



Protected Species Survey
Buildings at Main Street
Nailstone
Leicestershire
NGR sk41525 07053

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Report Contents

Contents

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Site Description, Location and Survey Background
 - 1.2 Neighboring Land Uses
2. Survey Context
 - 2.1 Protected Species
 - 2.2 Legal Constraints
3. Survey Methodology
4. Survey Findings
5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan
Figure 2 – Contextual Aerial Photograph
Figure 3 – Property Plan

Appendices

Appendix 1: Procedure to follow if bats are unexpectedly discovered during works

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Description, Location and Survey Background

The site surveyed is a number of buildings comprising a large barn, three stable outbuildings and the extension to a residential house at Main Street, Nailstone, Leicestershire, centred at NGR SK41525 07053.

The location of the site is shown on the plan within **Figure 1** and an aerial photograph is provided to place the site into its environmental context in **Figure 2**.



Figure 1: Site Location

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Planning permission has been applied for to convert the barn and extend the existing house. In addition, it is understood that the existing stable buildings will be moved to a different location. As part of the application the Applicant has been advised to have the existing buildings assessed for the potential presence of protected species, in particular bats and birds.

An internal and external inspection of the buildings was completed on 01st December 2022.

1.2 Neighbouring Land Uses

As can be seen from the photograph below the property lies in a rural position on the edge of the village of Nailstone. The village centre lies to the east and there are residential houses nearby to the south and east. To the north is open improved grassland used for equestrian purposes beyond which is open agricultural land. To the west is a large agricultural unit with barns and equipment sheds. There is limited tree canopy cover in the area and no significant water features. This is an area of moderate potential interest to roosting bats and nesting birds. A contextual aerial photograph is provided below.



Figure 2: Site Contextual Aerial Photograph

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2. Survey Context

This survey has been carried out to provide information to the Planning authority in regard to an application to extend the existing dwelling and convert the large barn building.

2.1 Protected Species

The survey covers existing barns and stable buildings and the extension of an existing house. Taking in account the issue of 'proportionality', as referenced in the 2016 Bat Survey Guidelines and Clause 4.1.2 of BS42020 wherein "*professionals should take a proportionate approach to ensure the provision of information within the (planning) application is appropriate to the level of environmental risk it presents,*" it was considered appropriate to review records for protected species obtained from the Leicestershire and Rutland Biological Records Centre for a 1km radius in the first instance and also review records of EPSL mitigation licenses issued by Natural England.

Genus	Common Name	Date (most recent)	Records	Location
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	2008	1	Nearest record in pond 400m to the north of the buildings
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	2008	1	Nearest record in pond 400m to the north of the buildings
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	2017	2	Nearest record in pond 425m to the north of the buildings
Coturnix coturnix	Quail	2011	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building

Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	2021	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	2021	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	2021	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	2006	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building
Chiroptera	Bat	2005	1	Nearest record in open agricultural land 250m to the north of the building
Lutra lutra	Otter	2021	1	Nearest record over 500m distance to the south east
Meles meles	Badger	2021	13	Nearest record over 500m to the east
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle Bat species	2014	2	Nearest record in a residential property 400m to the east of the buildings surveyed
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	2014	2	Nearest record in a residential property 400m to the east of the buildings surveyed
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	2005	1	Nearest record in a residential property 400m to the east of the buildings surveyed

The records for EPSL Mitigation licenses issued by Natural England identify the nearest one being issued for GCN at a site 2.5km to the north east of the building being surveyed. The nearest EPSL issued for bat species are 3.5km to the south in Barlestone and 3.5km to the north at Ibstock Lodge.

Since the survey area comprises existing buildings, all of which are in current use, the potential for protected species to be present is likely to be restricted to species such as roosting bats and nesting birds. Ground nesting within the surrounding courtyard and horse exercise area is unlikely and these areas offer little foraging potential for species such as badger or Great Crested Newt. There are no records of protected species within this property.

During the survey of the building observations and identification or signs of any species protected under the Habitat Regulations 2010 (originally Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) were noted. The objective of the survey is to identify and report any physical evidence of protected species, particularly bats using the building.

The inspector cannot be held responsible for any parts of the building structures that may have been inaccessible to the inspector due to services or structural restrictions, or any other restriction that could compromise the safety of the inspector or prevent unrestricted access. ***In this instance all parts of the building were accessed including any enclosed loft areas.***

The client must accept that the inspector will remain impartial to all parties involved and the results of the survey may not be in the best interests of the client. The surveyor, Christopher Barker, is an experienced ecological surveyor and Licensed Bat Worker (Class 18 L2 Natural England License) and an active member of the Lincolnshire Bat Group (Class 15 License Natural England Roost Visitor).

