

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

NATURAL
ENGLAND

Bats – Method Statement template to support a licence application

The Method Statement will be used to determine the impact of the proposal on the favourable conservation status (FCS) and population survival of the species concerned (Regulation 55(9)(b) and Section 16(3B)(b))

You are strongly advised to refer to the Bat Mitigation Guidelines.

Please use recent photographs to support your application.

Wildlife Licensing
Natural England
Horizon House
Deanery Road
Bristol
BS1 5AH.
T. 020802 61089
EPS.Mitigation@naturalengland.org.uk

Important advice:

The format below must be used. Please enter text below each heading keeping information as concise as possible.

All maps/figures that will become part of any annexed licence granted must be submitted as separate documents (with the site name and date included on the map/figure. See section I for list – all others may be included within the Method Statement document (e.g. survey maps/figures) if preferred).

A separate work schedule must also be submitted on form WML-A13a-E5a&b to accompany the Method Statement.

A Executive summary

Provide an overview (no more than 1 side of A4) of what works are proposed and how the impacts identified will be addressed in order to ensure no detriment to the maintenance of the population at a favourable conservation status.

Conversion, finishing and refurb works of an Equestrian centre at Taylors Farm - for bed and breakfast guest accommodation with facilities, function rooms and a reception - will result in the permanent loss of five roosts inside the structure used by singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats, and, also cause disturbance (but not loss) to two external roosts used by singular numbers of common pipistrelle and whiskered bats. For the purposes of context, in this licence application the Equestrian centre is divided into two buildings - termed Building 1 and Building 2.

Surveys have not been undertaken in the most recent survey window but is justified as a sound deviation from best practice guidance.

A full explanation with visual aids of the seven roosts (R1-R7) to be affected by works is provided in **Figure C6** and **Figure D**.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 1 at Taylors Farm, particularly works infilling gaps and crevices, would cause roost loss to singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eat bats utilising opportune day and feeding roosts inside Building 1 respectively (R1, R2, R3, R4, R7), which are largely able to get inside via a large open access stairway, open windows and open doors. This can be mitigated through exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction of features, each technique used where necessary. Any bats found can be translocated to one of three receptor roosts that will be erected prior to any exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction of features.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 2 at Taylors Farm would lead to risks of disturbance to common pipistrelle and whiskered bats roosting atop the south-east gable elevation blockwork (R5, R6), mainly via vibration and noise, however the roof will be retained, bats are not able to get inside from this roost area and the access points into the

roosts will be retained maintaining its value to bats post development. This can be mitigated through timing works around the south-east gable elevation upper levels to avoid the main active season of day roosting bats May-August.

As well as installing three separate receptor bat boxes on nearby trees for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eared bats, like for like mitigation (similar crevice opportunities) will be installed as part of the proposed scheme of works to mitigate loss of internal crevices supporting *Pipistrellus* sp. x3 external mounted bat boxes and access below new barge board features facing north-west to be installed. In addition, to mitigate loss of brown long-eared feeding roosts inside, a small open-fronted shelter will be erected along the outer north-east elevation facing the adjacent woodland and beck.

Specification information on mitigation is provided in Figure E3.

A net Positive outcome for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long eared and whiskered bats at Site-Local level is anticipated.

Post-development a single presence/absence survey will be carried out within May-September 2025 to monitor the population dynamics of the bats concerned and assess the success of mitigation.

Monitoring to focus on the various new mitigation measures:

- new installed bat boxes
- access below barge boards facing NW and SE
- new open fronted bat shelter

Full planning permission is in place, subject to two conditions that have been attached to the consent to safeguard the interests of bats and ensure the mitigation is delivered. Both the Named Licensee and Named Ecologist have a vested interest to ensure the approved delivery of mitigation, therefore success can be reasonably forecasted.

B Introduction

B1 Background to activity/development:

Include a brief summary of:

- Why the activity and a licence are necessary (*e.g. bridge structure repairs are required and will affect a known maternity roost of Daubenton's bats, which will be temporarily lost whilst works are being undertaken; renovation works to an office building will result in the permanent loss of three day roosts of common pipistrelle bats; demolition of an existing hospital to be replaced with flats will result in the loss of a brown-long eared bat maternity roost*).

Conversion, finishing and refurb works of an Equestrian centre at Taylors Farm - for bed and breakfast guest accommodation with facilities, function rooms and a reception - will result in the permanent loss of five roosts inside the structure used by singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long-eared bats, and, also cause disturbance (but not loss) to two external roosts used by singular numbers of common pipistrelle and whiskered bats. For the purposes of context, in this licence application the Equestrian centre is divided into two buildings - termed Building 1 and Building 2.

- Include current status of planning permission (if applicable) *e.g. full planning permission with all relevant wildlife conditions discharged; permitted development; demolition with prior notification of demolition issues resolved*. If the proposal is for demolition only of a structure supporting a bat roost/s, please confirm whether there are plans to develop the site in the future and if so when.

Wyre Council Application Number: 23/00438/FULMAJ

Proposal: Redevelopment of Taylors Farm Equestrian centre including provision of bed and breakfast guest accommodation with facilities, function rooms and reception and creation of new access.

Full planning permission has been granted.

Two relevant conditions cannot currently be discharged until a licence is granted.

14. No demolition, ground works, site / vegetation clearance or construction shall commence until the Local Planning Authority has been provided in writing with either:

- a license issued by Natural England pursuant to Regulation 39 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 in respect of the likely harm to Bats as a result of the demolition / development authorising the specified activity / development go ahead: or
- a statement in writing from the relevant licensing body to the effect that it does not consider that the specified development will require a license.

Reason: In the interests of protecting wildlife and biodiversity and to comply with the provisions of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and Section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

15. If the development hereby approved does not commence before 30.04.2024 an updated Bat survey shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. If Bats are confirmed to be present the report shall include mitigation measures, including timescales, to avoid and / or mitigate any possible harm to the European protected species. Those approved mitigation measures shall then be implemented.

Reason: To prevent possible harm to ecology if the development were commenced without the necessary mitigation measures in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Policy CDMP4 of the Wyre Local Plan (2011-31) and section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

B2 Relationship with other nearby development and cumulative impacts

B2.1 Is the current application part of a larger development project? For example, is it part of a phased or multi-plot housing development that will require more than one bat licence? Enter Yes, No or N/A in the text box below. If yes, note a separate **master plan** document will be required.

No - There are no plans to make this application part of a Master plan.

Important Advice: If yes to the above, please note that sections in this Method Statement on impact assessment and mitigation measures must explicitly relate *only* to impacts from the works currently proposed.

A project-wide master plan must detail the overall impact assessment and mitigation and explain where, and why, each of the bat licences will be required. The master plan must be included as a separate document to this application: see

https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140605090108/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/WML-G11_tcm6-9930.pdf for details that are to be included in this separate document. The separate master plan is expected to take due regard of the overall project to ensure that in-combination effects are considered, and mitigation and compensation measures are both sufficient and coherent.

If the current development is part of a larger development project, summarise very briefly here how the current application relates to the larger project and how the in-combination effects are considered and mitigation/compensation is sufficient.

No.

Important Advice: to accompany this Method Statement also include Figure. B2.1 for a Master plan overview - and see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

B2.2 Apart from any mention in B2.1, please inform us of any past or future development or other projects (in the last 5 years or next 5 years) in the vicinity which may have significantly impacted or are likely to significantly impact on the same population/s of bats as this application (e.g. loss of maternity or hibernation roosts). You must make reasonable efforts to establish this, including discussions with your client and the Local Planning Authority – stating below what you undertook. A brief summary of the project/s should be provided including the site name and location, dates and if known the licence reference number(s).

Please note we are not expecting details of every licence/planning permission issued within the vicinity of the site – we are only concerned with projects that have the potential to significantly impact or have impacted on same population of bats (maternity and hibernation roosts). Note: Natural England is aiming to make available licensing records from the last 5 years publically available.

Based on impacts to Day and Feeding roosts only, and not Maternity or Hibernation roosts, no significant impacts are likely to have occurred, or are likely to occur, that would negatively affect the current conservation status of the various common bat species concerned at a local scale, regional scale or great magnitude.

Important Advice: locations of other bat mitigation sites that may have significantly impacted or are likely to significantly impact on the same population/s of bats as this application must be shown on Figure B2.2.

