codes (UK Hab, https://ukhab.org/) is given below. The primary code is given for each broad habitat type of which is further detailed with secondary codes (in brackets). A copy of the survey plan can be found on Drawing BAT-1 appended.

4.4 **u1b5 Buildings**

8 Duckamere, Bramford, Ipswich is a two-storey residential dwelling with a single-storey extension attached to the rear. The walls were constructed from red and tan coloured bricks, whilst sash windows were integrated into the front, rear and side elevations and paired with a red coloured lintel and sill. The eaves were secured with a tight fitting wooden soffit and fascia fixed to plastic gutters via brackets. The roofs were pitched and covered in clay interlocking tiles, underlaid with bitumen felt.

4.5 Internally, the property had been largely gutted in preparation for a series of restoration works. A roof void covered the footprint of the main property which was constructed with modern rough-cut timbers with a supporting ridge beam. The ridge timber was heavily webbed. The gable walls were constructed with concrete blocks, with a brick chimney breast located to the west. The floor to the void was well covered with insulation with a small section boarded. A smaller roof void of similar construction was present over the rear extension.

4.6 Positioned close to the dwelling, with site ownership, was a single-storey garage building. This was constructed with concrete block walls and a corrugated asbestos cement pitched roof supported by limited softwood timbers. Internally, the building was being used for storage.

4.7 Externally, within the grounds of the property, a managed garden with some shrubbery and boundary trees extended the site ownership to the south-east. Within the area of the proposed extension, hardstanding providing a seating area with a small, planted border was present. No other habitats were present in this area (of which will be impacted on)

Figure 3 – Front of the property

Figure 4 – Rear of the property showing the single-storey extension

Figure 5 – Junction of the extension of which attaches to the main house

Figure 6 – Roof to the extension

Figure 7 – Tight fascia on the extension (to be removed)

Figure 8 – Area of the garden onto which the house will be extended (limited to the area of hardstanding)

Figure 9 – General view of the roof void looking west towards the chimney

Figure 10 – Level of cobwebbing in the roof framework

Figure 11 – Internal section of the extension to be removed

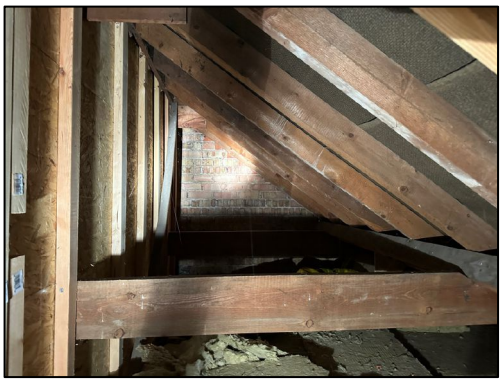


Figure 12 – Loft space over the extension

Figure 13 – Garage positioned within the rear garden

Figure 14 – Internal view of the garage showing its use for storage

Figure 15 – View of the rear garden

Figure 16 – Shrub border against the garage to be removed

5.0 FAUNA SURVEY

GENERAL

5.1 The potential scope of works, data search and habitats within the application area have informed the basis of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Therefore, the following protected and priority species have been considered further within this report:

- Bats
- Breeding birds

BATS

5.2 **Legislation**

In Britain, all bat species and their roosts are legally protected, by both domestic and international legislation, namely:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended);
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 and
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

5.3 This legislation makes it an offence amongst others to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of Bats;
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time);
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat;
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.

5.4 A bat roost is regarded as “any structure or place which any wild animal….uses for shelter or protection” As bats tend to reuse the same roosts, legal opinion is that the roost is protected whether or not the bats are present at the time.

5.5 Bats are also listed under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC, 2006). This is a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list (including 56 habitats and 943 species) has been drawn up in

consultation with Natural England and draws upon the UK BAP List of Priority Species and Habitats. The S41 list should be used to guide decision makers such as local and regional authorities when implementing their duty: to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in the exercise of their normal duties.

5.6 **Existing records**

Chiroptera sp., *Pipistrellus sp.,* common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, serotine, daubenton's and noctule were noted within the 2km SBIS data search. The closest record belongs to noctule located 45m north. The majority of the records relate to foraging/commuting activity. Following a search with MAGIC, no licence returns for bats were identified within 2km of the site.

5.7 **Survey methodology**

In summer, bats typically roost in trees and buildings. They feed along hedgerows, woodland edge, old pasture and over water. In winter, hibernation sites can include trees and buildings but more commonly underground structures such as caves and ice houses.

5.8 The Bat Mitigation Guidelines produced by CIEEM (2023) set out the timescales for survey work, as follows:

Table 3 Timescales for bat surveys.

SURVEY TYPE	MONTH																							
	J		F		M		A		M		J		J		A		S		O		N		D	
Daytime bat walkover																								
Preliminary roost assessment – structures																								
Emergence survey for maternity or summer roosts																								
Emergence survey for transitional / occasional roosts																								
Re-entry surveys																								
Emergence survey for mating roosts																								
Hibernation survey – structures																								
Ground level tree assessment																								
Preliminary roost assessment– trees																								
Ground level bat activity survey – night-time walkover surveys and automated / static																								
Pre, during and post-hibernation – automated / static bat activity survey																								
Swarming survey																								
Back-tracking survey																								
Trapping and radio-tagging survey																								

Key:

= suboptimal period

= optimal period

= weather or location dependent

= not acceptable to trap bats when they are heavily pregnant and have dependent pups

5.9 **Preliminary survey**

The site was assessed for the presence of habitat that could support roosting and foraging/commuting bats.