2.2 Legal Constraints

A methodical inspection of the site was carried out to identify the habitat(s) present and to look for any evidence of protected species using the site and to identify any features with potential to provide significant shelter or foraging opportunities for these. The survey was carried out by Christopher Barker, an experienced ecological consultant and Chartered Environmentalist holding Class Licenses issued by Natural England.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidates the various amendments that have been made to the Regulations. The original (1994) Regulations

transposed the EC Habitats Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into national law.

“European protected species” are those which are present on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. They are subject to the provisions of Regulation 41 of those Regulations. All European Protected Species are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Taken together, these pieces of legislation make it an offence to:

- a. Intentionally or deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal included amongst these species
- b. Possess or control any live or dead specimens or any part of, or anything derived from these species
- c. deliberately disturb wild animals of any such species
- d. deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal, or
- e. intentionally, deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal, or obstruct access to such a place

For the purposes of paragraph (c), disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely—

- a. to impair their ability—
 - i. to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
 - ii. in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or,
- b. to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Although the law provides strict protection to these species, it also allows this protection to be set aside (derogation) through the issuing of licences. The licences in England are currently determined by Natural England (NE) for development works. In accordance with the requirements of the Regulations (2010), a licence can only be issued where the following requirements are satisfied:

- i) The proposal is necessary ‘to preserve public health or public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment’
- ii) ‘There is no satisfactory alternative’
- iii) The proposals ‘will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.’

General faunal activity, such as mammals or birds observed visually or by call during the course of the surveys was recorded. Specific attention was also paid to the potential presence of any protected, rare or notable species, and specific consideration was given to bats, birds, badgers, amphibians and reptiles as described below.

Breeding Birds: All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. The inspection of the site included a search of hedgerows, ground vegetation and tree canopies looking for evidence of active or former nests.

Bats: All species of Bat within the UK are protected under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010 (Habitat Regulations) that amended and incorporated the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These regulations make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a bat [WCA section 9(1)]
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a bat [WCA section 9(2)]
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a bat [WCA section 9(4)(a)]
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose [WCA section 9(4)(a)]

Any building or significant trees present within the survey area have been assessed for their suitability to support roosting bats based on the presence of features such as holes, crevices, cracks, splits or loose bark.

Common Reptiles: All species of British reptile are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The common species (adder, grass snake, slow worm and common lizard) are only protected against intentional killing and injuring (but not taking).

The survey included a search of all areas adjacent to the buildings where suitable habitat for reptiles to shelter under or bask may be present, lifting rocks, bricks and other suitable features to search underneath. The surveyor also maintained a careful watch whilst moving across the garden to look for signs of reptiles moving to cover.

Great crested newts are afforded legal protection under European and UK law under the auspices of The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) (Amendment) Regulations which came into force on 21 August 2007, superseding the Habitat Regulations 1994. The 2007 amendments have increased the protection afforded to European Protected Species.

The law provides protection to adults, juveniles, efts (immature GCN) and eggs and it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly or as an incidental result of actions:

- Intentionally or deliberately capture, kill, or injure Great Crested Newts
- Intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used for shelter or protection (including resting or breeding places) whether occupied or not
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb Great Crested Newts when in a place of shelter
- Possess a Great Crested Newt, or any part of it, unless acquired lawfully
- Sell, barter, exchange or transport or offer for sale Great Crested Newts or any part of them.

The survey included a search of any ponds and wetland areas within the site or immediate surrounding area nearby (where these features were present and accessible).

Badger: Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. This makes it an offence to willfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it. A badger sett is defined in the legislation as “*a structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger*”.

The survey searching for evidence of badger activity comprised two main elements. The first element involved searching for evidence of Badger setts. For any setts that were encountered, each sett entrance was noted and mapped. The following information was recorded:

- Number and location of well used / active entrances; these are clear from any debris or vegetation and are obviously in regular use and may, or may not, have been excavated recently;

- Number and location of inactive entrances; these are not in regular use and have debris such as leaves and twigs in the entrance or have plants growing in or around the edge of the entrance;
- Number of disused entrances; these have not been in use for some time, are partly or completely blocked and cannot be used without considerable clearance. If the
- entrance has been disused for some time all that may be visible is a depression in the ground where the hole used to be and the remains of the spoil heap.