C Survey and site assessment (also see section 5 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines)

C1 Pre-existing information on the bat species at the survey site:

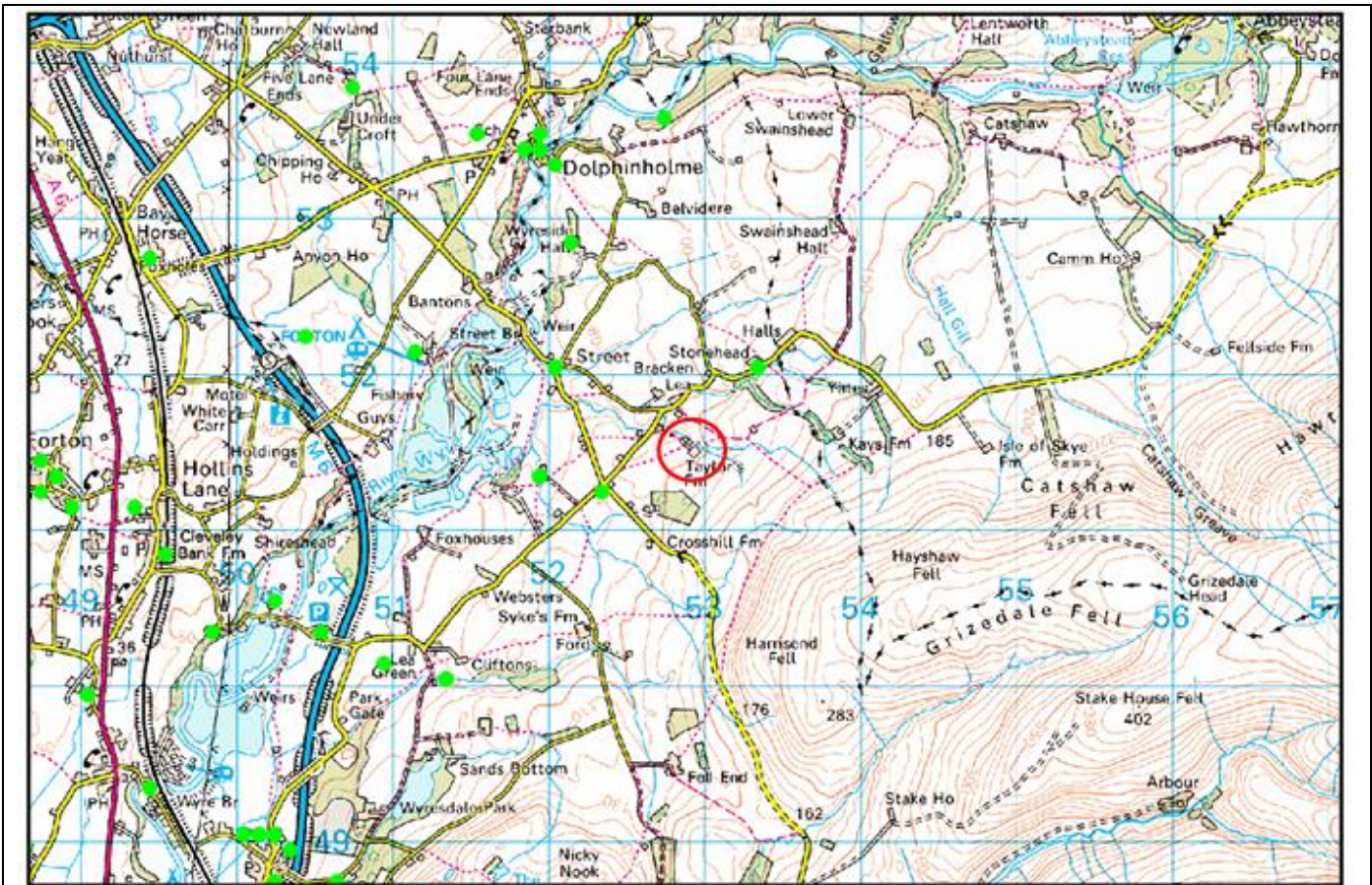
Please undertake a historical data search within a 2km search radius and provide a summary of the results of this search. For example, records from local environmental records centres, local bat groups and previous survey work undertaken at the site is all relevant. Please briefly comment on the results in relation to your project/site

- Should no historical records be found from your search please state this – and specify what searches you undertook.
- Note that you must not include records from National Biodiversity Network (NBN) without first obtaining written permission from the relevant Data Provider.

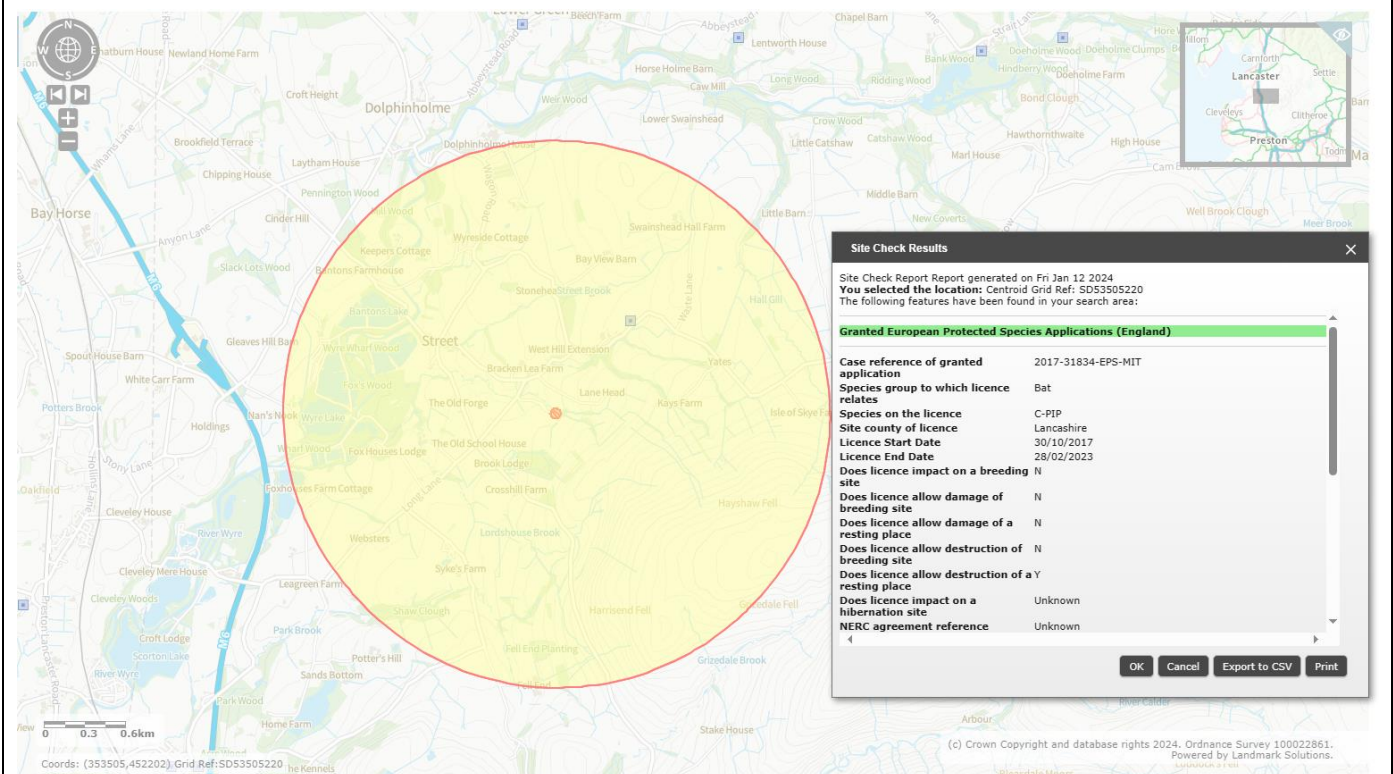
A search of the Envirotech and LERN dataset returned 87 records of x3 species - common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and whiskered bats within 2km search radius, but no records exist for the site itself.

MAGIC maps highlight only one European protected species mitigation licence has been granted within 2km of the site. It affects common pipistrelle and is located 875 metres to the north-east.

See Images overleaf for visual aid.



Envirotech data search results



MAGIC Maps EPSML location search results

C2 Status of the bat species: Detail conservation status at the local, county and regional levels. Please complete the following table, justifying your assessment, and add additional lines where necessary. If the status is unknown then please enter 'unknown'.

Species	Conservation status assessment		
	Local	County	Regional
common pipistrelle	common	common	common
soprano pipistrelle	common	common	common
brown long eared	common	common	common
whiskered	common	common	common

***Please note that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell choose Insert > Insert rows below.*

C3 Objectives of the survey to inform this proposal: Please complete the following table, entering 'Yes', 'No' or N/A' to indicate the objective of your survey and provide comments/explanation where necessary:

Survey objective	Yes / No / N-A	Comments
Determine presence / absence of bats	Yes	
Determine bat usage of site (e.g. maternity, hibernation, night roosts in various structures (specify)).	Yes	
Identify foraging, commuting or swarming sites (explain)	Yes	To establish valuable foraging and commuting routes
Other (explain)	N/A	

C4 Site/habitat description: Please provide:

- Brief descriptions of the site, including total size of the development site (ha) (most often within the red line planning boundary) and areas of the site with potential value to bats (ha).

Equestrian centre at Taylors Farm = 1,045 square metres / 0.01 hectares

The site has historically operated for equine use and has evolved over time to accommodate a large training paddock, stables block and other equine related infrastructure. None of these structures will be impacted by works. Habitat includes adjacent broadleaved woodland, through which flows a meandering beck, whilst much of the landscape is otherwise open hillside grazing pasture separated by hedgerows and treelines.

- Brief descriptions of the structures on site indicating their roosting suitability (low, moderate or high), differentiating between **those surveyed** and **not surveyed**, with an explanation why. Ensure structures are referenced and consistently indicated on relevant figures and tables.