5.10 **Building survey methodology**

Where present, buildings are inspected using a pair of 8 x 42 binoculars and a powerful Clulite lamp (fitted with a red filter where appropriate to avoid disturbing any bats that might be present). A Rigid CA-350 endoscope is used to inspect cavities where they are accessible.

5.11 Surveys concentrate on checking horizontal surfaces on which bat droppings and feeding remains could rest (including windowsills, beams, gutters, stored goods) as well as vertical surfaces such as walls. Potential access points to cavities and possible roost spaces where present, are checked for urine staining and fur rubbings.

5.12 **Building survey results**

The results of the ecology survey in respect of bats are shown in the following tables. They are also present on Drawing BAT-1.

Table 4 External roosting potential and bat evidence on the building

Building	Potential for roosting/access	Bat evidence
Main house	• Area of slightly lifted lead flashing on the western end of the house. This was fixed to the chimney and was associated with the gap viewed internally within the roof void (now heavily webbed) • Missing mortar beside air vent on southern elevation but checked with endoscope considered to be superficial	• No obvious bat evidence recorded
Extension	• No obvious bat roosting/access features recorded	• No obvious bat evidence recorded
Garage	• No obvious bat roosting/access features recorded	• No obvious bat evidence recorded

Table 5 Internal roosting potential and bat evidence on the building

Building	Potential for roosting/access	Bat evidence
Main house	• Roof void (although heavily cobwebbed) • Gap at the western gable end by chimney which provided access externally but now heavily webbed)	• Occasional old long-eared type dropping in loft void
Extension	• No obvious bat roosting/access features recorded	• No obvious bat evidence recorded
Garage	• No obvious bat roosting/access features recorded	• No obvious bat evidence recorded

5.13 During the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, a small number of old long-eared type droppings were recorded within the main loft void. Their characteristics suggest that they were several years old. A likely access point for bats into this area was located at the western end of the void and correlated with a lifted section of lead flashing externally, present at the base of the chimney breast. This internal access feature was very heavily cobwebbed. Whilst bats can crawl through webbing, the thickness of the existing webs makes it unlikely to have been used by bats for some time. Due to the age of the droppings paired with the absence of available access into the loft void, it is considered that bats do not, and have not for a number of years, resided within the loft void of the main house.

5.14 The small roof void to the existing extension was limited in height (approximately 1,2m to the ridge), and did not support any evidence of bats. In addition to this, there was no identifiable

opportunities for bats to access this area and are therefore considered likely absent from this area.

5.15 A potential roost feature was recorded within the external brickwork around the air vent on the southern elevation of the main house. This was inspected using an endoscope and no obvious evidence of bat use was noted. The internal part of the air brick on the inside of the bedroom was heavily webbed.

5.16 The garage did not support any noticeable bat roosting/access features and/or any evidence of this group associated with the building.

Figure 17 – Location of the vent and gaps close to the satellite disk on the main house

Figure 18 – Slightly lifted area of lead flashing

Figure 19 – Small number of old long-eared type droppings on the tv in the loft

Figure 20 – Small number of old long-eared type droppings on the insulation in the loft

Figure 21 –Heavy cobwebbing by potential access point

5.17 Suitability of habitat for bat activity

The potential of the site to support roosting bats has been assessed against Table 4.1 of the Bat Survey Guidelines 2023 (see Table 6 below).

Table 6 Guidelines for assessing bat roosting habitat

Suitability	Roosting habitats in structures	Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats
None	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any roosting bats at a time of the year (i.e. a complete absence of crevices/suitable shelter at all ground/underground levels).	No habitat features on site likely to be used by any commuting or foraging bats at any time of the year (i.e. no habitats that provide continuous line of shade/protection for flight-lines, or generate/shelter insect populations available to foraging bats)
Negligible	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used by roosting bats; however, a small element of uncertainty remains as bats can use small and apparently unsuitable features on occasion.	No obvious habitat features on site likely to be used as flight-paths or by foraging bats; however, a small element or uncertainty remains in order to account for non-standard bat behaviour.
Low	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	Habitat that could be used by small numbers of bats as flight-paths such as gappy hedgerow on unvegetated stream, but isolated, i.e. not very well connected to the surrounding landscape buy other habitat. Suitable, but isolated habitat that could be used by small number of foraging bats such as a lone tree (not in a parkland situation) or a patch of scrub.
Moderate	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that could be used by bats due to their size, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat but unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status (with respect to roost type only, such as maternity and hibernation – the categorisation described in this table is made irrespective of species conservation	Continuous habitat connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for flight-paths such as lines of trees and scrub or linked back gardens. Habitat that is connected to the wider landscape that could be used by bats for foraging such as trees, scrub, grassland or water.

Suitability	Roosting habitats in structures	Potential flight-paths and foraging habitats
	status, which is established after presence is confirmed).	
High	A structure with one or more potential roost sites that are obviously suitable for use by larger numbers of bats on a more regular basis and potentially for longer periods of time due to their site, shelter, protection, conditions and surrounding habitat. These structures have the potential to support high conservation status roosts, e.g. maternity or classic cool/stable hibernation site.	Continuous, high-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by bats for flight-paths such as river valleys, streams, hedgerows, lines of trees and woodland edge. High-quality habitat that is well connected to the wider landscape that is likely to be used regularly by foraging bats such as broadleaved woodland, tree-lined watercourses and grazed parkland. Site is close to and connected to known roosts.

5.18 On the basis of the above, it is considered that habitats within the application area supports the following bat suitability;

- **Roost habitat** – Although a roof void with suitable access could be considered to have high suitability to support a more significant bat roost, there is no evidence to suggest this is the case at this property. The evidence suggests very occasional access by a single bat but not for a number of years and any potential egress point is now largely inaccessible due to the high level of webbing. On the current evidence, it is considered that the potential for use is considered negligible.