The second element of the survey involved searching for signs of Badger activity such as well-worn paths and push-throughs, snagged hair, footprints, latrines and foraging signs, so as to build up a picture of any use of the site by Badger.

Invasive Species: Attention was paid to the presence of any invasive species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). However, the detectability of such species varies due to a number of factors, e.g. time of year, site management, etc., and hence the absence of invasive species should not be assumed even if no such species were detected during the Phase 1 survey.

A range of invasive non-native plant species are listed in Schedule 9 (Part 2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which makes it an offence to plant or cause these introduced invasive plants to grow in the wild, effectively making it illegal to spread the plants during development operations.

3 Survey Methodology

The initial stage 1 inspection of this property was completed in early December 2022 which is just outside of the optimum survey season for nesting birds and roosting bats.

The initial survey of the six buildings included an inspection of the internal and external roof structures searching for evidence of bat activity. Appraisal of the external faces of each building was carried out using binoculars to assess potential features of interest. This was followed by a more detailed external and then internal inspection of the buildings with particular attention being paid to the internal roof and any other features of interest noted.

The visual inspection initially comprised an assessment from all accessible sides using professional high-quality binoculars 10 x 25 magnification to establish if any access points for bats are present and identify any external indications such as stains, wearing around holes etc. that indicate the potential presence of these species. Windows, windowsills, doors, walls and the ground around the base of walls were inspected for signs of bat activity although evidence such as droppings may only be retained in covered and protected external areas. If evidence of potential access points for bats has been identified, these features have been targeted for further detailed investigation at close quarters. Bats in particular may roost at any time of year in locations such as voids behind beams and tiles, fissures, knot holes, gaps between bricks, voids behind roofing felt etc.

A potential bat roost site is to be inspected for overt evidence of bat presence and occupation. This could present as:

- Staining around a cavity, fissure, void or split caused by oils secreted by the bat into its fur
- Scratching on timbers and joists caused by the bat in the act of take off and landing
- Bat droppings and feeding debris in and around the access point or below the feeding roost
- Urine stains below a possible entrance site or within the entrance to a cavity. The urine also smells heavily of ammonia which is distinctively identifiable at close quarters
- Possible audible noises during daylight of bats chattering especially in hot weather
- Flies around entrance of possible roost which may be attracted to bat guano

- The lack of cobwebs around a possible entrance site may also suggest occupation, but of course does not directly confirm bat presence.

Potential bat roost locations in relation to buildings are described within this report (taken from Bat Survey Guidelines 2016) as:

Confirmed Roost – a structure with physical evidence confirming the presence of bats or bats visibly seen.

High – a structure with one or more potential roost features that are obviously suitable for use by a large number of bats on a regular basis and which is situated in an area of continuous high-quality foraging habitat suitable for bats;

Moderate – a structure with one or more potential roost features that could be used by bats, but which is unlikely to support a roost of high conservation status and which is in an area of connected habitat suitable for foraging by bats;

Low – a structure with one or more potential roost features that could be used by individual bats opportunistically. However, these potential roost features do not provide sufficient potential to be used by a larger number of bats or on a regular basis and the surrounding habitat is not of high value to foraging bats.

Negligible – a structure with negligible habitat features which is in a poor location making it highly unlikely roosting bats will be present.

Any potential roost features with the evidence indicating the presence of bats that is not fully visible to the naked eye will then be subjected to a visual inspection using a torch or, if necessary, an Endoscopic Fiberscope with illumination as appropriate.

The survey looked for evidence of nesting birds and significant bird activity such as nesting materials, feathers, guano, owl pellets and redundant or active nests within the building interior and around the exterior.

The open parking areas and landscaped ground adjacent to these were inspected looking for track, trails, burrows or other field signs of protected species.

The site plan illustrates the proposed development at 14400 Westpark Road. The site is bounded by a red line labeled "Proposed new boundary". Six buildings are shown, labeled B1 through B6. Buildings B1, B2, B3, and B4 are arranged in a row, while B5 and B6 are located to the north. The plan includes numerous spot elevations, contour lines, and labels for "Grass", "Concrete", and "Paved". A "Proposed new boundary" is clearly marked. The plan also shows "Grass", "Concrete", and "Paved" areas. A "Proposed new boundary" is clearly marked. The plan also shows "Grass", "Concrete", and "Paved" areas. A "Proposed new boundary" is clearly marked.