Equestrian centre at Taylors Farm (Surveyed) – Moderate bat roost suitability (determined in 2018)

There are two buildings forming the Equestrian centre (Building 1 and Building 2), comprising a very large steel portal framed barn, built from block and clad with shiplap timber, and joined by a covered stairwell to a stone and block-built building with further timber cladding. Building 2 has a high pitch, Building 1 is also pitched but is set lower.

See visual aid – '1' is Building 1, '2' is Building 2.



Building 1

Much of the building has stone exterior walls and these are all pointed, well-sealed and in good condition. There are some sections over the first floor that have shiplap cladding. The boards of the shiplap remain in good condition. The barge boards and soffits around the wall tops has mostly been made from chipboard, which has disintegrated in several places. Wall top gaps have been sealed with spray foam in limited places.

The building has a very unusual roof made from sheets of rubber made to look like tiles. These sheets seal together tightly and the joints cannot be seen. There are no discernible gaps along the ridgelines. The verges are covered with metal verge covers however there is one gap at the high north-west apex from which bats inside could ingress / egress. The roof itself is otherwise sealed.

The internal walls of the building are part constructed, with bare block, bare stud and bare insulation. There are a labyrinth of gaps, crevices and cracks inside, particularly in lintels and doorways bats could use for crevice use.

There are no roof voids in the building; the rooms have vaulted ceilings throughout. As with the walls, the roof structure has not had a finish added to it and there is bare stud work, bare insulation and BRM roof lining visible throughout. There are tears and rips in the BRM.

To summarise, Building 1 exterior is well sealed with few suitable gaps however the part finished inside offers available crevices and the building is openly accessible for bats via open doors and windows and open ground to upper level connecting staircase link to Building 2.

Building 2

From the ground to 1m on the south-west elevation there is a section of rendered block wall, however the remainder of the building is clad with shiplap boarding. There are gaps under barge boards occasionally and very small gaps around the wall tops where the cladding meets with the barge boards and soffits, particularly on the south-east elevation.

The internal walls are as with Building 1, unfinished. There is bare block, bare studwork and bare insulation throughout. Windows provide some low-level lighting to the large open spaces. The ground floor spaces are actively used for storage of equine equipment and materials. Gaps are ubiquitous and as such the walls offer potential for use by bats.

The roof structure is exposed throughout the building. The timbers are all modern and held together with metal fittings that leave no gaps, cracks or crevices. The BRM underlining is intact throughout this building and there are darkened undisturbed areas.

To summarise, the building has gaps and crevices in the timber cladding externally but a well-sealed roof. The main bat value is on the south-east gable elevation via gaps below the barge boards leading onto the inner blockwork of the 1st floor.

- A description of adjacent areas/offsite habitats, specifying any relevance to bats, including descriptions of habitat/s relevant to bat commuting/foraging behaviour.

The most suitable commuting route for bats into and out of Taylors Farm is via the wooded beck adjacent to the Equestrian centre (the north boundary). The habitat at and surrounding the farm is considered to have moderate-high foraging potential.

- Please also include annotated (cross reference the structures) and dated photographs (showing both internal and external survey areas) as these are very useful as an assessment aid. These can be inserted below or submitted as a separate (referenced) document.

N/A - See **H1** and **H2** and the associated **Figures** accompanying this Method Statement for satellite images, survey photos and illustrations.

C5 Field survey(s):

Surveys must be up to date and have been conducted within the current or most recent optimal season. Where a site/structure/tree has demonstrable hibernation potential appropriate surveys must be carried out. Surveys must be undertaken in accordance with the most up to date edition of the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists – Good Practice Guidelines* and the *Bat Mitigation Guidelines*.

C5a Justification for surveys that deviate from the best practice guidelines: Please provide full justification below if your surveys deviate from the aforementioned best practice guidelines, confirming how you have obtained a full appreciation of the bat species roosting at the site, and of the type and status of roosts they use on site and in the context of the immediate surrounding area. **Please note that inadequate survey information is likely to cause delays to your licence application and may result in a Further Information Request.**

Surveys have not been undertaken in the most recent survey window but is justified as a sound deviation from best practice guidance. The Bat Conservation Trust - Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 4th ed. (2023) edition states the following of applying Expertise and Professional Judgement:

Expertise and professional judgement

1.1.3 The guidelines do not aim to either override or replace knowledge and experience.

1.1.4 It is accepted that departures from the guidelines (e.g. either decreasing or increasing the number of surveys carried out or using alternative methods) are often appropriate.

1.1.5 However, in such scenarios an ecologist should provide evidence of (a) their expertise in making this judgement and (b) the ecological rationale behind the judgement.

The prospective named Ecologist Mrs. K. Wilding MIEMA CEnv ACIEEM has 16 years of experience working with bats and project managing / acquiring over 100 licences for bats under Class licence CLS-144227; this includes proven expertise in providing x3 successful case studies of mitigation for UK Bats that have been published in the latest Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2023), thus, can be considered an industry leader, with at least expert level competence and experience.

Deviation from the Good Practice Guidelines is typically a last resort. In this instance, deviation from the Good Practice Guidelines can be justified through the following application of Natural England Policy 4.

Natural England Policy 4 states: “Natural England will be expected to ensure that licensing decisions are properly supported by survey information, taking into account industry standards and guidelines. It may however accept a lower than standard survey effort where all the following apply:

- costs or delays associated with carrying out standard survey requirements would be disproportionate to the additional certainty that it would bring
- ecological impacts of development can be predicted with sufficient certainty
- mitigation or compensation will ensure that the licensed activity does not detrimentally affect the conservation status of the local population of any EPS”

In this rare instance considering the Equestrian centre conversion at Taylors Farm the following applies:

- Data to inform this application has been gathered across two separate bat seasons in 2018 and 2022, and an updated site walkover, providing a robust dataset on which to base both roost type impact assessment and a mitigation strategy.
- Delays to allow more surveys will cause the prospective Licensee significant delays to start works, and consequently create financial difficulties disproportionate to the additional certainty more surveys would bring to the licence application, considering the four common species concerned and, considering the roost status/low overall significance at the site (various day roost and feeding roosts in opportune areas of an equine building).
- The impacts have been addressed and can be suitability mitigated, with anticipated impacts offset through exclusion measures and ECoW supervision during roost dismantling, installation of like for like roost provisions, and enhancement to directly net benefits bats long term.
- One material change was noted to Building 1 at a recent site walkover – further degradation of the highest north-west facing barge board has occurred likely from storm activity, a much-degraded barge board present as a result part hanging off, an area providing an access point for bats in/out of one the internal roosts.
- Results are forecast as Net-positive at a Local scale, with all 3 licencing tests met and application of the mitigation hierarchy adhered too.

The prospective named Ecologist Mrs. K. Wilding MIEMA CEnv ACIEEM is therefore comfortable in this instance deviating from the Good Practice Guidelines, through application of expertise and professional judgement, as an appropriate substitute and safeguarding exercise.

C5b Please complete the following tables and add additional lines where necessary (*right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below*). Please enter 'N/A' if the table is not applicable to your survey. Please ensure the information is consistent with Figure **C5b** (showing all buildings, structures and habitats that are within the survey area and distinguishing those that were surveyed and those that were not; indicate where surveyors were located):

Visual inspection

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (e.g binoculars, endoscope)	Weather – (Include temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
03/08/2018	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Torchlight, ladders & close focus binoculars	Dry, clear, 100% cloud cover Start temp: 18 °C
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): 4 surveyors – a full internal and external inspection by Envirotech.			
23/08/2018	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Torchlight, ladders & close focus binoculars	Dry, clear, 100% cloud cover Start temp: 15 °C
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): 3 surveyors – a full internal and external inspection by Envirotech.			
18/08/2022	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Torchlight, ladders & close focus binoculars	Dry, clear, 100% cloud cover Start temp: 18.5 °C
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): 1 surveyor - a pre-dusk internal and external inspection by Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd.			

Please provide surveyors names (including Class Licence registration number if applicable) and ensure the above table states the number of surveyors used for each survey visit undertaken.

Envirotech surveyors:

1. (AG) Mr Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MCIEEM, MRICS, CEnv Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) Natural England Barn Owl Licence (03/08/2018 only)
2. (FW) Miss Flora Whitehead BSc (Hons) Natural England Bat Class Licence Agent (Level 1) Natural England Barn Owl Licence Agent
3. (MT) Mr Matthew Thomas BSc (Hons), Grad CIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) Natural England Barn Owl Licence
4. (JS) Mr Jack Sykes BSc (Hons), MCIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) Natural England Barn Owl Licence

Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd surveyor:

Dr. Rosaling King MCIEEM – Highly experienced seasonal consultant of 15 years. Accredited agent on the Class 2 Natural England Bat Licence of Mrs. K. Wilding (CLS-14227).