BREEDING BIRDS

5.19 **Legislation**

The majority of breeding birds in Britain are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) from disturbance whilst nesting (generally from late April to the end of August).

5.20 Some birds such as barn owls receive special protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (plus amendments). This makes it an offence (amongst others) to intentionally or recklessly disturb the bird whilst building a nest, or when such a bird is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, or intentionally or recklessly disturb dependent young.

5.21 **Survey methodology**

An assessment was made of the site's suitability to support breeding and wintering bird species. Nesting birds will utilise a broad range of habitats, including built structures, trees, scrub,

isolated shrubs, dense herbaceous vegetation (terrestrial and aquatic) and open grassland,. During the assessment, all bird species and evidence of breeding activity (active or inactive) observed on site was recorded.

5.22 **Survey results**

The roof to the dwelling (both main house and extension) of which included the eaves features were tight and were not observed to support provide any features big enough to be used by breeding birds. A single *Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken* bush was located adjacent to the garage, which is due for removal to facilitate the development (other shrubs had already been removed). This has the potential to support nesting passerines.

Figure 22 – Prunus bush

6.0 EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WORKS ON BATS

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 The proposed development for the site involves the demolition of the existing extension and garage to facilitate the construction of a new rear extension (which will cut into the existing roof void). Full details of the proposals can be found on Figures 23- 25.

