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## Report on the Preliminary Roost Assessment of Fairstead Farmhouse, Hoxne

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Fairstead Farmhouse  
Eye Road  
Hoxne  
Suffolk



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Recipients: Mr. C. Robson & Agents

Site visit: 11/03/2024

Report written: 21/03/2024.

Report reviewed: (FM) 22/03/2024.

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

[REDACTED]  
Survey undertaken by:

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Please note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Summary

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In March 2024 Anglian Ecology was commissioned by Mr. C. Robson to undertake a Bat Scoping Survey of a property known as Fairview Farmhouse, Hoxne, for the potential presence/absence of bat species.

The survey was in connection with proposals to for the recovery of the existing second floor attic space to form an additional bedroom and ensuite bathroom and is limited to internal alterations only with the addition of three new rooflights on the north elevation.

It was undertaken on Monday March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2024, during daylight hours by chartered ecologist Sue Morgan, following BCT<sup>1</sup> and other relevant good practice guidelines. The survey involved a detailed inspection of all exterior areas of the building and its immediate surroundings including an outbuilding, as well as an inspection of the interior of the loft and cellar, together with an analysis of all recorded data for bat species within a 2 km radius of the site.

A data search for all bat records within a 2 km radius of the site was instigated by Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS). This information was returned on 11/03/2024 and was judged to be sufficient for the purpose and scale of this survey.

The search revealed 109 records for bat species within a 2 km radius, covering at least nine different bat species.

The closest records are from 285 m to the southwest dated 2016 for six species: common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), noctule (*Nyctalis noctula*), barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), and unidentified *Myotis* sp. There are also records of two Granted European Protected Species Applications for bats from Natural England within the search radius (one of which is current). No records pertained to the building or the site area.

There is no enclosed void to the roof of the main building or to the roof of the utility extension to the west and all areas were inspected. A thorough internal and external examination of the property revealed no evidence of bat species. There was also no evidence of bats using the outbuilding which adjoins the west garden wall.

The risk of bat presence within the building is considered low. No further surveys are required for the proposed works to proceed within the law regarding bat species. Confidence in this survey conclusion is high, but, as it is the nature of wild species to move from one habitat to another at any time, the requirements of this report should be followed. No evidence of breeding birds from last season was found in this survey. No protected sites will be affected by the proposed works.

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<sup>1</sup> Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists, Good Practice Guidelines, Bat Conservation Trust, 2023.

## Requirements

The client is advised to appraise themselves of the current legislation with respect to bat species which is précised within.

In the unlikely event that a bat or breeding bird is found during the proposed works all works must stop and advice from a suitably qualified<sup>2</sup> and licenced ecologist should be sought.

The immediate site environs, which comprise other period properties and woodland are relatively dark at night and very likely to support bat species, care should be taken to ensure this predominantly low lux level area continues to remain so both during and after works.

There is to be no tree or hedgerow removal as part of these works as this could potentially affect bat foraging and commuting areas locally.

## With reference to bat species: Important note

As the proposals are to affect the roof of the property, in the unlikely event that sections of new insulation will be required, the client's attention is drawn to the potential harm to bats of Non-Bitumen Coated Roofing Membranes (formerly known as Breathable Roof Membranes), details of which are included within this report; bituminous felt being the least harmful option for bat species.

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<sup>2</sup> One licenced to survey for and handle bats.

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

In March 2024 Sue Morgan was commissioned by Mr. Carl Robson to undertake a Preliminary Bat Roost Assessment of a semi-detached property known as Fairstead Farmhouse, Hoxne, Suffolk, for the presence/absence of bat species.

This survey was in connection with a proposal to recover the existing second floor attic space to form an additional bedroom and ensuite bathroom and is limited to internal alterations only with the addition of three new rooflights on the north elevation.