Dusk survey

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Start and end times and time of sunset	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment)	Weather – (Include start and end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
03/08/2018	Sunset: unknown Start time: 2000 End time: 2105	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Bat Box Duets Echo Meters EM3(+)	Dry, clear, 100% cloud cover, calm Start temp: 18 °C End temp: ?
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit):				
Envirotech surveyors: 1. (AG) Mr Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MCIEEM, MRICS, CEnv Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) (03/08/2018 only) 2. (FW) Miss Flora Whitehead BSc (Hons) Natural England Bat Class Licence Agent (Level 1) 3. (MT) Mr Matthew Thomas BSc (Hons), Grad CIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) 4. (JS) Mr Jack Sykes BSc (Hons), MCIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2)				
23/08/2018	Sunset: unknown Start time: 2000 End time: 2105	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Bat Box Duets Echo Meters EM3(+)	Dry, clear, 100% cloud cover, light air Start temp: 15 °C End temp: ?
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit):				
Envirotech surveyors: 1. (AG) Mr Andrew Gardner BSc (Hons), MSc, MCIEEM, MRICS, CEnv Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) (03/08/2018 only) 2. (FW) Miss Flora Whitehead BSc (Hons) Natural England Bat Class Licence Agent (Level 1) 3. (MT) Mr Matthew Thomas BSc (Hons), Grad CIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2) 4. (JS) Mr Jack Sykes BSc (Hons), MCIEEM Natural England Bat Class Licence (Level 2)				
18/08/2022	Sunset: 2038 Start time: 2016 End time: 2138	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Anabats Peersonic RPA3 Batlogger	Dry, overcast, strong breeze, 95% cloud cover Start temp: 18.5 °C End temp: 17.5 °C
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit):				

Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd surveyors:

Dr. R. King MCIEEM – Highly experienced seasonal consultant of 15 years. Accredited agent on the Class 2 Natural England Bat Licence of Mrs. K. Wilding (CLS-14227).

Miss A. Hamer - 2 years' experience as a sub-contractor for Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd who holds a Natural England Class 1 bat licence (2021-54008-CLS-CLS).

Mr. M. Smith - 7 years experienced seasonal bat surveyor with Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd.

01/09/2022	Sunset: 2038 Start time: 1941 End time: 2101	Equestrian Centre – Building 1 and Building 2	Anabats Peersonic RPA3 Batlogger	Dry, clear skies, gentle breeze, 0% cloud cover Start temp: 18.0 °C End temp: 15.0 °C
------------	--	---	--	---

Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit):

Mr. H. Green - 30+ years experienced - Highly experienced Bat Specialist and carer whom has professional surveying experience over decades with Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd - Class 2 Natural England Bat Licence (CLS-03290).

Mr. M. Smith - 7 years experienced seasonal bat surveyor with Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd.

Mr. L. Moat – Experienced 10+ years freelance surveyor working as a subcontractor for Tyrer Ecological Consultants Ltd.

Please provide surveyors names (*including Class Licence registration number if applicable*) and ensure the above table states the number of surveyors used for each survey visit undertaken.

See comments per survey.

Dawn survey

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13).	Start and end time and time of sunrise	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment)	Weather – (Include start and end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): n/a				
Comments:				

Please provide surveyors names (*including Class Licence registration number if applicable*) and ensure the above table states the number of surveyors used for each survey visit undertaken.

n/a

'Other' survey (please specify e.g. trapping, remote, etc)

Date of each survey visit (e.g. format 01/06/13).	Start and end times	Structure reference / location	Equipment used (include make of bat detectors and logging equipment)	Weather – (Include start and end temps, precipitation, Beaufort wind scale etc)
--	---------------------	--------------------------------	---	--

n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Comments (to include # of surveyors used for each visit): n/a				
Comments:				

Please provide surveyors names (*including Class Licence registration number if applicable*) and ensure the above table states the number of surveyors used for each survey visit undertaken.

n/a

Please explain any constraints on the survey/s undertaken (time of year, cold weather, refused access, safety issues preventing access etc – justify as necessary and include evidence where required). If access was refused please provide evidence (letter/email) to demonstrate this.

No significant constraints to report.

Also complete the following:

- If DNA analysis of droppings has been undertaken, please indicate below (Yes, No, N/A) and ensure that **Figure C5b** (if applicable – see below) details the locations where the samples were taken. Where long-eared bats are detected but cannot be identified to species level visually, DNA analysis of any droppings will be needed where grey long-eared bats may be present.

n/a

- Please confirm that a walk over survey/check has been carried out within 3 months *prior* to application submission by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure that conditions have not changed since the most recent survey was undertaken. Provide details of any changes to conditions and habitats and/or structures on site since the surveys were undertaken.

Date of walkover survey/check	08/01/2024
Details of any changes to conditions and habitats and/or structures, if there are no changes please insert 'None'	One material change was noted to Building 1 at the recent site walkover – further degradation of the highest north-west facing barge board has occurred likely from storm activity, a much-degraded barge board present as a result part hanging off, an area providing an access point for bats in/out of one the internal roosts. No other material changes to report regarding Building 1 or Building 2.

C6 Survey results: Summarise your findings in the tables below and cross reference to **Figure C6** (which must also include flight lines, access points, dimensions of existing roosts etc). If you did not undertake a specific survey type please add N/A to the relevant table/s. Raw data is to be appended to the Method Statement (including sonograms, DNA analysis results etc).

Roost types to be referenced as: *Day, Night, Feeding Perch, Transitional, Satellite, Maternity, Hibernation confirmed, Foraging Area, Commuting Route, Swarming Site, Other.* See end of document for “Definitions” of these roosts.

When completing “**Notes/observations**” include reference to *direct observations, extent and age of droppings, presence of field signs, emergence or re-entry, echolocation analysis.* Also include DNA results if applicable and include nil results)

Visual inspection results

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Species and numbers	Roost type <i>(to be consistent with the above listed types)</i>	Structure reference <i>(consistent with relevant figures and other text)</i>	Roost location	Access points <i>(include # of them)</i>	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
03/08/2018	Soprano pipistrelle x2	Day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R1 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor.
	Brown long eared feeding signs and droppings in x2 places	Feeding roost x2	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R3 & R4 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor
<p>Notes/observations:</p> <p>Included direct observations and field signs. Further information in H1.</p>						
23/08/2018	Soprano pipistrelle x2	Day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R1 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
	Brown long eared feeding signs and droppings in x2 places	Feeding roost x2	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R3 & R4 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes/observations:

Included field signs. Further information in H1.

18/08/2022	Brown long eared feeding signs and droppings in x2 places	Feeding roost x2	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R3 & R4 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
------------	---	------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	-----	--

Notes/observations:

Included field signs. Further information in H2.

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

N/a

Dusk survey results

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Start and end times	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
03/08/2018	Start time: 2000 End time: 2105	soprano pipistrelle x2	day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R1 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
		brown long-eared x2	feeding roost x2 (one at		R3 & R4 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1

			each)				first floor. Accessed via open staircase
Notes/observations: Dusk survey 1							
Because of the evidence of use of the interior of building 1 by bats, 1 surveyor was positioned at the top of the stairwell between buildings 1 & 2 at the start of the survey. Bats earlier seen inside building 1 were heard calling before they emerged (2x soprano pipistrelle). These bats foraged briefly inside the building before exiting via the stairwell. Two brown long-eared bats emerged inside a room in building 1 and remained inside foraging throughout the remainder of the survey. No other bats were recorded roosting in the building.							
23/08/2018	Start time: 2000 End time: 2105	soprano pipistrelle x2	day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R1 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
		brown long-eared x2	feeding roost x2 (one at each)		R3 & R4 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
		common pipistrelle x1	day roost x1		R2 – Figure C6	Two	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase and gap near to the apex
		common pipistrelle x6	day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 2	R5 – Figure C6	2-5	along south-east wall top emerging from gaps below barge boards/soffit in Building 2. Accessed via small number of gaps leading outside
		whiskered bats x3	day roost x1		R6 – Figure C6	2-5	along south-east wall top emerging from gaps below barge boards/soffit in

							Building 2. Accessed via small number of gaps externally
Notes/observations: Dusk survey 2							
<p>Again because of the evidence of use of the interior of building 1 by bats, 1 surveyor was positioned at the top of the stairwell between buildings 1 & 2 at the start of the survey. Again 2x soprano pipistrelles emerged inside the building and this time a common pipistrelle also. Two brown long-eared bats again emerged inside a room in building 1 and remained inside foraging throughout the duration of the survey.</p> <p>A total of six common pipistrelles were recorded emerging from the south-east wall top of building 2 and these were later followed by three whiskered/Brandt's bats which also emerged from a similar area.</p> <p>No other bats were recorded emerging from the buildings on site.</p>							
18/08/2022	Start time: 2016 End time: 2138	common pipistrelle x6	day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 2	R5 – Figure C6	2-5	along south-east wall top emerging from gaps below barge boards/soffit in Building 2. Accessed via small number of gaps leading outside
		brown long eared x1	feeding roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R3 - Figure C6	n/a	inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
Notes/observations: Dusk survey 3							
<p>Summary: Six Common Pipistrelle bats emerged in total from Building 2 along with one Brown long-eared bat from a gap in the roof cover over Building 1 from inside the building.</p>							
01/09/2022	Start time: 1941 End time: 2101	common pipistrelle x2	day roost x1	Equestrian Centre – Building 1	R7 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
		soprano pipistrelle x1	day roost x1		R1 – Figure C6	One	internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork

							and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes/observations: Dusk survey 4

Two Common Pipistrelle bats emerged from open doorway of Building 2 below roof-covered staircase. Emergence of a Soprano Pipistrelle from inside Building 1 also.