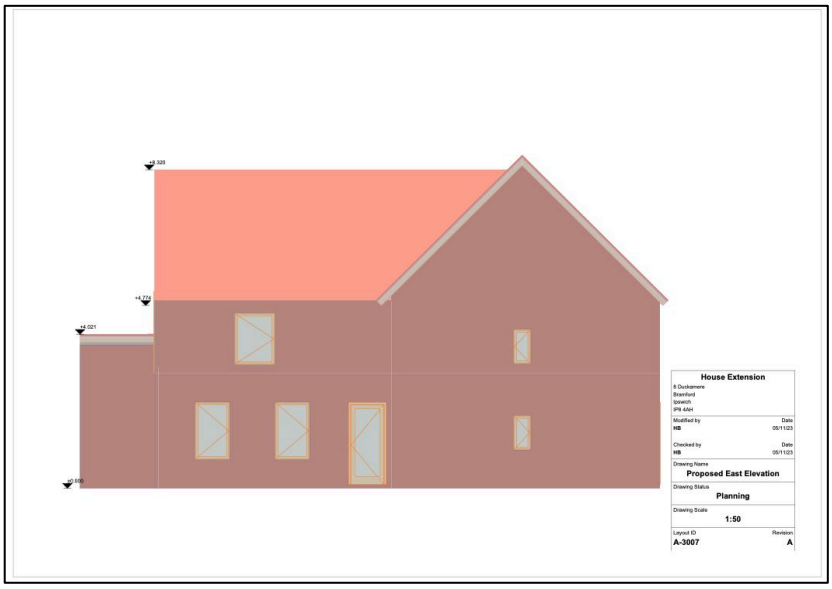


Figure 23 – Proposed east elevation

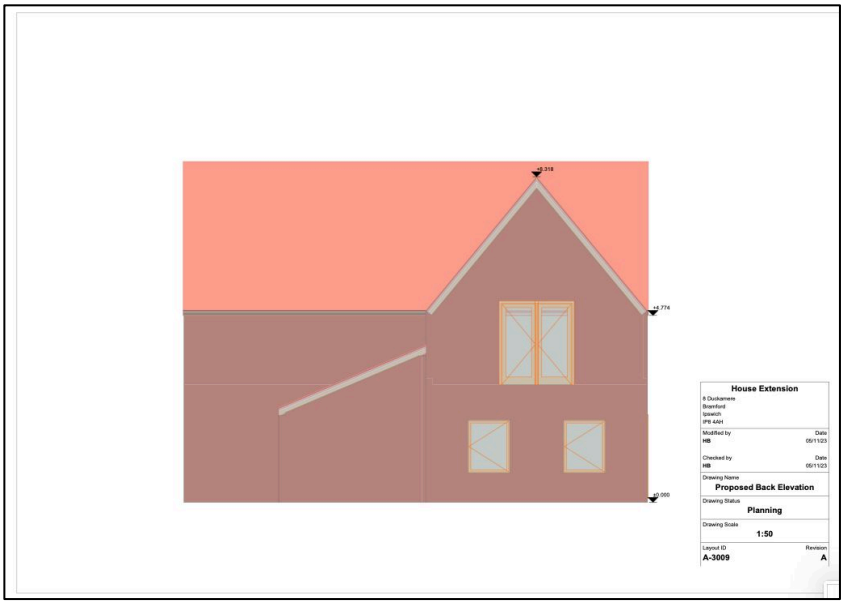


Figure 24 – Proposed back elevation

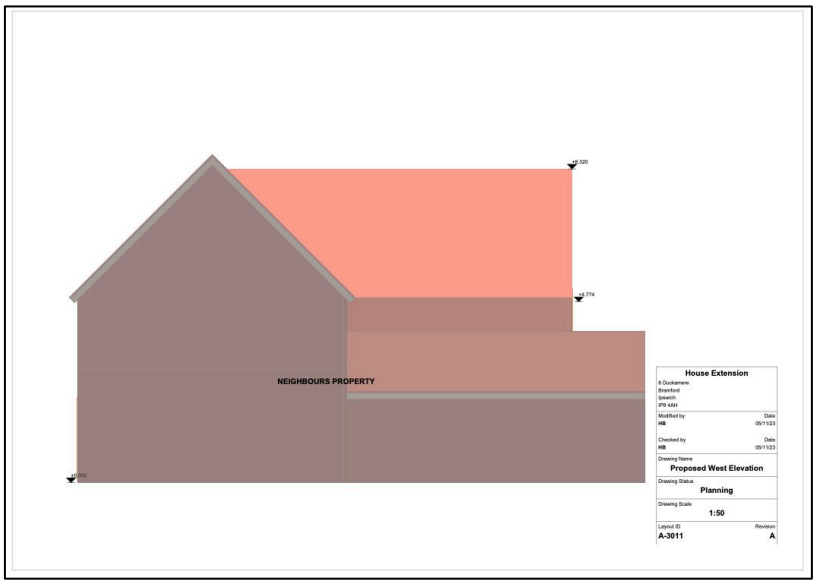


Figure 25 – Proposed west elevation

IMPACTS ON BATS

6.2 Table 7 below details the predicted impact on bats as part of development.

Table 7 Predicted impact on bats and breeding birds

SPECIES	PREDICTED IMPACT
Bats	**Roosting** The new extension will cut into the existing main house roof void but will not impact on the western chimney void. It will also result in the loss of the missing area of mortar around the airbrick. This is considered unlikely to result in a negative impact on roosting bats due to the features unlikely used by roosting bats (as they are considered unsuitable for use and support no evidence of any/recent occupation). Demolition of the garage is unlikely to impact on roosting bats given the absence of potential roost features. Despite the unlikely use of the roof void by bats in recent years, it is considered appropriate that a **precautionary approach** to the works is undertaken in the unlikely event that roosting bats are present prior to works commencing. **Enhancement roost provision also recommended**. **Lighting** Any use of external lighting onto the new extension could result in a negative impact on bats in the local area. **Mitigation recommended.**
Breeding birds	**Nesting**

SPECIES	PREDICTED IMPACT
	The removal of the prunus bush during the nesting season (March – end of August) could result in the death/injury of birds if present and the destruction of nests.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER SURVEYS

6.3 The site is considered to be of negligible value to roosting bats (since the roof void of the house has become heavily cobwebbed over recent years). As such, for negligible value buildings, no further surveys are required. As it has been evidenced that bats have historically used the house roof void albeit likely a single bat on a very occasional basis), a precautionary approach to the works is recommended. This is set out in section 7 of this report.

6.4 No further surveys are required in respect of breeding birds.

LICENSING

6.5 **General**

A derogation licence (most usually a European Protected Species Licence) may be required from Natural England where the proposed development would result in an otherwise un-lawful activity. This includes:

- The killing or disturbance of a European Protected Species;
- Damage, destruction, or obstruction of any place used by a European Protected Species for shelter or protection.

6.6 Any licence application will take a minimum of 30 working days to process and can only be processed once any relevant permissions have been issued. The granting of the relevant permissions to allow the works to proceed is no guarantee that a licence will be granted.

6.7 **Bats**

The Bat Mitigation Class Licence covers works that impact on small numbers of common bat species. Such licences are normally granted within 10 working days. Philip Parker of Philip Parker Associates Ltd is a registered consultant to work under this licence.

6.8 Licences cannot be issued on a precautionary basis and normally require the benefit of supporting activity surveys to categorise the nature of the roost.

6.9 **Requirement of a derogation licence**

There is unlikely to be a requirement for derogation licensing from Natural England to facilitate this development providing no change is evidenced within the roof void prior to works commencing (see section 7 for the requirement of a walkover assessment prior to development works commencing).

7.0 MITIGATION /ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

7.1 The proposed strategy is to mitigate the impacts of any development on the various species as set out above: In addition, proposals are also put forward to enhance the biodiversity of the site via the development. The delivery of biodiversity enhancement of development sites is promoted by National Planning Policy Framework and Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

BATS

7.2 **Walkover assessment**

As bats have been evidenced as having historically used the main loft void for roosting, in the unlikely event that the conditions of the roof void have changed prior to the works commencing resulting in reoccupation of the void for roosting, it is recommended that a walkover assessment of the roof void is undertaken prior to the works commencing.

- **If new evidence of roosting bats is discovered:**
  Development works will need to be postponed until further bat activity surveys have been carried out and a licence from Natural England has been acquired. Replacement roost provision would be a requirement of the licence.

- **If there is no change:**
  Works can proceed as planned.

7.3 **Lighting**

Currently, there are no details to the levels and types of lighting proposed for the development. The implementation of lighting as part of the scheme could have a detrimental impact on bat activity across both the site and within adjacent habitat as well as on bat roosting provision surrounding the site. As such, a precautionary approach to any external lighting should be adopted as follows:

- Any external lighting should be limited to only that absolutely necessary for safety purposes;
- The brightness of the lighting will be as low as possible and kept at a low level and directed away from the boundary vegetation, suitable habitat outside/within the application area and any new bat boxes/roosting areas. This should not exceed 1lux on these areas;
- Lighting should be limited to downlighters;

- Narrow spectrum lighting with no UV light;
- Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats;
- Lighting on sensors must not be so sensitive that foraging bats set them off and should be on short timers (1 minute);

7.4 **Roost provision**

To enhance the site for bat roosting, the following provisions will be included into the new development design;

- Two integrated bat boxes to be integrated into the south-eastern elevation of the new extension. These should be fixed close to the eaves.

Figure 26 – Integrated bat box

7.5 A link to the above bat box can be found on the following; https://www.habibat.co.uk/bat-boxes. This box can be custom-made to match the brickwork of a dwelling.