## 1.2 Personnel

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

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

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

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

### NATURAL ENGLAND LICENCES:

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

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

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

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

## 2. Location

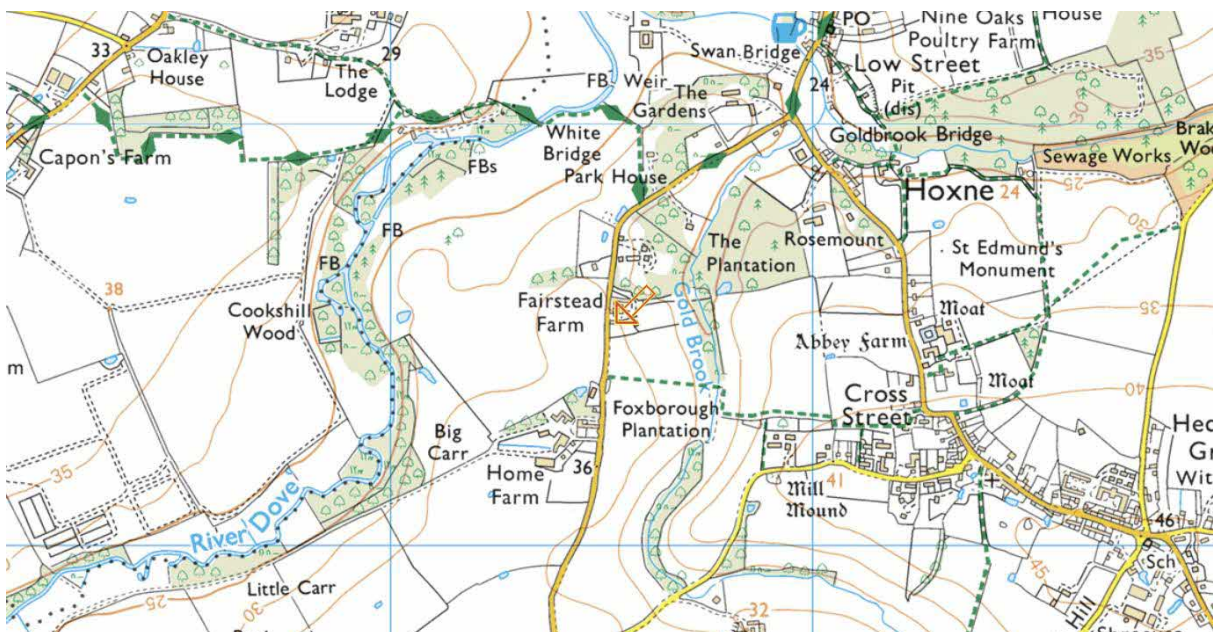
2.1 Grid Ref: TM 17522 76526

2.2 Address:

Fairstead Farmhouse, Eye Road, Hoxne, Suffolk IP21 5BA.

2.3 Location Map.

Site location indicated by red arrow below.



## 2.4 Site Context

The site lies within National Character Area 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands, and the landscape typology<sup>3</sup> is RCA. Typology R consists of intermediate rolling/undulating areas, below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'low hills plateau' and 'rolling lowland' - associated mainly with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic & Permian) or Tertiary rocks of sedimentary origin and glacial till.

Typology C consists of clayland - heavy, often poorly draining land associated with base-rich, clayey and loamy soils developed on soft (Mesozoic & Tertiary) clay and chalky till. Seasonal waterlogging is the main constraint to agricultural production and, although utilized extensively for cereal growing in Eastern England, this ground type is mainly under permanent grassland in central and western areas where neutral grassland is the characteristic associated habitat.

Typology A consists of a wooded landscape often ancient woods as is found close by here, at Combs Wood, Barking Wood, and Priestly Woods. It is a settled agricultural landscape (dispersed or nucleated settlement) characterised by an assorted pattern of ancient woodlands which pre-date the surrounding enclosure pattern - in places associated with densely scattered hedgerow trees (typically oak, (*Quercus robur*)).

The site also lies within Suffolk Landscape Typology<sup>4</sup> 'Rolling Valley Claylands'. Rolling Valley Claylands are found in the upper reaches of most of the east Suffolk rivers, as here were the River Dove largely forms the western boundary of the parish of Hoxne in a meandering course to the west where it is joined by Gold Brook stream before emptying into the River Waveney at the county boundary with Norfolk.

It is a landscape of gentler sloping valleys on medium clay soils with occasional notable steeper slopes. The fields often smaller than on surrounding plateau, and there is a localised influence of landscape parks, with ancient woodland on the upper fringes of the valley sides.

The woodland is usually (and historically) on the upper fringes of the valley sides and the adjacent plateaux. Although woodland cover is generally fragmented, within the confined landscape of the valleys a small amount of woodland can have a considerable visual impact. The hedges are a typical mix of clayland species, with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and oak (*Quercus robur*, often pollarded) as the most prominent hedgerow trees.

The majority of these valley landscapes have at least some grassland, often in the form of slip meadows along stream sides. There are also four landscape parks that fall partly into these valleys: at Helmingham, Heveningham, Redisham and Sotterley, and two former ones at Brome and Hoxne as well as the remnants of medieval and Tudor deer parks such as at Bungay. South Elmham, Eye, Framlingham, Earl Soham and Letheringham<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Landscape Typology as defined by MAGIC (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside)

<sup>4</sup> Rolling Valley Claylands

<sup>5</sup> <https://suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/rolling-valley-claylands/>



## 2.5 The Site

All measurements are approximate.

Fairstead Farmhouse is located to the west of the Eye Road just under 1 km southwest of Hoxne village. This Grade II listed property is an early seventeenth century rebuilding of a former sixteenth century house, timber framed and rough rendered under a slate roof.<sup>6</sup> The former farmhouse lies on an east/west access with the west gable facing the Eye Road and is now sub-divided into two properties, the west section retaining the historic name being the one surveyed here.

There is a small enclosed south garden area which is laid to close-mown lawn and bordered by laurel (*Prunus Laurocerasus*) hedging (28 m x 2 m) to the west and leylandii (*Cupressus × leylandii*) to the east, with picket fencing and semi-mature trees (all of which are to be retained), to the south and open fields beyond. and a shingled access driveway to both sections of the farmhouse running along the north elevation.

To the north of the property is a shingled shared access driveway (5.5 m wide x 12 m) running the length of the farmhouse, bordered to the north by the brick wall of further period properties.

Figure 1 Looking north along the west boundary of the property bordering the Eye Road.



<sup>6</sup> Details from the DESIGN & ACCESS and HERITAGE STATEMENT and SCHEDULE OF WORKS, as supplied by Architect's 2.

## 2.6 Geological and Hydrological Information

The Soil Association for the site is 572p: BURLINGHAM 3, with ancillary subgroups and soil series 572 Ashley and Wighill, 581 Maxted and Barrow, 571 Melford and Weasenham, and 551 Newport. Chalky till and glaciofluvial drift. Deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some similar fine or coarse loamy over clayey soils. Some deep well drained coarse loamy over clayey, fine loamy and sandy soils.

Soilscape Reference: 8

Name: SLIGHTLY ACID LOAMY AND CLAYEY SOILS WITH IMPEDED DRAINAGE

Main Surface Texture Class: LOAMY

Natural Drainage Type: SLIGHTLY IMPEDED DRAINAGE

Natural Fertility: MODERATE TO HIGH

Characteristic Semi-natural Habitats: WIDE RANGE OF PASTURE AND GENERALLY BROADLEAVED AND MIXED WOODLAND TYPES

Main Land Cover: ARABLE AND GRASSLAND

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

The average rainfall is 550 millimetres.