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

A full explanation with visual aids of the seven roosts (R1-R7) to be affected by works is provided in **Figure C6** and **Figure D**.

Dawn Survey results

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Start and end times	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes/observations: n/a

Notes/observations:

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

n/a

'Other' results – please specify.

Date (e.g. format 01/06/13)	Species and numbers	Roost type (to be consistent with the above listed types)	Structure reference (consistent with relevant figures and other text)	Roost location	Access points (include # of them)	Dimensions of existing roosts or explanation of where the roost is (as appropriate)
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes/observations: n/a

Notes/observations:

Provide further (brief) comments/explanation if required:

n/a

.....

C7 Interpretation/evaluation of survey results (also see the Bat Mitigation Guidelines section 5.8 and Figure 4 for conservation significance of roost type): Please complete the following table:

Structure reference <i>(ensure consistency with other text and Figures)</i>	Species	Count / estimate of number of individuals	Roost location	Site status assessment (e.g. maternity, feeding roost, swarming site, hibernation confirmed etc)	Conservation significance of roost
Equestrian Centre – Building 1	common pipistrelle	1	R2 - internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase and gap near to the NW apex	Day	Low
Equestrian Centre – Building 1	common pipistrelle	2	R7 - internal wall tops crevice lower level in Building 1 ground floor. Accessed via open doorway next to the staircase	Day	Low
Equestrian Centre – Building 1	soprano pipistrelle	2	R1 - internal wall tops crevice, between timberwork and blockwork in Building 1 first floor	Day	Low
Equestrian Centre – Building 1	brown long-eared	1	R3 - inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase	Feeding	Low
Equestrian Centre – Building 1	brown long-eared	1	R4 - inner elevation blockwork below timbers in Building 1 first floor. Accessed via open staircase	Feeding	Low
Equestrian Centre – Building 2	common pipistrelle	6	R5 - along south-east wall top emerging from gaps below barge boards/soffit in Building 2. Accessed via small number of	Day	Low

			gaps leading outside		
Equestrian Centre – Building 2	whiskered bat	3	R6 - along south-east wall top emerging from gaps below barge boards/soffit in Building 2. Accessed via small number of gaps leading outside	Day	Low

If hibernation roost(s) were not identified in the survey, please indicate the hibernation roost potential of the site and/or structure(s) which will be impacted by the proposal by ticking the relevant box.	<input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
---	--

Provide details on the assessment and rationale of the hibernation roost potential.

Where a site/structure/tree has hibernation potential and/or hibernation roosts have been confirmed, Natural England expects any works which may impact on hibernating bats, or their roosts, to be undertaken outside of the hibernation period.

The Bat Conservation Trust ‘Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologist’ Good Practice Guidelines (2023) defines a Hibernation roost as

“A place where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity.”

Both Building 1 and Building 2 roost types do not fit the definition. Each respective resting area is exposed to draughts through air flow, thus not constantly cool or humid, are not consistent in temps, and so by definition, more appropriate for non-hibernation roost determinations.

As such, all roosts are considered unsuitable for hibernation as neither aligns with the conditions above as suggested within the most recent Good Practice Guidelines.

Provide further (brief) comments / explanation if required:

n/a

Important Advice:
Survey maps that must be included in this section of the Method Statement, or as separate documents if preferred, are listed in section 1 "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

Insert survey figures, photographs etc below here if not submitting them as separate documents

D Impact assessment in absence of mitigation or compensation for each species / roost type

(also see section 6 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines). Where appropriate you must take into consideration cumulative impacts of your proposals on the bat species and populations identified in your survey in each section.

Guidance on quantifying roosts for the purpose of licensing: *To be considered the same roost, the locations need to have the same **functional** and **qualitative** (e.g. physical) characteristics, be used by the **same species** for the **same purpose** (e.g. day roosting) and be within the **same building / structure**. If the physical characteristics are different (e.g. one roost is in external crevices in the wall and the other is in the roof void against internal timbers) then they should be considered different roosts - because they offer bats different roosting opportunities. If the physical characteristics are similar and provide the same functional characteristics, used by the same species for the same purpose (e.g. transitional roost) but with different individual roosting locations within the overall building /*

structure, that could be considered one transitional roost. If two species are using an area which provides the same characteristics, for the same function, it is still two roosts - as there are two species.

D1 Initial impacts: The impact/s of activities undertaken on site pre-development and during works must be considered and explained. **Consider disturbance** (such as human presence, noise, vibration, dust, lighting, access obstruction due to scaffolding and plastic sheeting etc), **temporary damage and temporary loss of roosts and injuring/killing.**

E.g. Unsupervised contractor removing roof tiles has the potential to crush 3 common pipistrelle bats using the roof tiles as day roosts. Major negative impact at a site level; Demolition of an extension to a building will take place adjacent to a maternity roost of common pipistrelle bats situated under the soffit board of the retained building. Potential for significant disturbance if demolition works are undertaken during the maternity period through vibration, noise and dust. Medium negative impact on a local level.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 1 at Taylors Farm, particularly works infilling gaps and crevices, would lead to risks of disturbance injury and death to singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eat bats utilising opportune day and feeding roosts (R1, R2, R3, R4, R7) inside Building 1 respectively, which are largely able to get inside via a large open access stairway, open windows and open doors.

Major negative impact at site level.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 2 at Taylors Farm would lead to risks of disturbance to common pipistrelle and whiskered bats roosting atop the south-east gable elevation blockwork (R5, R6), mainly via vibration and noise, however the roof will be retained, bats are not able to get inside from this roost area and the access points into the roosts will be retained maintaining its value to bats post development.

Minor-negative impact at site level.

A full explanation with visual aids of the seven roosts (**R1-R7**) to be affected by works is provided in **Figure C6** and **Figure D**.

Confirm number of roosts to be damaged: 5
Confirm number of roosts to be disturbed only: 2

D2 Long-term impacts: Consider and explain the impacts of the proposed works on the different species populations at a site, local, regional, and national level.

D2.1. Roost modification: e.g. changes to roosts/access points, new entrances (including human access e.g. for servicing/maintenance etc), change in size of roost space, changes in air flow, temperature and humidity, light etc. Please detail the access points into each roost and the type/s of roosts which will be modified.

E.g. Non-mitigated changes to the roof structure, which requires replacing, will lead to the modification of 3 access points into a common pipistrelle maternity roost which will result in bats being unable to enter or exit the roost. Moderate negative impact on a local level.

n/a

Confirm number of roosts to be modified: n/a

D2.2. Roost loss: Loss or deterioration of roosting sites, access points, habitat, etc must be considered. Please detail the access points into each roost and types of roost/s which will be lost.

E.g. Demolition of building reference X in June will lead to the loss of a night roost in the porch used by 1 lesser horseshoe bat and the loss of a maternity brown-long eared bat roost in the loft space. This will lead to the death and/or injury of bats including dependent young and permanent destruction (loss) of both roosts. Moderate negative impact at a site level for lesser horseshoe bats and moderate negative impact at a local level for brown-long eared bats.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 1 at Taylors Farm, particularly works infilling gaps and crevices, would cause roost loss to singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eat bats utilising opportune day and feeding roosts inside Building 1 respectively (R1, R2, R3, R4, R7), which are largely able to get inside via a large open access stairway, open windows and open doors.

Major negative impact at site level.

Confirm number of roosts to be destroyed: 5

D2.3. Fragmentation and isolation: Will the proposed works results in these impacts? E.g. loss of linear features such as hedges, tree lines, increased lighting, severance of flight lines by roads/rail lines, separation of breeding/hibernation sites from feeding grounds, etc.

E.g. In addition to the removal of common pipistrelle day roosts in trees along the proposed road, removal of hedgerows, shown on Figure D, and the construction of the new road will fragment a significant commuting and foraging route for a lesser horseshoe maternity roost. This may cause a reduction in the long term success of the breeding colony of lesser horseshoes by restricting existing foraging range or killing bats on the road. Potentially major negative impact at a site and local level.

The bats using the Equestrian centre Building 1 and Building 2 at Taylors Farm will not be affected by fragmentation or isolation effects with established permanent treelines and local woodland and watercourses unaffected.

D3 Post-development interference impacts: e.g. extra street lighting or other external lighting, use of loft space as storage, increased noise. Please also consider other direct or indirect post development impacts which may include disturbance/ injuring/killing.

E.g. Security lighting being installed will shine on the brown-long eared bat maternity roost access points which may affect emergence patterns and lead to a reduction in foraging times. This may cause a reduction in the long term success of the breeding colony or cause the roost to be abandoned. Moderate to high negative impact at a site and local level.

The conversion, finishing and refurb works would result in the loss of the day and feeding roosts used by bats at the Equestrian centre Building 1; post-development bats would no longer be able to get inside. Bats currently using external roosts and access points would be unaffected given no re-roofing will occur thus maintaining access points on the south-east elevation of Building 2.