7.6 The proposed location of the bat boxes is shown in Figure 27 below.

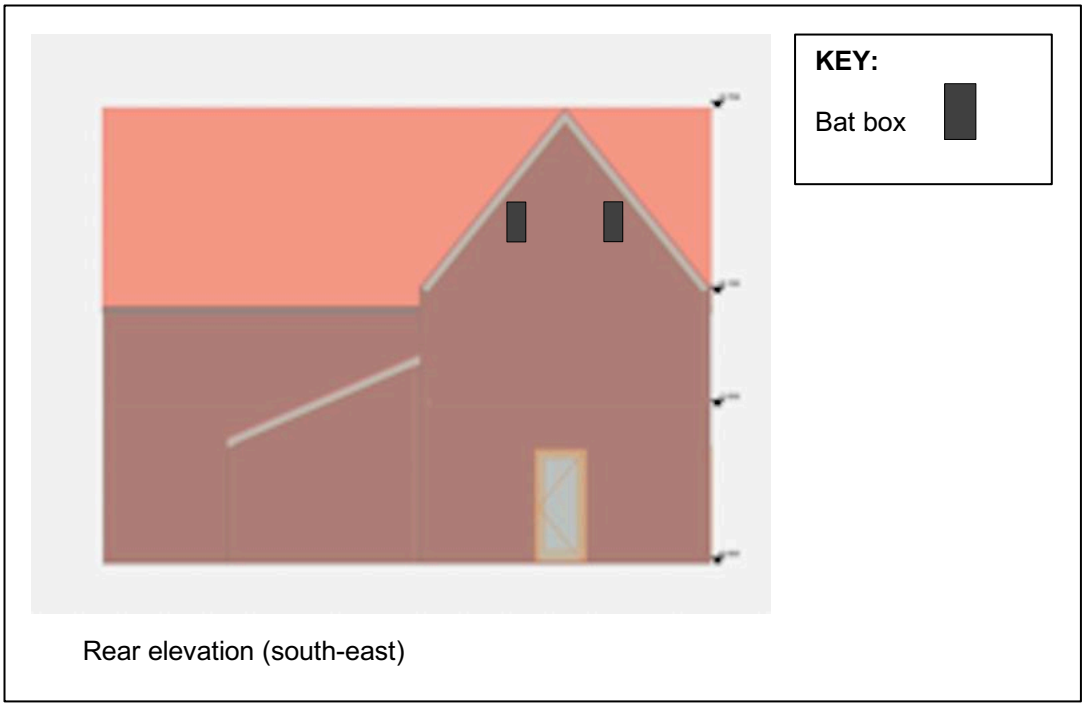


Figure 27 – Proposed location of bat boxes

ROOFING FELT

7.7 As there is potential for bats to come into contact with the felt, the felt used **MUST** be 1F Hessian reinforced bitumen felt. This will match the existing felt. Modern breathable felts have been shown to be hazardous to bats which can get caught in the fibres. Please refer to the Bat Conservation Trust for further information.
http://www.bats.org.uk/news.php/254/bats_and_breathable_roofing_membranes_update_of_findings_%20.

TIMBER TREATMENT

7.8 Any timber treatment works must be carried out using bat friendly chemicals. A list of these is provided in Appendix A. If applied in situ they should be painted on rather than sprayed.

BIRDS

7.9 **Timing of works**
Care should be taken that the development does not directly disturb breeding birds. Bird nests, when occupied or being built, receive legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). As the prunus bush can support nesting birds, it is recommended that this

is removed outside the bird nesting season, (the nesting season is generally seen as extending from March to the end of August, although it may extend for longer depending on local conditions).

7.10 **Nesting**

To enhance the site for bird nesting, the following provisions will be included into the new development design;

- Two swift boxes integrated into the north-eastern elevation of the new extension. These should be fixed at eaves level.

Figure 28 – Integrated swift box

7.11 A link to the above bird box can be found on the following; https://www.habibat.co.uk/bird-boxes. This box can be custom-made to match the brickwork of a dwelling.