Aquifer Designation Map (Bedrock) (England)

Typology: Principal

Aquifer Designation Map (Superficial Drift) (England)

Typology: Secondary (undifferentiated).

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## 3 Legislation

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

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

The Environment Act (2021)

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

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

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

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

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1 The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Welsh Ministers have made changes to parts of the 2017 Regulations so that they operate effectively.

Most of these changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England and Wales. All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant.

## The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

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

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

The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.

Licenses may be granted for several purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety), but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild population of the species concerned.

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

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

[http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/pdfs/ukxi\\_20100490\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/pdfs/ukxi_20100490_en.pdf)

Natural England SNCO full guidelines can be found at:

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

### The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

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

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

### The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

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

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

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

In addition to the above:

'The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal (para 98, ODPM<sup>7</sup> circular 06/2005). It is essential that the presence or otherwise of a protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision'. (Para 99, ODPM circular 06/2005).

### Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)

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

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

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

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<sup>7</sup> Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

### Wild Mammals (Protection) Act (1996)

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

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

### The Environment Act (2021)

This aims to improve air and water quality, protect wildlife, increase recycling and reduce plastic waste. The Act is part of a new legal framework for environmental protection, given the UK no longer comes under EU law post-Brexit. The Act contains provision for a new Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) watchdog and creates a framework for legally binding targets, such as to reduce particulate pollution. It gives people a greater say in the management of local street trees and enshrines in law the idea of biodiversity offsetting and includes the mandating of biodiversity net gain in relation to development.

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

## 3.1 Planning Policies

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

This important role for the planning system has been recognised in legislation and the Government's planning guidance. The principle is continued through the draft Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England to 2021 (RPG14) and applied at local level through development plans (i.e. the relevant policies in the North Norfolk District Plan).

Within the Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1, Section 2.1.c), local authorities are given powers to improve the environmental well-being of their area, of which biodiversity is a key element.

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) July 2021

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

The National Planning Policy Framework must be considered in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

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

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

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

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

Of relevance to proposed development in communities are commitments 4-7' Local Nature Partnerships', Commitments 8-13 'Nature Improvement Areas', Commitment 14 'Protecting Natural Value Through the Planning System' Commitment 15 'Offsetting the Impact of Development on Biodiversity' Commitments 20-22 'Protecting and improving our woodland and forests' (Commitments and commitments 23-24 'Diverse and living landscapes'.

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## 4. Desktop survey

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### 4.1 Objectives of survey

#### Bats

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

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

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

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

To check for the presence of breeding birds if in season.

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

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

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

### 4.2 Methodology

This report has been written with reference to:

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

All examination for protected species and habitats was undertaken using the standard guidelines for the individual species i.e.: The Bat Conservation Trust: Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists - Good Practice Guidelines (4<sup>th</sup> edition 2023).

The current (Standing Advice for bats can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences>

and the current Standing Advice for breeding birds can be found at :

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wild-birds-surveys-and-mitigation-for-development-projects>

The methodology of the survey consisted of:

Desktop Survey

Risk Assessment, Possible Hazard

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

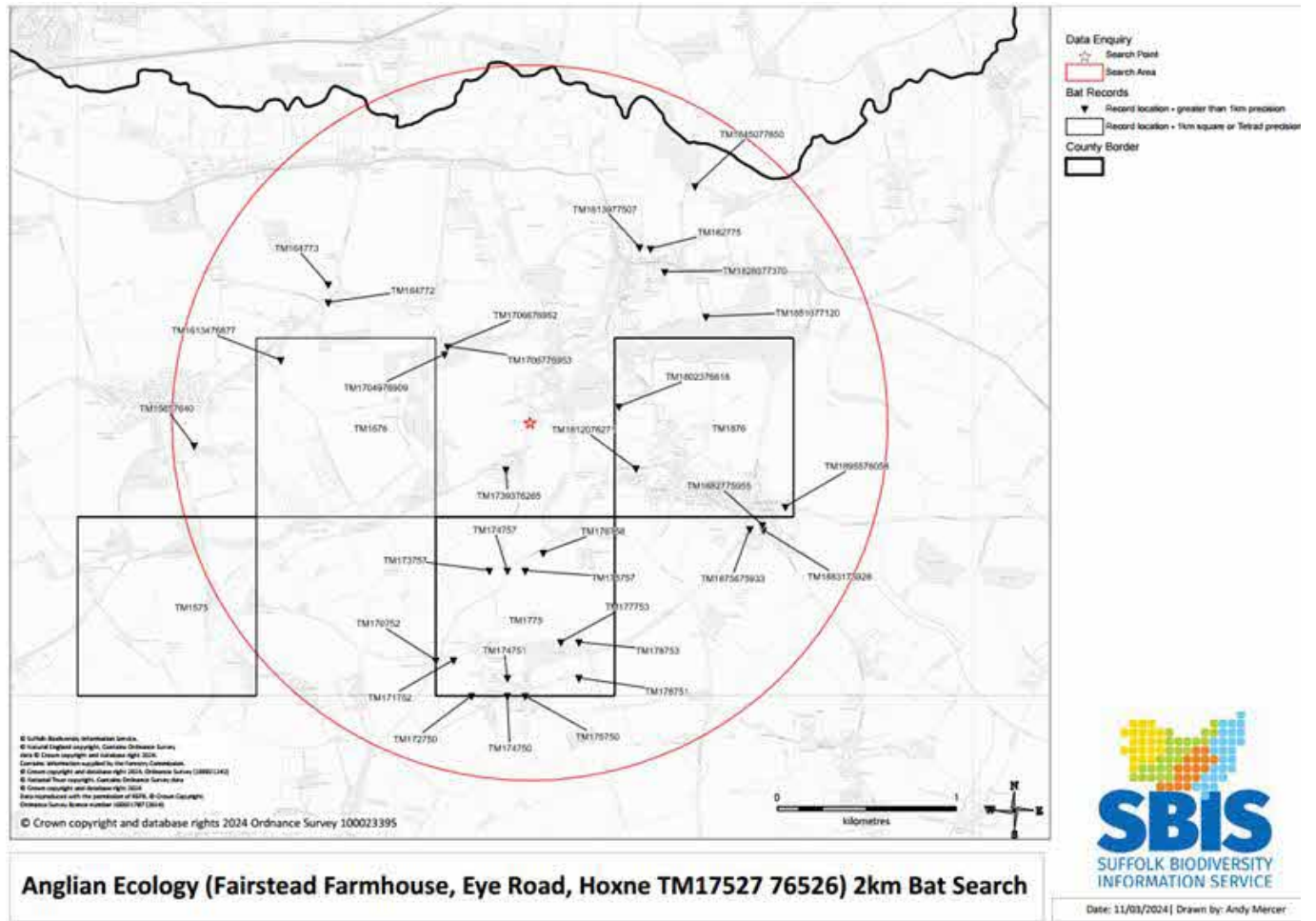


### 4.3 Protected species records – bats

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

Suffolk Biological Information Service were contacted to instigate a search for all records of bat species within a 2 km radius of the site. This data search was returned on 11/03/2024. Please see the map of their records below. The site is marked by a red asterisk.

#### 4.3.1 Map of bat records



The following maps indicate plotting of these records within the landscape in relation to the site which is identified by the red asterisk) all in the first map, and then down to species in the second), using QGIS.

Figure 2 All bat records.

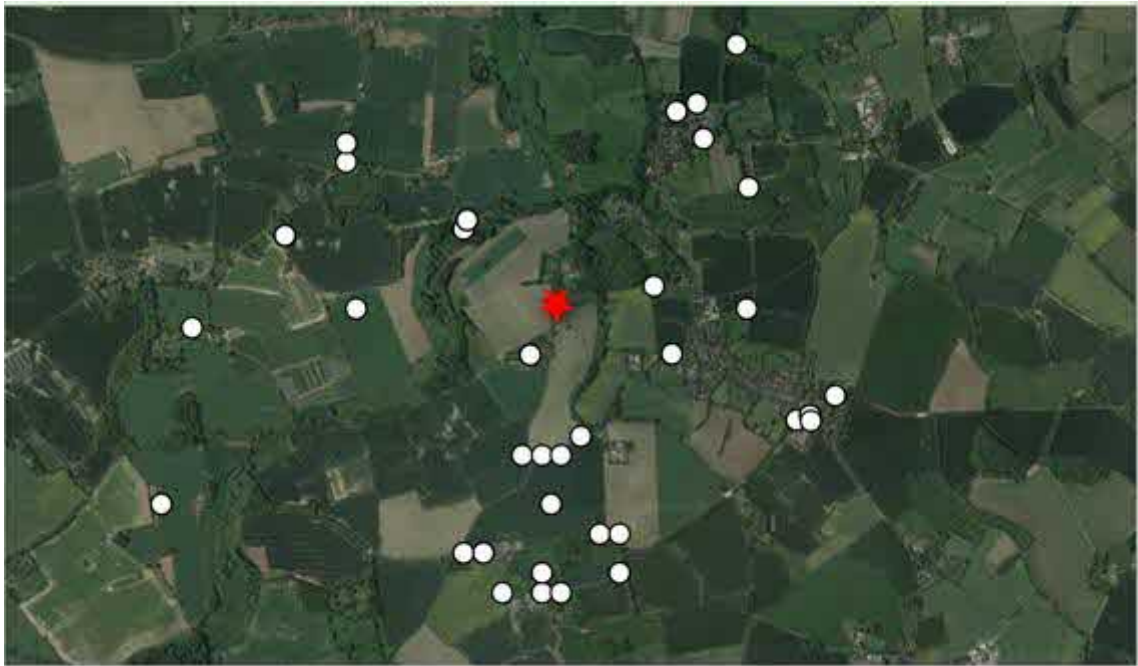


Figure 3 Records with species identified.

- ✓ ● TEMP Daubenton's Bat
- ✓ ● TEMP Leisler's Bat
- ✓ ● Pipistrellus spp
- ✓ ● TEMP Natterer's Bat
- ✓ ● Noctule/Nyctalus sp
- ✓ ● TEMP Myotis Bat species
- ✓ ● Brown Long-eared Bat
- ✓ ● TEMP Serotine
- ✓ ○ TEMP Western Barbastelle



## Records Summary

This information was received by the author of this report on 11/03/2024 and was judged to be sufficient for the purpose and scale of this survey. The search revealed 109 records for bat species within a 2 km radius, covering at least nine different bat species.

The closest records are from 285 m to the southwest dated 2016 for six species: common pipistrelle (CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), noctule (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/95), Barbastelle (Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, CMS-EB-1, HDir2, HDir4, Priority, RL-VU, S41, WCA5), soprano pipistrelle (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), brown long-eared bat (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), and unidentified *Myotis* sp (Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, CMS-EB-1, HDir4, WCA5). There are also records of two Granted European Protected Species Applications for bats from Natural England within the search radius (one of which is current). The details of which are reprinted below.

### Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

#### 1. Case reference of granted application

2017-31950-EPS-MIT. Distance from site: 1.4 km to the west.

Species group to which licence relates: Bat. Species on the licence: C-PIP

Site county of licence: Suffolk

Licence Start Date: 12/01/2018. Licence End Date: 31/12/2023

Does licence impact on a breeding site: N

Does licence allow damage of breeding site: N

Does licence allow damage of a resting place: N

Does licence allow destruction of breeding site: N

Does licence allow destruction of a resting place: Y

Does licence impact on a hibernation site: Unknown

NERC agreement reference: Unknown

#### 2. Case reference of granted application 2020-45636-EPS-MIT. Distance from site: 195 m to the southwest.

Species group to which licence relates: Bat. Species on the licence: BLE,C-PIP,S-PIP

Site county of licence: Suffolk

Licence Start Date: 21/04/2020. Licence End Date: 31/03/2027(extant).

Does licence impact on a breeding site: N

Does licence allow damage of breeding site: N

Does licence allow damage of a resting place: N

Does licence allow destruction of breeding site: N

Does licence allow destruction of a resting place: Y

Does licence impact on a hibernation site: Unknown

NERC agreement reference: Unknown

Other species recorded within a 2 km radius are for Daubenton's bat, (*Myotis daubentonii*), (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri*) (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, HabRegs2, HSD4, ScotBL, WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*), (Bern2, CMS\_A2, CMS\_EUROBATS-A1, FEP7/2, HabRegs2, HSD4, RLGB.Lr(NT), WCA5/9.4b, WCA5/9.4c, WCA5/9.5a), serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) (Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, CMS-EB-1, HDir4, RL-VU, WCA5),

No bat records pertained to the building or the site area. However, bats and breeding birds will almost certainly be using the trees and hedgerows close by. The area around the site is suitable for bat species, with low lux levels, mature trees, and period properties, many of which have pan tiled roofs.

## 4.4 Protected sites

A search for protected sites within a 2 km radius of the outbuilding was made using Natural England's Magic Map service the details of which are listed below, in each case the nearest distance to site is given. The mapped results are illustrated on the Protected Habitats and Sites Map (above).

### Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

#### 1. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England) 70 m to the north

Name: Hoxne Brick Pit SSSI Reference: 1001848

The site lies within the SSSI Impact Zones of the above, along with the SSSI Impact Zones of Gypsy Camp Meadows Thrandeston SSSI 5.9 to the northwest, Major Farm Braiseworth SSSI 6.3 km to the southwest.

There are several areas of Priority Habitat within a 2 km radius, these are listed below, and, in each case the nearest example is given, with often other examples within the radius.

1. Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh 485 m to the north.
2. Priority Habitat Inventory - Reedbeds 1.6 km to the southwest.
3. Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland - 121 m to the east
4. National Forest Inventory As above.
5. Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards 980 m to the southeast.
6. Priority Habitat Inventory - Woodpasture and Parkland 463 to the north
7. Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists (Deciduous Woodland), 520 m to the northeast.

The site also falls within Countryside Stewardship Targeting for the following bird species: Lapwing (*Lapwing* (*Vanellus vanellus*), (BD2.2, BRed, CMS\_A2, CMS\_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP). It also lies within the arable assemblage<sup>8</sup> priority area for the following birds: grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*) (BD2.1, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP) and tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) (BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP). Data Collation Period: 2005-2009 (plus any 2010 data available).

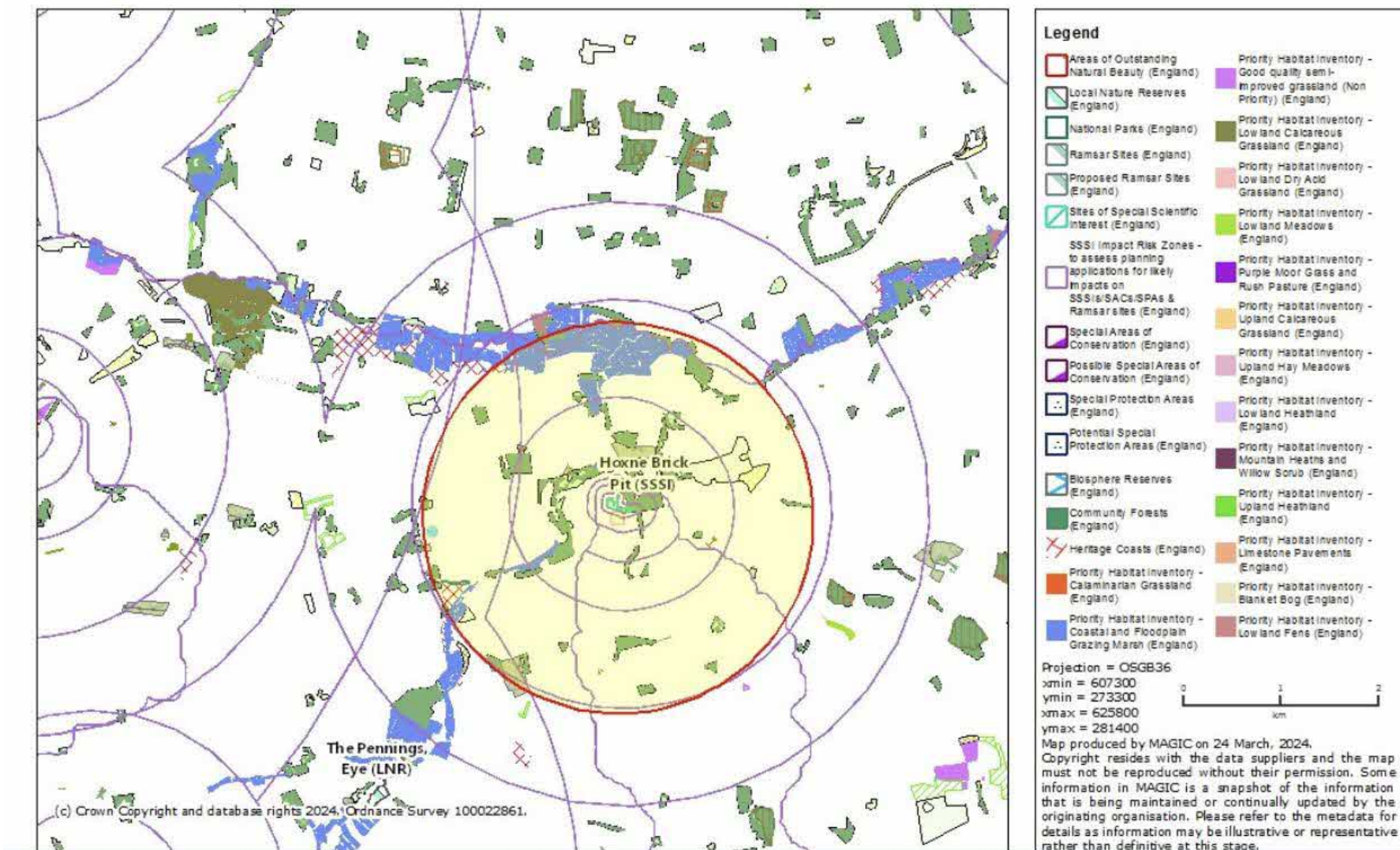
The proposals will not affect any of these protected sites or designations.