D4 Predicted scale of impact of this development/activity on species status (also see section 6.5 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines and the BCT's Bat Survey Good Practice Guidelines): Please complete the following table to explain what this is likely to be at the site, local/county and regional levels for each roost type and species. Add additional lines when necessary

Roost types to be referenced as: Day, Night, Feeding Perch, Transitional, Satellite, Maternity, Hibernation confirmed, Foraging Area, Commuting Route, Swarming Site, Other.

Species and Numbers (which will be affected at the time works will be undertaken)	Roost type	Predicted scale of impact (place X in relevant column)			Notes (include impact on roost – damage / destruction /modification etc)
		Site	County	Regional	
common pipistrelle 3	day x3	x			destruction x2 (R2, R7) retained but disturbed x1 (R5)
soprano pipistrelle 1	day x1	x			destruction x1 (R1)

brown long eared 1	feeding x2	x			destruction x2 (R3, R4)
whiskered bat 1	day x1	x			retained but disturbed x1 (R6)

****Please note** that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

Provide further comments/explanation as required (this helps understand how the impacts will be mitigated or compensated for when assessing section E):

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 1 at Taylors Farm, particularly works infilling gaps and crevices, would cause roost loss to singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eat bats utilising opportune day and feeding roosts inside Building 1 respectively (R1, R2, R3, R4, R7), which are largely able to get inside via a large open access stairway, open windows and open doors. This can be mitigated through temporary exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction of features, each technique used where necessary. Any bats found can be captured and translocated to one of three receptor roosts that will be erected prior to any exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 2 at Taylors Farm would lead to risks of disturbance to common pipistrelle and whiskered bats roosting atop the south-east gable elevation blockwork (R5, R6), mainly via vibration and noise, however the roof will be retained, bats are not able to get inside from this roost area and the access points into the roosts will be retained maintaining its value to bats post development.

As well as installing three separate receptor bat boxes on nearby trees for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eared bats, like for like mitigation (similar crevice opportunities) will be installed as part of the proposed scheme of works to mitigate loss of internal crevices supporting Pipistrellus sp. x3 external mounted bat boxes and access below new barge board features facing north-west to be installed. In addition, to mitigate loss of brown long-eared feeding roosts inside, a small open-fronted shelter will be erected along the outer north-east elevation facing the adjacent woodland and beck.

Specification information on mitigation is provided in Figure E3.

A net Positive outcome for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long eared and whiskered bats at Site-Local level.

Important Advice:

Please ensure that a separate 'Impact map' is provided ([Figure D](#)) which must show all structures or habitats (clearly referenced) that will be disturbed, damaged or destroyed, detailing where the roosts and access points are etc. Also see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document.

E Mitigation and Compensation (please also see section 7 and 8 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines)

E1 Please explain why this design was chosen over other potential solutions - set out what other designs were considered and why they were not feasible (e.g. if the proposal is to construct a new stand-alone roost, explain why it is not possible to retain the roost in the existing structure etc). The mitigation solution being proposed in the method statement should be the one that delivers the 'need' with the least impact on the bat population.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 1 at Taylors Farm, particularly works infilling gaps and crevices, would cause roost loss to singular numbers of common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eat bats utilising

opportune day and feeding roosts inside Building 1 respectively (R1, R2, R3, R4, R7), which are largely able to get inside via a large open access stairway, open windows and open doors. This can be mitigated through temporary exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction of features, each technique used where necessary. Any bats found can be captured and translocated to one of three receptor roosts that will be erected prior to any exclusion, use of endoscopes to locate bats and soft destruction.

Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 2 at Taylors Farm would lead to risks of disturbance to common pipistrelle and whiskered bats roosting atop the south-east gable elevation blockwork (R5, R6), mainly via vibration and noise, however the roof will be retained, bats are not able to get inside from this roost area and the access points into the roosts will be retained maintaining its value to bats post development.

As well as installing three separate receptor bat boxes on nearby trees for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and brown long eared bats, like for like mitigation (similar crevice opportunities) will be installed as part of the proposed scheme of works to mitigate loss of internal crevices supporting Pipistrellus sp. x3 external mounted bat boxes and access below new barge board features facing north-west to be installed. In addition, to mitigate loss of brown long-eared feeding roosts inside, a small open-fronted shelter will be erected along the outer north-east elevation facing the adjacent woodland and beck.

Specification information on mitigation is provided in Figure E3.

A net Positive outcome for common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long eared and whiskered bats at Site-Local level.

No off-site options or alternative ideas were considered as no fragmentation or isolation effects are anticipated and a positive outcome can be provided on site, in accordance with the principles of the mitigation hierarchy.

A single presence/absence survey will be carried out within May-September 2025 to monitor the population dynamics of the bats concerned and assess the success of mitigation.

E2.2 Capture and release (if applicable):

Please confirm that you agree to undertake the following procedures for the capture and exclusion of bats, where these are applicable:

- a. The use of endoscopes, artificial light from torches, destructive search by soft demolition (see Definitions), temporary obstruction of roost access, temporary or permanent exclusion methods (including installation) and use of static hand held nets must only be undertaken or directly supervised by the Named Ecologist, or an Accredited Agent.
- b. Where capture and/or handling of bats are necessary, only the Named Ecologist, Accredited Agent, or an Assistant directly supervised by the Named Ecologist may do so. Capture/handling/exclusion of bats must only be undertaken in conditions suitable for bats to be active.
- c. Where bats are discovered and taken (excluding unexpected discoveries during adverse weather conditions) they must either be relocated to an alternative roost (see Definitions) suitable for the species, or where bats are held this must be done safely and bats released on site at dusk in, or adjacent to, suitable foraging/ commuting habitat in safe areas within or directly adjacent to the pre-works habitat.
- d. Endoscopes and hand held nets are only to be used to assist with the locating and capture of bats.
- e. Temporary and permanent exclusion must be carried out using techniques specified in the most up to date edition of the '*Bat Workers Manual*'. If one-way exclusion devices are to be used, each device must remain in position for a period of at least 5 consecutive days/ nights throughout a spell of suitable weather conditions, or remain longer until these conditions prevail.
- f. Prior to destructive works, an inspection using torches and/or an endoscope must be performed internally to search for the presence of bats. If any licensed vesper bat species is found and is accessible, each will

be captured by gloved hand or hand-held net, given a health check and then each placed carefully inside a draw-string, calico cloth holding bag or similar for transport. If any licensed horseshoe bat species is found, the capture methods outlined in (h) will only be used after it has been shown that overnight dispersal or exclusion are no longer practicable methods.

- g. Following inspection and exclusion operations, the removal of any feature with bat roost potential, will be only performed by hand in suitable weather conditions and under direct ecological supervision. Where applicable, materials will be removed carefully away and not rolled or sprung to avoid potential harm to bats. The undersides of materials will be checked by the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent for bats that may be clung to them before removal.
- h. For sites where the presence of horseshoe species has been confirmed, the following exclusion method will be used: prior to work commencing, the Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent will conduct a thorough internal inspection for the presence of horseshoe bats. Only after the void is shown to be unoccupied will the destructive search commence, or all apertures into that void be closed and sealed (windows, doors, etc) by use of boarding, sealed tarpaulin or similar.

If a horseshoe bat is encountered, it will be left undisturbed during daylight. After all bats have dispersed overnight, the void will be sealed as described above. If all bats have not emerged, the Named Ecologist will either use torchlight and non-tactile human presence to disturb the bat to encourage it to emerge and disperse, during night only, or through use of a hand held net. Only after all bats have emerged from the building or void will it be sealed.

Yes, I agree / No, I don't agree
Yes

If NO, please provide justification below. Please use this text box to describe any additional information on protocols to be employed if bats are found during works. Non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus must be shown on **Figure E2**.

Should your proposals include capture (taking) please specify numbers of each species that will be affected at the time the works are to be undertaken:

Species	Expected number of bats to be captured at the time works will be undertaken. <i>Note: this may be different to the number of bats using the roost at its optimum time as timings for works will be at a time when bats are least likely to be present.</i>

common pipistrelle	3
soprano pipistrelle	1
brown long eared	1
whiskered bat	1

** Please note that you can add more rows to the table: right click in any cell outside the grey box area. Choose Insert > Insert rows below.

E3 Bat roost and access point retention, modification and creation: Please detail how all impacts to each species (as identified in sections C and D) will be mitigated. If not applicable to your proposals please state 'N/A' in the relevant text boxes.

Please note, if the use of non-bitumen coated roof membranes is necessary, you must include a certificate that proves the roofing membrane has passed a 'snagging propensity test'. For further details please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bats-apply-for-a-mitigation-licence>

You do not need a certificate for bitumen 1F felt that has a non-woven, short fibre construction.

Please confirm:

E3.1 Retention of existing roost(s) – Works may include, for example, maintenance works that result in no material changes to the roost but may cause disturbance or temporary damage e.g. temporary exclusion of a roost to allow investigative and repair works to a bridge. Provide details of all works including:

- Number and description of roosts to be retained, with an explanation of how they will be retained. Confirm dimensions to be retained.

x2 roosts (R5 & R6) will be retained - Unsupervised contractor conversion, finishing and refurb works of the inside of the Equestrian centre Building 2 at Taylors Farm would lead to risks of disturbance to common pipistrelle and whiskered bats roosting atop the south-east gable elevation blockwork (R5 & R6), mainly via vibration and noise, however the roof will be retained, bats are not able to get inside from this roost area and the access points into the x2 roosts will be retained maintaining its value to bats post development. Disturbance can be mitigated through timing works around the south-east gable elevation upper levels to avoid the main active season of day roosting bats May-August.