7.12 The proposed location of the bird boxes is shown in Figure 26 below.

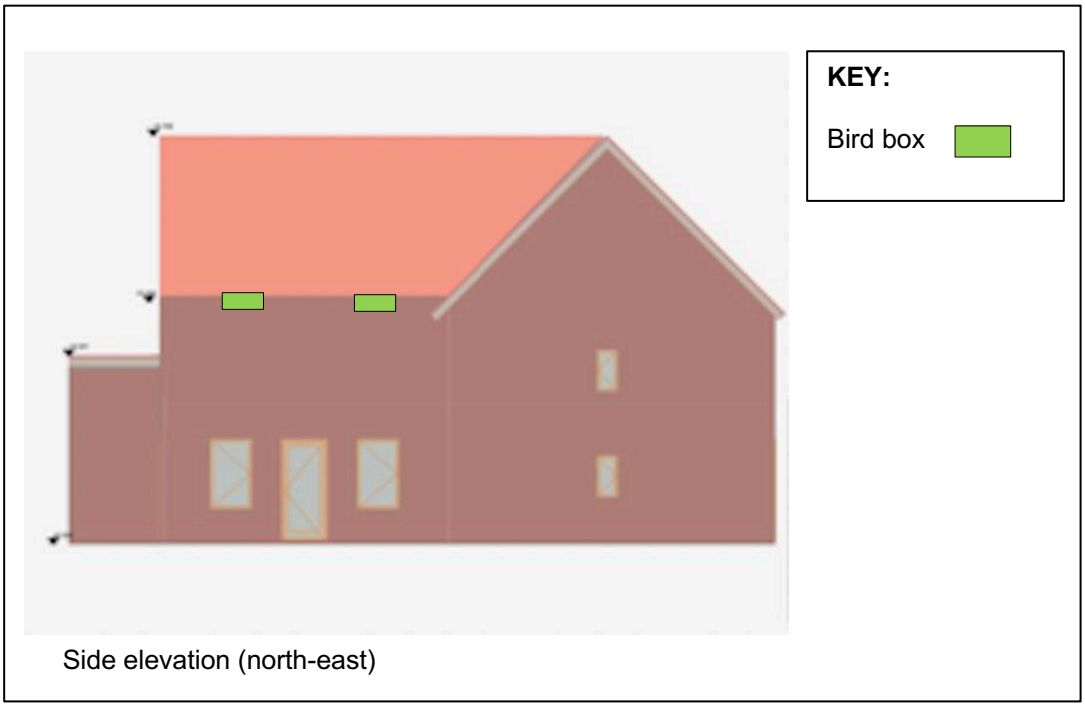


Figure 28 – Proposed location of bird boxes

ADVISORY NOTE

7.13 This report presents a true reflection of habitats present and wildlife usage at the site at the time of the survey and remains valid for a period of 12 months from the date of this report. Even given the precautions set out above, it is always possible that protected species could be encountered at any time. In such a case, work should cease immediately and Philip Parker Associates (Tel: 01553 630842 or 07850 275605) be contacted for further advice.

8.0 REFERENCES

- **Altringham J D, 2003**, British Bats, Collins New Naturalist
- **Bat Conservation Trust, 2023**, GN08/23 Bats and Artificial Lighting at Night, (Institute of Lighting Professionals)
- **BS 42020:2013**. Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development
- **Collins, J. (ed.) 2023,** Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edition). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
- **Mitchell Jones AJ and McLeish A P**, The Bat Workers Manual, JNCC
- **Reason, P.F. and Wray, S. 2023,** UK Bat Mitigation Guidelines: a guide to impact assessment, mitigation and compensation for developments affecting bats. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Ampfield.

APPENDIX A BAT FRIENDLY CHEMICALS

TIMBER TREATMENT

Marketing Company and Product Name	Type [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients [4]	HSE No	EU BPR No.
Akzo Nobel Coatings Ltd					
Cuprinol Trade Decorative Preserver (BP)	S	A	IPBC, Tebuconazole		UK-2012 -0384
Cuprinol Trade Quick Drying Wood Preserver Clear (BP)	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0790
Dulux Trade Weathershield Naked Wood Basecoat (BP)	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-788
Dulux trade Weathershield Preservative Primer + (BP)	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0792
Assured Products Ltd					
Spear and Jackson Triple Action Wood Treatment	M	A	Propiconazole IBPC, Permethrin	10116	
Spear and Jackson Woodworm Killer	M	A	Permethrin	10117	
Crown Paints					
Sadolin Quick Dry Wood Preserver	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0793
Enviroquet GPT Ltd					
Lignum Pro 162.5 (BPR)	Wc	P	Permethrin	9894	
Lignum pro D156 (BPR)	Wc	P	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	9895	
Lignum Universal Wood Preserver (BPR)	W	A	Propiconazole, IBPC, Permethrin	9896	
Lignum Woodworm Killer (BPR)	W	A	Permethrin	9897	
Lignum Wood Preserver (BPR)	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10145	
Lignum Pro Gel (BPR)	Pa	P	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10154	
Larson Building Products					
Larsen Construction Timber preserver	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10129	
Larson Low Odour Woodworm Killer	M	A	Permethrin	10138	
Larson Low Odour Universal Wood Preservative	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10132	
Morells Woodfinishes Limited					
Omnia Preserve	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0794
Permagard Products Limited					

Marketing Company and Product Name	Type [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients [4]	HSE No	EU BPR No.
Permagard Woodworm Killer (BPR)	W	A	Permethrin	10136	
Permagard Universal Wood Treatment (BPR)	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10133	
PPG Agritectural Coatings UK Limited					
Johnstones Trade Woodworks All Purpose Preserver	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10135	
Johnstone's Woodcare Wood Preserver	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10134	
PPG Coatings Danmark A/S					
Bondex Preserve II	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10128	
Premier Q Coatings Limited					
Premier Q Woodworm Killer (BPR)	S	A	Permethrin	10220	
Premier Q Triple Action Wood Treatment (BPR)	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10221	
Protim Solignum Ltd Trading As Koppers					
Endcoat Wood Preservative	S	A	Propiconazole		UK-2014-0841
Rentokil Initial					
Deadline Woodworm Treatment	W	P	Permethrin, IBPC, Tebucanazole, Propiconazole	10237	
Woodworm Treatment Solution	W	P	Permethrin, IBPC, Tebucanazole, Propiconazole	10235	
Woodworm Treatment Fluid	W	A	Permethrin, IBPC, Tebucanazole, Propiconazole	10236	
Rustins Ltd					
Rustins Advanced Wood Preserver (BPR)	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10048	
Safeguard Europe Ltd					
Solugaurd Woodworm Treatment (BPR)	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10137	
Solugaurd Woodworm and Rot Treatment (BPR)	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10139	
Sherwin-Williams Diversified Brands Limited					
Ronseal Total Clear Wood Preserver (MP)	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10021	
Ronseal Woodworm Killer (MP)	S	A	Permethrin	10026	
Ronseal Multi-Purpose Woodworm Treatment (MP)	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10027	
Ronseal Multi-purpose woodworm Treatment (LC)	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10130	
Sovereign Chemicals Ltd					

Marketing Company and Product Name	Type [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients [4]	HSE No	EU BPR No.
Sovac Woodworm Killer (BPR)	Mc	P	Permethrin	10125	
Sovereign Boron Timber Rod	R	P	Disodium Octaborate		UK-2013-0798
Deepkill Timber Preservative Cream	Pa	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10149	
Sovaq Dual Purpose Timber Treatment	Mc	P	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10126	
Sovereign Timber preservative	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2016-1021
STV International Limited					
Defenders Triple-Action Timber Protector	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10224	
Zero In Woodworm Destroyer	M	A	Permethrin	10202	
Troy					
TWP 085	W	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0782
TWP 077	S	A	Propiconazole, IPBC		UK-2013-0781
Wykamol Group Ltd					
Microtech Dual C RTU (BPR)	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10198	
Microtech Woodworm RTU (BPR)	M	A	Permethrin	10201	
Microtech Dual P RTU (BPR)	M	A	Propiconazole, IPBC, Permethrin	10208	