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<sup>8 8</sup> The Bird Conservation Targeting Project (BCTP) produces breeding distribution maps for a suite of rare and declining farmland and/or woodland birds. The maps can be used to guide the prescription of land management advice based on the species already breeding in an area, or for allocating funding towards sites known to be important for birds. This dataset is a subset of the BCTP and is based on the following species: Corn Bunting; Grey Partridge; Lapwing; Turtle Dove; Tree Sparrow; and Yellow Wagtail.

4.4 1 MAGIC Map protected sites and habitats 2 km radius.

**MAGIC** Fairstead Farmhouse 2 km search radius



## 4.5 History

As far as the surveyor is aware no previous bat surveys have been undertaken on the site.

## 4.6 Risk Assessment

There were no other risks other than those usually encountered when surveying the interior of a loft and exterior of building.

## 5 Timing and Conditions

### 5.1 Timing

The external and internal inspection of the property took place in daylight on Monday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2024 during daylight hours.

### 5.2 Weather

Date	Humidity	Temp	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Rain
11/03/24	91%	7° C	80%	Good	NNE	11 mph	None

### 5.3 Access and equipment.

There was good access to all interior and exterior areas.

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

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## 6 Bat scoping survey

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### Bats

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

Evidence would include:

Droppings

Urine stains

Grease marks/discolouration around entrance points.

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

Potential roosting sites

Potential entrance points

Scratch marks.

Absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points

The bats themselves.

The areas that were examined included the following:

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

Junctions between supports and walls.

Absence of cobwebs in potential roosting points.

Light gaps in roofs indicating access points to the outside.

All exposed brickwork and the mortar between.

Gaps above and beside the window areas and entrances.

Loft and cellar floor areas and stored items.

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

## 6.1 External and internal scoping survey.

6.1.1. External - All measurements are approximate. This property is extremely well maintained externally.

East elevation – the cottage is semidetached with the adjoining section to the east.

West elevation

Figure 4 West elevation facing onto the Eye Road (left and right below).



The west elevation has a brick chimney breast exposed with rendered walls and one upper storey four-paned timber window (0.25 m<sup>2</sup>) which is well sealed, with a further well sealed four-paned timber window (0.5 m<sup>2</sup>) to this storey, and a six-paned well sealed timber window ((1 m x 0.5 m) to the ground floor.

The timber barge boarding and soffit is well sealed along the whole length of the elevation. It is bordered by a narrow (0.5 m) strip of lavender (*Lavandula* sp) and a 1 m wide verge of modified grassland. It has some ivy (*Hedera helix*) colonisation to the lower southwest corner where the picket fenceline is attached. This picket fenceline runs for approx. 30 m to double timber entrance gates located to the southwest boundary of the plot. This picket line is backed by a line of laurel hedging with inset metal pedestrian gate access to the north end.



## South elevation

Figure 5 South elevation (left and right).



This elevation is rendered with central jetty along its length supported on timber brackets. It has an intact slate roof with intact ridgeline and one intact dormer with timber barge boarding and soffit which is all intact without gaps or deterioration. There is a six-paned timber window to the inset dormer (0.75 m<sup>2</sup>).

There is plastic guttering with a downpipe to the west. On the first storey are two six-paned timber frame windows (0.5 m x 1 m) and to the ground floor is one six-paned timber framed window (1.5 m x 1.25 m) and an eight paned window (1.5 m x 1 m) all of which are well sealed. There is intact and well-sealed flashing to the west gable end.

North elevation

Figure 6 North elevation looking from west (left and right) Middle: Looking west along the north elevation of the property (left) and the lower extension to the northwest (right), below: Well sealed soffits to all elevations.