- Number of access/entrance points to be retained and how this will be achieved. If enhancements to the roosts will be provided, such as through crevice provision, please detail.

2-5 each side of the apex, totalling 4-10.

- Mitigation for any other impacts e.g. new lighting at the site.

No new adverse changes to lighting at access points will be permitted; local lighting will be cowed and faced away from flight line to nearest treeline.

E3.2 Modification of existing roost(s) - Works may include, for example, reduction in roof void height, change of tiles and roof lining (stating the type of membrane that will be used), alteration of access point through replacement of soffits etc. Please provide the following:

- Dimension details of modified roosts: clearly state what the original roost dimensions were and what the dimensions of the modified roost will be.

n/a

- Dimension details of modified access points: clearly state how the access points are being modified.

n/a

- Details of any other modifications to be made to roosts.

n/a

- Mitigation for any impacts of lighting on the modified roost/s if appropriate.

n/a

E3.3 New roost creation (including bat houses, cotes and bat boxes etc).

Note – creation of compensation for high impact cases (e.g. loss of a maternity roost) must be protected in the long term. Any bat boxes or roost structures that are part of a licence proposal which do not show signs of bats must be retained for a minimum of 5 years from date of completion of the development/works. Typically this will be around 5 years for low conservation status roost compensation (e.g. bat boxes) and longer for other significant roosts (e.g. bat houses, lofts etc). The exact time period will be specified in any licence issued. For high conservation status roost loss, the compensation roost/s must still be protected in the long term by another means (such as a s106 agreement), which is particularly important if the structure is likely to change ownership.

E3.3a Please complete the table below for the species and roost types listed. For all other species and roost types please provide information under **E3.3b**.

Species & Roost type for which new roost creation will be provided Select 'yes' for those species impacted or 'N/A' if not applicable to this application	New roost creation		
	Compensation should be in line with the <i>Bat Mitigation Guidelines</i> . Where compensation is being provided, there should be at least one compensation feature, suitable for the species concerned, per roost and per species to be impacted, OR If a proposal impacts more than one bat species and / or roost type then cumulative impacts must be considered when designing the compensation; this should always be in line with the species and / or roost type which will be subject to the greatest impact and ensure that the requirements of all species impacted are met.		
	Compensation Feature	Quantity	Location of Compensation Feature (as shown on Figure E3)
Common pipistrelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <i>Day roost</i> <i>Night roost</i> <i>Feeding</i> <i>Transitional/Occasional</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Tree box <input type="checkbox"/> None	1 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): X1 RECEPTOR BOX ERECTED AND RETAINED ON A LOCAL TREE Gaps created below new barge board on the NW gable elevation to allow bats crevice provision behind barge and on top of the blockwork
Soprano pipistrelle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <i>Day roost</i> <i>Night roost</i> <i>Feeding</i> <i>Transitional/Occasional</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Tree box <input type="checkbox"/> None	1 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): X1 RECEPTOR BOX ERECTED AND RETAINED ON A LOCAL TREE
Whiskered <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <i>Day roost</i> <i>Night roost</i> <i>Feeding</i> <i>Transitional/Occasional</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Brandt's <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site

<input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Daubenton's <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	<input type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Natterer's <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	<input type="checkbox"/> Bat box <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated bat box/ bat brick/ bat tube <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile (including ridge tile) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Brown long-eared <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	Note: boxes for this species will only be acceptable in certain circumstances, where this is justified on an ecological basis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bat box, justification Receptor roost only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Bat shelter open fronted for feeding roost mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> None	1 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): X1 RECEPTOR BOX ERECTED AND RETAINED ON A LOCAL TREE
Serotine <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Night roost Feeding Transitional/Occasional	Note: bat boxes are not suitable for this species. Compensation should replicate, as closely as possible, the existing roost: <input type="checkbox"/> Bat tile <input type="checkbox"/> Bat brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Lesser Horseshoe <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> N/A Day roost Transitional/Occasional	A proportionate number of bat features suitable for the species. The provision of one feature, suitable for the species concerned (eg void) per roost to be impacted will be considered appropriate: Specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> In same building <input type="checkbox"/> In other existing building on site <input type="checkbox"/> In new building <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

E3.3b For all species and roost types not covered in the above table please provide the following:

- New roost dimension details or features (to include bat tiles/boxes as applicable).

n/a

- Access points and size of access points.

n/a

- Location details (including an 8-figure grid reference for bat houses or bat lofts relating to the structure. 8-figure grid references are not required for positions of individual boxes, tiles etc).

n/a

- Aspect. Explain how the internal conditions of the roost will be created.

n/a

- Details of the materials to be used e.g. timber, sarking, felt etc.

n/a

- Justification for any variation from the original roost and/or deviations from recommendations in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines. (*Diagrams of widely available standard bat box designs are not required; just refer to bat box name and reference number, e.g. Schwegler 1FF*).

n/a

- Mitigation for any impacts of lighting if appropriate.

n/a

- Structures for access for monitoring / maintenance purposes (if applicable)

n/a

E3.4 Other habitat re-instatement or creation (e.g. retention of existing flight lines, retention or creation of appropriate vegetation around roost entrances where applicable) – please include details of:

- Habitat replacement (following works resulting in temporary impacts) or creation not covered by sections E2 to E3 such as hedgerow/woodland planting or enhancement. State the length of hedgerow planting and areas (ha) of other planting to be provided such as woodland and anticipated establishment period etc.

n/a

- Creation of flight lines/routes of connectivity.

n/a

- Foraging area enhancements, etc

n/a

- Mitigation for any impacts of lighting if appropriate.

n/a

E3.5 Wider biodiversity gains:

Please indicate if enhancements, over and above what is necessary to mitigate the impact of the activity of the licence proposal, are being provided. Please indicate if enhancements are included to satisfy the requirement of a planning permission, and if so state the relevant planning condition, or other consents in your response below. Please also state if an applicant wishes to provide more than is typically required to mitigate for the impacts. Enter N/A if this is not applicable to your application.

Note: Any licence granted will only cover mitigation and compensation required to fulfill licensing requirements, but will acknowledge additional biodiversity enhancements.

n/a

Important Advice:

Scaled maps/plans of mitigation/compensation must be provided as separate maps/figures (also **see section I "Map checklist" at the end of this document**):

- **Figure E2** if non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus is proposed please include diagrams/photographs.

- **Figure E3** to show specifications for mitigation / compensation to be provided and annotate where it will be provided. Should the scheme be large or complicated it may be necessary to submit more than one figure.

NOTE: It must be possible to compare these with the survey results plan (**Figure C6**) and 'Impacts' Figure (**D**).

E4 Post-development site safeguard: Further guidance and explanation on post-development monitoring requirements are included within our 'How to get a licence' document http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/wml-g12_tcm6-4116.pdf. Also see Section 8.7 of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines.

E4.1 Habitat/site management and maintenance: Is any specific post-development habitat management and site maintenance planned? If 'No; state 'N/A'. If 'Yes' include the following:

- The period (years and months) for which habitat management and maintenance will take place. Ensure that this is consistent with the post development works detailed in section **E5b** of the **Work Schedule document, WML-A13-a-E5a&b**.

No

- Details of what will be undertaken in terms of site maintenance required to ensure long-term security of the affected population (e.g. maintain, repair or reinstate access points; maintain and repair heaters and /or data loggers; maintain, repair or restore bat feature / bat loft in good condition; repair or replace inspection hatches; management and maintenance of lighting regime, or bat boxes etc).

n/a

- Details of what will be undertaken in terms of habitat management (e.g. planting cover around roost structure, hedgerow management regime, checking establishment of habitat creation; reduction of shade around roosts, woodland management to maintain species and structural diversity etc). Ensure this relates to the relevant map.

n/a

Note – for phased or multi-plot developments a separate habitat management and maintenance plan is required, which must be submitted with the master plan: see guidance on phased developments.

Important Advice:

Please include **Figure E4** as a separate figure to show which structures and habitats will be managed, maintained and monitored post development as part of your proposal – also see section 1 "Map checklist" at the end of this document).

E4.2 Population monitoring, roost usage etc: This should be in line with the monitoring requirements detailed in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines section 8.7 and Figure 4.

E4.2a Please complete the table below for the species and roost types listed. For all other species and roost types please provide information under E4.2b.

Species	Roost type	Post-development monitoring requirement
Common pipistrelle Soprano pipistrelle Whiskered Brandts Daubenton's Natterer's Brown long-eared	<i>Day roost</i> <i>Night roost</i> <i>Feeding</i> <i>Transitional/Occasional</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> None. There is no post-development requirement for proposals affecting bat roosts supporting up to any 3 species indicated, of the roost types listed, where they are used by low numbers of each species. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A single presence / absence survey at an appropriate time of year is to be undertaken. This should not take place in the first year following completion of development. Timing (year): 2025 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Serotine	<i>Day roost</i> <i>Night roost</i> <i>Feeding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> A single presence / absence survey at an appropriate time of year is to be undertaken. This should not take place in the first year following completion of development.