1 Products on the list are those that have come to the attention of Natural England; other suitable products may also be available. Pretreatment and decorative products are not included. The efficacy of particular products in particular situations is the responsibility of the manufacturer and no endorsement is given or implied. These products have approval under the Control of Pesticides Regulations (COPR), the EU Biocides Regulation 528/2012 (EU BPR), or are listed on the Biocides Certificate of Exemptions

2 A Aerosol product S Solvent-based product W Aqueous solution, ready for use Wc Aqueous solution concentrate, to be diluted with water Mc Microemulsion concentrate; to be diluted with water to form a micro emulsion R Solid rod, for insertion into pre-drilled hole Pa Bodied paste

3 3 P Cleared for professional use only A Cleared for professional and amateur use (a DIY product)

4 4 IPBC is an abbreviation for 3-Iodo-2-Propynyl-N-Butyl Carbamate Flurox is an abbreviation for Flufenoxuron

INSECTICIDES

Company and Product name	App. Method [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients	HSE No 4
151 Products Limited				
Pestshield New Formula Fly and Wasp Killer	Spray	A	Permethirn, Tetramethrin	8987
Agropharm Ltd				
Protector Flying and Crawling Insect Killer	Sur.	A	Pyrethrins, Cypermethrin	8646
Agropharm's Dairy Fly Spray	Sur.& Space	A	Pyrethrins	9249
Barrettine Environmental Health				
Fly-Expire Sst	Sur. & Space	P	Pyrethrins	8112
Flymax	Sur. & Space	P	Permethrin	8903
BASF Plc				

Company and Product name	App. Method [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients	HSE No 4
Sorsec Wasp Nest Destroyer	Sur.	P	Tetramethrin, D-Phenothrin	9294
Sorex Super Fly Spray	Sur.	P	d-Phenothrin	6297
Bayer Cropscience Ltd				
Bayer Flying Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-tetramethrin, D-Phenothrin	8771
Aquapy	Sur. & Space	P	Pyrethrins	5799
K-Otherine SC 10	Sur.	P	Deltamethrin	5097
Aqua K-Othrine	Space	P	Deltamethrin	6027
K-Othrine WG 250	Sur.	P	Deltamethrin	8092
Cobweb UK Ltd				
Waspaway	Sur. & Space	A	Permethrin, tetramethrin	9257
Copyr Spa				
Flyspray	Sur. & Space	A	Pyrethrins	9270
Hockley International Ltd				
Hockley Py-Pro Fly Spray	Sur. & Space	P	Pyrethrins	8156
Homebase Ltd				
Homebase Fly and Wasp Killer	Sur. & Space	A	Permethrin, tetramethrin	8496
Lodi UK Limited				
Insecto Fly and Wasp Destroyer	Sur.	A	Permethrin, tetramethrin	9317
Insecto Wasp Destroyer	Sur.	A	Permethrin, tetramethrin	9318
Marks and Spencer PLc				
Marks ad Spencer Insect Killer Formula Destroy Fast Acting Mosquio Fly and Wasp Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, tetramethrin	8363
Miswa Chemicals Ltd				
Polygard Kilit Insecticide for Flying and Crawling Insects	Sur. & Space	A	D-Allethrin, D-tetramethrin, permethrin	7904
Polyguard kilit Flying and Crawling Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, D-tetramethrin, Cypermethrin	8606
Net-Tex Trading Limited				
Fly and maggot Killer	Sur.	A	Permethrin, Cypermethrin	8614
Terminal Flying Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	A	Permethrin, Tetramethrin, D-Phenothrin Pyrethrins	8878
Pelgar International Ltd				
Peglar Super Strength Fly Spray	Sur. & Space	P	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	7832
Polly Products				
Fly Killer	Trigger	A	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	9339
Reabrook Limited				
Arrow Flying and Crawling Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, Tetramethrin	8670
Rentokill Initial UK Ltd				
Rentokill Fly, Ant and Wasp Control	Spray	A	D-Phenothrin, Tetramethrin	8456
Rentokill Fly, Ant and Wasp Spray	Sur. & Space	A	D-Allethrin, Permethrin	8460
Fly Killer Bin Spray	Sur. & Space	A	Cypermethrin	8869
Insectaban liquid	Fogger and Spray	P	Permethrin	6216
Schippers Uk Ltd				
Ms Aza-Fly	Sur.	P	Azamethiphos	8927
Spotlesspunch UK Ltd				
Vape Super Ko2 Fly and Mosquito Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, D-Tetramethrin	8666