The north elevation is rendered to the main with panted brickwork on the small ground floor extension to the northwest. It has a slate roof with a well-sealed ridge and brick chimney to the west gable. The chimney is intact with no gaps in the walls or base join which is well sealed with lead flashing.

There is a skylight window (0.75 m<sup>2</sup>) to the northwest lower section which is modern and intact., and a flue to the eastern end of this lower roof. This lean to has a roof in good condition with plastic guttering and downpipe to the east. It as a well-sealed timber soffit and a central external light. There are two well sealed four paned timber windows (1.25 m x 1 m) and a well-sealed timber and part glazed door (2 m x 1 m) to the west of this this lean to with a further part-glazed and timber entrance door (2 m x 1.25 m) to the east, with slate porch roof above. This porch has no void its join with the wall is sealed with intact lead flashing and plastic guttering with a downpipe and outside light to the north. Above this entrance door is an upper storey multi-paned timber frame window (1.25 m x 1 m) which is well sealed. The gable end adjoins a low (1.75 m) brick wall which is ivy clad (2 m x 1 m recessed).

The remainder of the north elevation has plastic guttering with a down pipe to the east and a further slate rooved entrance porch with inset four-paned well sealed timber window (1 m<sup>2</sup>) to the east and west. There is an eight paned timer framed well-sealed window to the west of this second porch, and a similar six paned window above. There is a small two-paned well-sealed window (0.75 m x 0.5 m) to the upper first floor above this porch.

No evidence of bat usage and no signs of potential bat access/egress points was found from the external inspection of this building.

## 6.1.2. Interior

### Interior of loft area

Figure 7 The main loft area accessed via a trap door and drop-down ladder from the interior first floor landing (left) and the second section of the loft area accessed via opening in the partitioned studwork to the west (right).



Figure 8 Looking east to the well-sealed fire wall at the division of the properties (left) which has wooden shelving along its length and is used to store household items (left) and looking south at the dormer window (right). Middle: Well-sealed apex to party wall (left) and wiring on the floor of the west section next to well-sealed eaves (right). Below: Looking east through the access doorway in the diving wall (left) and the west gable (right).



Figure 9 Well sealed eaves to the north (left) and clear puttuck holes in cross timbers (right). Below: Mouse droppings on wooden shelf next to external camera control equipment in western section (left) and insulation filling gap in flooring to southwest (right).



The loft area is accessed through a hatch on the first floor. It is divided into two sections (6 m x 4 m and 4.5 m x 5 m x 3 m to the apex) by a central original wall with lathe and plaster and all studwork exposed in which there is an open doorway over the raised timber step up. The east section is used to store household items along wooden shelving to the party wall all along its length, and the west section is used to house the electrics and screen for external security cameras on a wooden shelf to the west gable wall. Both sections have lighting (a mixture of neon strip and spotlights).

All timbers are exposed with internal felt lining all of which is intact. The west section also has a bricked-up window to the gable end with lathe and plaster surrounding, and there is a dormer window to the south elevation of the east section. There were gaps in the lathe and plaster to the dividing wall, none of which showed any evidence of bat usage. Many of the timbers contained puttuck holes, all of which were checked and showed no evidence of bat usage.

In the dark, there was only one daylight gap – around electrical wiring and a small section of missing floorboard to the southwest corner of the western section. This area was thoroughly examined but no evidence of bat species was found. There were a few scattered mouse (*Mus musculus*) droppings amongst electrical equipment to this section, but no bat droppings.

All eaves were well-sealed with cement except for a few gaps to the north east of the eastern section, which were still enclosed with timber and there was no access to the exterior here. There was some evidence (limited splashings) of bird usage in the past, on a timber to the fore of the south gable dormer window; but this may be historic, or from when a window was open in the past, as there were no access points.

There was no evidence of breeding bird or bat usage from the internal inspection of this property.

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## 7 Conclusion and requirements

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

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

However, due to the potential roost suitability of the building in general and its rural location, as a precaution the requirements below should be followed.

The client is advised to appraise themselves of the current legislation with respect to bat species which is précised within.

In the unlikely event that a bat or breeding bird is found during the proposed works all works must stop and advice from a suitably qualified<sup>9</sup> and licenced ecologist should be sought.

The immediate site environs, which comprise period properties with sheltered gardens and a green space edged with trees, a garden edged with trees are likely to support bat species and care should be taken to ensure this predominantly unlit area continues to remain so both during and after works.

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## 8 Enhancement

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Gardens are good habitats for invertebrates and therefore bat species. The inclusion of native wildflowers within the currently well mown garden area is recommended to aid pollination and attract invertebrates.

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

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<sup>9</sup> One licenced to survey for and handle bats.

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## 9 References

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## 10. Appendix

### 10.1 Bat Box for site enhancement.

Schwegler General Purpose Bat Box 2F



Features of the Schwegler general purpose bat box 2F:

Outside diameter 17 cm / Inside diameter 12 cm

Outside height 33 cm / Internal height 24 cm

Colour: black with a grey front panel

Weight: 3.8 kg

Comes with handle and an aluminum nail.

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

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

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

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

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

As strong but lighter than conventional concrete, the wood is a porous concrete mixture, which allows gas exchange and therefore prevents condensation inside the nest. It is completely waterproof and rot-proof. Thermo-active, this material provides good protection against low temperatures. The front door of the box is removable and allows you easy access to the nest to make annual cleanings. Just turn the handle screw at the base of the door to release or block.

Recommendation for installation and maintenance:

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

Maintenance:

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

Physical location:

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

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



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## 11. A Note on Non-bitumen-coated roofing membranes (formerly known as breathable roofing membranes).