	<i>Transitional/Occasional</i>	Timing (year): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):
Lesser Horseshoe	<i>Day roost Transitional/Occasional</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> A single presence or absence survey at an appropriate time of year to be undertaken in year 2 post development plus a check of the condition and suitability of the roost. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

E4.2b For all species and roost types not covered in the above table please include details of:

- Timing – state the years and months post development monitoring or other will be undertaken. Ensure that is consistent with the post development works detailed in section **E5b** of the **Work Schedule document WML-A13-a-E5a&b**.

n/a

- The type of monitoring which will be undertaken – include survey methods and equipment to be used. If it is expected any bats are to be taken or disturbed during this period please state anticipated numbers per species against each licensable activity.

n/a

- Specify which compensation/mitigation measures will be subject to monitoring (as referenced on Figure E4).

n/a

Please note that it will be a requirement of the licence to undertake remedial action should monitoring identify that further management/maintenance is required of any compensation/mitigation provided, to ensure that mitigation/compensation measures are working effectively and are fit for purpose.

Important advice: Please always consider whether any *post development* monitoring effort should be staggered over alternate years in cases where use of the compensation measures may not occur in the same year of provision.

E4.3 Mechanism for ensuring safeguard of mitigation/compensation and post-development management, maintenance and monitoring works:

Please explain what mechanism is in place to ensure safeguard of mitigation/compensation provisions (e.g. Restrictive Covenant, clause to relinquish future development rights in S106 agreement, NERC Act agreement, explicit recognition of site in local planning documents, designation as County Wildlife Site or similar.) The need for this, and the type of mechanism, will vary with the scheme and impact. For substantial impact schemes (e.g. destruction of a significant maternity roost, or important hibernation site), some mechanism is always required. If you offer no specific mechanism, explain how you believe the population will be free of threats as far as can be reasonably determined (**the expectation of the granting of a licence should not be used for this purpose**).

A single presence/absence survey will be carried out within May-September 2025 to monitor the population dynamics of the bats concerned and assess the success of mitigation.

Monitoring to focus on the various new mitigation measures:

- new installed bat boxes
- access below barge boards facing NW and SE
- new open fronted bat shelter

Full planning permission is in place, subject to two conditions that have been attached to the consent to safeguard the interests of bats and ensure the mitigation is delivered. Both the Named Licensee and Named Ecologist have a vested interest to ensure the approved delivery of mitigation, therefore success can be reasonably forecasted.

Explain how all post-development works (management, maintenance (including remedial action) and monitoring, as appropriate) will be ensured? Include a commitment that the monitoring, habitat management and maintenance work will be undertaken. Mechanism/s for ensuring delivery must be in place before applying for a licence (also see Section F).

Management requirements at the site post-development are considered to be predominately absent at the location of the new roosts and the owners of the property have a vested interest to maintain the site in an appropriate state. Any maintenance that is required at or close to the roosts will be the responsibility of the owners. However, before any maintenance work is required at or close to the roost they will contact the named Ecologist for further advice. The status of the roosts is classed as Low conservation concern; therefore, there are no commitments relative to monitoring.

All bats and their roosts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) and are further protected under Regulation 39(1) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. Should any bats or evidence of bats be found prior to or during development, work will stop immediately, and Natural England will be contacted for further advice. This is a legal requirement under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and applies to whoever carries out the work. All contractors on site will be made aware of this requirement and given the relevant contact number for Natural England, which is via the Bat Conservation Trust on 0845 1300 228.

E5 Timetable of works: Please complete the **work schedule document WML-A13-a-E5a&b found on the 'bat' application form web page and append to your application pack.**

Important Advice: Please note that from end of March 2014 a separate work schedule is a mandatory requirement to support a new bat licence application when using this template.

F Declarations

If the mitigation/compensation area/s is/are not owned by the applicant, you must have consent from the relevant land owner(s). You must have also secured details of how any measures to maintain the population in the long term will be achieved (e.g. a legal agreement).

F1 Declaration Statement(s) – You must include the following declarations within your Method Statement and include the appropriate answer (Yes/No/Not applicable):

F1.1 Re: section E1 - I confirm that relevant landowner consent/s has/have been granted to accept bats into roosts or access into roosts on land outside the applicant's ownership:

N/A

F2.2 Re: section E2 - I confirm that landownership consent/s has/have been granted to allow the creation of the proposed compensation on land outside the applicant's ownership

N/A

F2.3 Re: section E3 - I confirm that consent/s has/have been granted by the relevant landowner/s for monitoring, management and maintenance purposes on land outside the applicant's ownership

N/A

Comments if applicable:

n/a

Important Advice:

Unsecured consents statement:

If you have been unable to secure consents for any of the three declarations please explain why and detail any plans you have in place to obtain the consent(s) or provide details of any right(s) or agreement(s) that will enable the lawful implementation of the proposed mitigation, compensation and monitoring. Failure to provide the appropriate landowner consents means that the Method Statement is unlikely to meet the requirements for the FCS test to be met. It is therefore in your interest to ensure that the appropriate consents have been secured *before* applying for a licence.

G References: List any references cited, and include credits for source information.

H Annexes (supporting documents please append to your application pack)

H1 Pre-existing survey reports;

H2 Raw survey data.

I Check list of figures to be submitted with each Bat Method Statement

With your Method Statement and supporting documents please submit the following maps/figures – see table below. Note that some can be included within the Method Statement itself (if preferred) and others must be submitted individually (i.e. separate documents). Maps/Figures must include the title, site name as referenced on your application form, date and figure reference. If a grid reference is more applicable (e.g. a bat house is being provided please included this). Include a scale bar (appropriate to the situation e.g. 100m on site maps, 1km on location maps) and direction of North etc.

Additional maps, photographs or diagrams should be included where necessary to adequately explain the scheme.

Figure reference	Mandatory as will be included in the annexed licence, if applicable	Mandatory for assessment purpose only, but will not be included in the annexed licence	What it must show (also see details above on site reference, dating and naming).
Figure B2.1	-	Yes, if the application is part of a phased or multi-plot development	Master plan overview- note – this is not the same as a master plan document, for which you should follow the guidance as stated in section B2.1.
Figure B2.2	-	Yes, if applicable	Locations of other nearby bat licensed sites, or sites which will be impacted on by future development.
Figure C5a	-	Yes	Location map at an appropriate scale for the application (often 1:50,000 or 1:25,000)
Figure C5b	-	Yes	Survey area showing all buildings, structures and habitats that are within the survey area and distinguishing those that were surveyed and those that were not. Indicate where surveyors were located for each of the surveys and their respective field of view. Aerial photographs should be provided where possible (ensure you have permission to use copy righted maps). If automated detectors and/or transect routes were used, ensure that these are indicated (as appropriate).
Figure C6	-	Yes	Survey results - provide clear, annotated and cross-referenced maps/plans/photographs to show the survey results (access points, location of roosts, flight lines, results of activity surveys where DNA samples were taken etc). Ensure the Figure is at a suitable scale to show the results. If presenting multiple survey results on a single Figure, ensure the results are clearly differentiated.

Figure D	Yes	-	Impacts plan – map/figure which must show all structures or habitats (clearly referenced) that will be disturbed, damaged or destroyed, detailing where the roosts and access points are.
Figure E2	Yes – but only if applicable to the application	-	Non-standard capture and exclusion apparatus. If these are proposed please include diagrams/photographs.
Figure E3	Yes	-	Specifications for mitigation / compensation (including all dimensions for bat lofts/houses/stand-alone structures and materials to be used etc and 8-figure grid reference). Mitigation / compensation (must show all habitat creation, restoration, boxes). It may be necessary to submit more than 1 figure if the proposal is large or complicated.
Figure E4	Yes – when monitoring and maintenance will be included in the licence	-	Monitoring, management and maintenance map. Please indicate the specific structures and habitat that are to be managed, maintained and monitored as part of this licence proposal. Ensure that they are correctly referenced and are consistent with other parts of the Method Statement and figures.

Definitions of roost types to be included in the application (further detail can also be found in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines and the BCT’s “Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines”):

- a. **Day roost:** a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.
- b. **Night roost:** a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.
- c. **Feeding roost:** a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.
- d. **Transitional / occasional roost:** used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.
- e. **Swarming site:** where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites
- f. **Mating sites:** sites where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.
- g. **Maternity roost:** where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.
- h. **Hibernation roost:** where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity. Sites where hibernating bats have been confirmed by appropriate survey effort should be classed as '**hibernation confirmed**'.
- i. **Satellite roost:** an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.
- j. **Other** – please explain what the roost type is if not one of the above (we recognise that roost types are interchangeable and not always easy to classify according to the nuances of certain species).
- k. An '**alternative roost**' shall include: a purposely installed bat box; an existing roost which will not be impacted by the works; or other new/enhanced roosting opportunities. Any alternative roost must be suitable for the species, within or close to the existing roost and free from additional disturbance or development pressure.