Company and Product name	App. Method [2]	User [3]	Active ingredients	HSE No 4
STV International Ltd				
STV Wasp Killer	Spray	A	Pyrethrins	9047
STV Np Fly, Moth & Mosquito Killer	Spray	A	Pyrethrins	9048
STV Fly, Moth & Mosquito Killer Spray	Spray	A	Cypermethrin	9050
STV Np Fly, Moth & Mosquito Killer Rtu	Spray	A	Pyrethrins	9059
Zero in Flying Insect Killer	Spray	A	Pyrethrins	9103
Zero in Fly & Wasp Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, Tetramethrin	9108
Zero in Fly Wasp Nest Killer Foam	Sur.	A	D-Phenothrin	9185
Zero in Wasp Nest Killer Foam	Sur.	A	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	9245
STV Pro Control Wasp Nest Killer Foam	Sur.	P	D-Phenothrin	9322
SX Environmental Supplies Ltd				
SX Pro Flying and Crawling Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	P	Tetramethrin, D-Phemothrin	9236
SX Pro Wasp Killer Foam Nest Treatment	Sur.	P	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	9244
Tesco ltd				
Tesco Mosquito Fly and Wasp Spray	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, Tetramethrin	8362
W Neudorff GmbhH Kg				
Permanent Wasp Spray	Sur.	A	Pyrethrins	8959
Westland Horticulture Limited				
Eraza Fly & Wasp Killer	Sur. & Space	A	Tetramethrin, D-Phenothrin	9194
Eraza 24 hr Wasp nest Destroyer	Sur.	A	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	9209
Wilkinson Hardware Stores Ltd				
Wilco Flying & Crawling Insect Killer	Sur. & Space	A	D-Phenothrin, Tetramethrin	7851
Wilco Foaming Wasp Nest Destroyer	Spray	A	Permethrin, Tetramethrin	9286

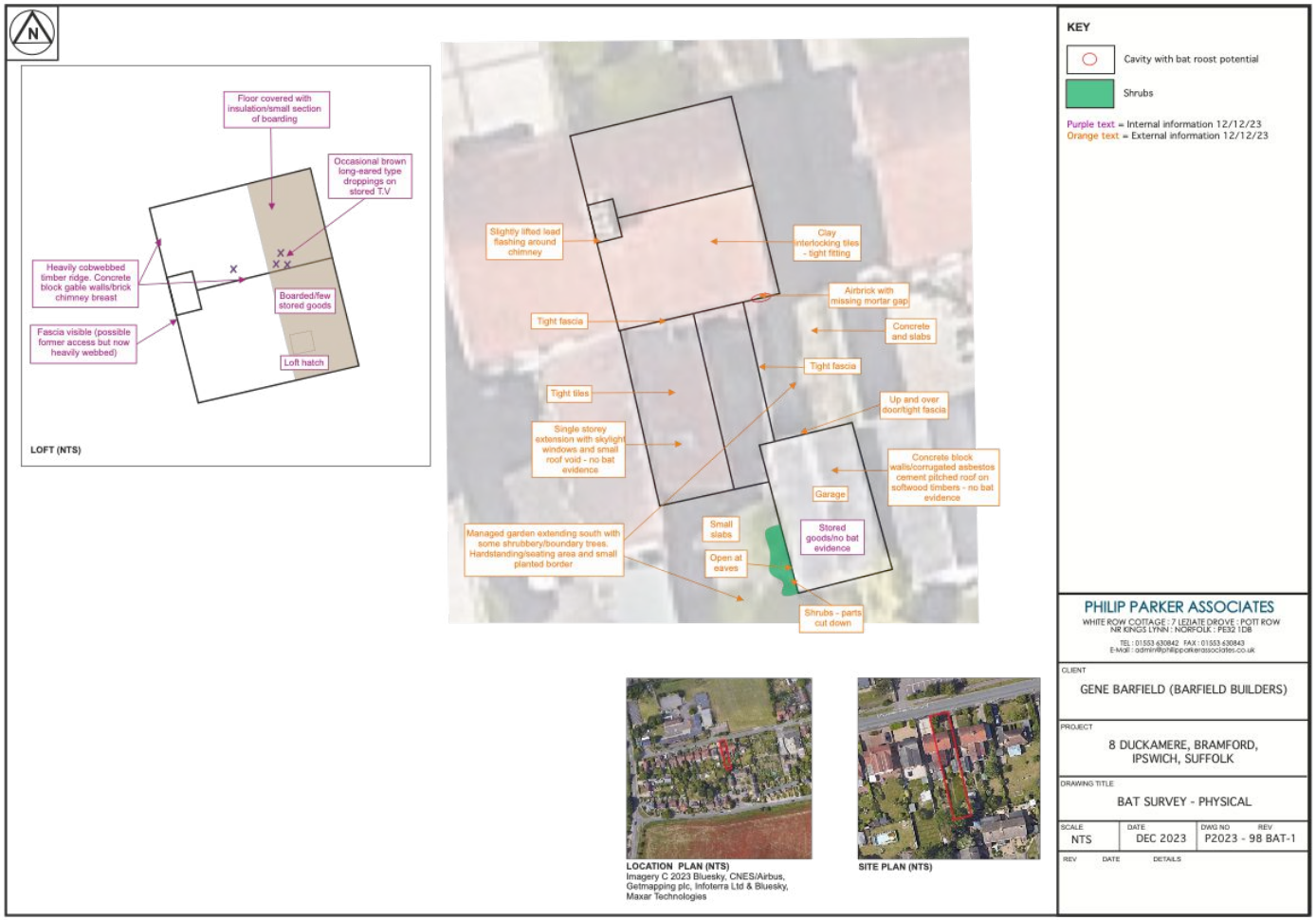
[1] Products on the list are those that have come to the attention of Natural England; other suitable products may also be available. The efficacy of particular products in particular situations is the responsibility of the manufacturer and no endorsement is given or implied. At the time of writing (30 March 2012), these products have approval under the COPR Biocide Directive (Annex A) or list of exemptions.

[2] Sur. Surface spray
Sur. & Space Surface and space spray
Space Treat. & Sur. Space treatment and surface spray
Trigger Spray

[3] P Cleared for professional use only
A Cleared for professional and amateur use (a DIY product)

[4] Health and Safety Executive (HSE), to search the pesticides databases, go to www.hse.gov.uk/biocides/index.htm

DRAWING BAT-1 HABITAT PLAN



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