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The current advice is that when roofing felt is to be installed in a roof that could potentially be used by bats, then only bituminous roofing felt that does not contain polypropylene/polyethylene filaments should be used. An example is bitumen felt type 1F, which is hessian reinforced.

Bituminous felt is dark-coloured, with a rough surface that bats can grip onto and will help maintain a suitable and safe environment for bats within the roof structure. Sarking boards may be an alternative to bituminous felt.

Non-bitumen-coated roofing membranes (formerly known as breathable roofing membranes, modern roofing membranes, BRMs or MRMs) should not be installed into a roof that is used or is likely to be used by bats as these are made from spun-bond polypropylene/polyethylene filaments. The long fibres that make up non-bitumen-coated roofing membranes can be pulled out by roosting bats and pose an entanglement threat to the bats.

Non-bitumen-coated roofing membranes are not obligatory under any Building Regulations. Ventilation, regardless of the roofing felt used, is still required (see British Standard BS 5250:2011).

## 12. Designations Key

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

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

		&c.) Regulations 2010 (Schedule 5)	
Nat Legislation	ScotBL	Scottish Biodiversity List of species of principal importance for biodiversity conservation	The Scottish Biodiversity List is a list of flora, fauna and habitats considered by the Scottish Ministers to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation. The development of the list has been a collaborative effort involving a great many stakeholders.
Nat Legislation	WO1i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO1ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 1 Part 2)	Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season.
Nat Legislation	WO2i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 1)	Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season.
Nat Legislation	WO2ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 2 Part 2)	Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times. This has now been deleted and no longer applies: the provision of this part is covered by General Licences issued annually.
Nat Legislation	WO3	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 3)	Birds which may be sold dead at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO4	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 4)	Birds which may be shown for competitive purposes.
Nat Legislation	WO5	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 5)	Animals which are protected at all times.
Nat Legislation	WO6	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 6)	Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods.
Nat Legislation	WO7	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 7)	Animals which may be sold alive or dead at any time.
Nat Legislation	WO8i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 1)	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, removal or destruction and from selling (in whole or part) and from advertising for sale.
Nat Legislation	WO8ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 8 - Part 2)	Plants which may not be sold.
Nat Legislation	WO9i	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 1)	Animals which established in the wild but may not be released from captivity.
Nat Legislation	WO9ii	The Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (Schedule 9 - Part 2)	Plants which may not be caused to grow in the wild.
Nat Legislation	WCA1i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)	Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA1ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 2)	Birds which are protected by special penalties during the close season.
Nat Legislation	WCA2i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 2 Part 1)	Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season.

Nat Legislation	WCA2ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 2 Part 2)	Birds which may be killed or taken by authorised persons at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA3i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 1)	Birds which may be sold alive at all times if ringed and bred in captivity.
Nat Legislation	WCA3ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 2)	Birds which may be sold dead at all times.
Nat Legislation	WCA3iii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 3 Part 3)	Birds which may be sold dead from 1st September to 28th February.
Nat Legislation	WCA4	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 4)	Birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.1(kill/injuring)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))	Section 9.1. Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.1(taking)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))	Section 9.1 Animals which are protected from taking.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.2	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2)	Section 9.2 Animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead).
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4a	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4b	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)	Section 9.4 Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.5a	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)	Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.5b	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)	Section 9.5 Animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4A*	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	Ceteaca/basking shark that are not allowed to be intentionally or recklessly disturbed.
Nat Legislation	WCA5/9.4c	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)	Animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed.
Nat Legislation	WCA6	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 6)	Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods.
Nat Legislation	WCA8	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) fo
Nat Legislation	WCA9i	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9 Part 1)	Animals which may not be released or allowed to escape into the wild.

Nat Legislation	WCA9ii	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9 Part 2)	Plants which may not be planted or caused to grow in the wild.
Nat Legislation	Sect.42	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in Wales (secti	Species "of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity" covered under Section 42 (Wales) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to con
New NBIS List	Breck_Special	Breckland Specialists	Species identified as Breckland specialits by the Breckland Biodiversity audit 2010
New NBIS List	NRPI	Norfolk Rare Plants	Norfolk rare plants as identified by BSBI County recorder Bob Ellis
Other rare/scarce	FEP1	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001	Species is listed in the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001: Hedgerow Woody Species (from Schedule 3 of Hedgerow Regulations 1997)'.
Other rare/scarce	FEP7/2	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 2	Species is listed in 'Table 2: Farm Environment Plan Species to be recorded in Part 2 of the FEP' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'.
Other rare/scarce	FEP7/3	Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3	Species is listed in 'Table 3: High Value Arable Margin Indicator Species' of the DEFRA document 'Environmental Stewardship Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007: Plant & animal species in the Farm Environment Plan (FEP)'.
Other rare/scarce	NRMar	Nationally rare marine species	Species which occur in eight or fewer 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three-mile territorial limit.
Other rare/scarce	NSMar	Nationally scarce marine species	Species which occur in nine to 55 10km X 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three-mile territorial limit.
Other rare/scarce	N	Nationally Notable	Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares. (subdivision into Notable A and Notable B is not always possible because there may be insufficient information available). Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no I
Other rare/scarce	NA	Nationally Notable A	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories, but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less well-recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties. Superseded by
Other rare/scarce	NB	Nationally Notable B	Taxa which do not fall within RDB categories, but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups between eight and twenty vice-counties. Super
Other rare/scarce	NR-excludes	Nationally rare. Excludes Red Listed taxa	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.
Other rare/scarce	NS-excludes	Nationally scarce. Excludes Red Listed taxa	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.
Red Data List	BAmb	Bird Population Status - amber	Amber list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeder

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

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



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

REPORT ENDS