Building	Description	Features present	Roost category
B1	Bungalow extension. Red brick in excellent condition with a pitched rosemary tile roof on the west face and a slate roof on the east face. Roof in excellent condition with no gaps, holes or cavities noted. Roof edges appear effectively sealed. Underside of roof lined with bituminous felt. Enclose internal loft space accessible via loft hatch. Brown uPVC windows throughout tightly fitting. This building will be renovated and extended.	No obvious features identified on the exterior or within the interior roof space of potential interest to bats. No field signs of bats or evidence of nesting birds associated within this small structure.	Negligible
B2	Single storey stable block. Red brick construction with the brickwork in good condition throughout. Pitched roof constructed from rosemary tiles in reasonable condition but with numerous small gaps. Timber doors with significant gaps at the top along the south face of the building and internally divided into three stalls, all linked within the open roof space. Underside of roof not enclosed and the majority of the roof is not lined. One section has clear plastic sheet lining through which the roof beams and tiles can be seen. Concrete floor throughout. This building will be demolished.	Numerous gaps noted on the roof exterior, some under the lifted ridge tiles but the roof is not lined. No other obvious features identified on the structure of potential interest to bats. No field signs of bats or evidence of nesting birds associated within this small structure.	Low
B3	Large two-storey barn divided into two sections but an entrance leading between the courtyard and driveway. Red brick structure showing signs of structural failure with the roof structure leaning noticeably to the west. Brickwork in reasonable condition but some cracks noted on the exterior and inspected where possible. Pitched red tile roof is not lined underneath and the roof space is open and accessible via the entranceway in the centre of the building. Timber roof beams in good condition but starting to lean precariously. Ground floor storage areas inspected, concrete floor throughout. This building will be converted.	Open roof space has gaps and crack present and some areas are fairly dark. Cracks on brickwork to east gable end and north face of building may be of interest to bats. No field signs of bats or evidence of nesting birds associated within this small structure.	Moderate
B4	Lean-to extension on the south side of B3. Red brick construction with good brickwork and a sloping roof of rosemary tiles laid over timber beams. Roof in good condition with no missing or broken riles. Bituminous lining under the roof and no enclosed loft space. Timber roof beams fully exposed. Concrete floor throughout. Building has timber doors on the south side which are not tightly fitting with significant open gaps and windows / doorways. This building will be demolished.	Roof is lined and there will be a gap between the tiles and lining which may be accessible. No field signs of bats. Swallows nesting under roof beams accessing from the open stable doors.	Low
B5	Horse stall – timber framed and clad in corrugated fibreboard. No lining with timber roof beams fully exposed. Timber stable door on front. This building will be removed and reconstructed in a new position.	No structural features identified of potential interest to bats or birds. No field evidence of roosting bats or nesting birds.	Negligible
B6	Horse stall – timber framed and clad in corrugated fibreboard. No lining with timber roof beams fully exposed. Two timber stable door on front. This building will be removed and reconstructed in a new position.	No structural features identified of potential interest to bats or birds. No field evidence of roosting bats or nesting birds.	Negligible

4. Survey Findings

The survey covered six building and these are described and assessed in the table below. Each building has external and internal photographs provided taken by the surveyor on the day of the inspection.

Bungalow Extension B1



Front (north and west side)



Rear (north and east side)



Bungalow loft interior



Bungalow loft interior

Stable Block B2



Front (south face) of B2



Rear (north face) of B2



Close up of tiled roof B2



Open underside of roof B2

Large Barn B3 and lean to extension B4



South west side B3 and B4



South east side B3



North east side B3



North west side B3



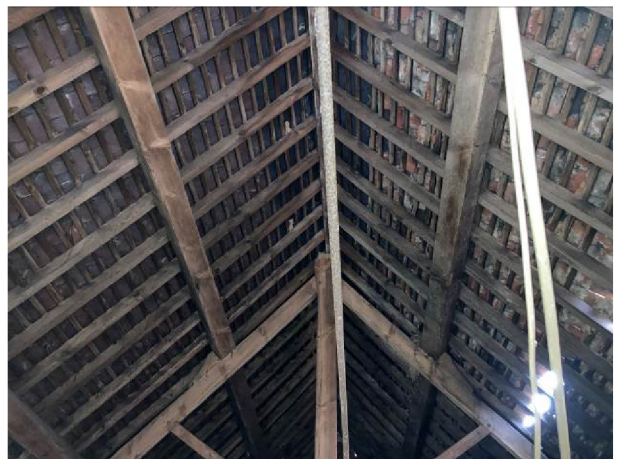
Roof space interior east side



Roof space interior west side



Underside of roof east side



Underside of roof west side



Interior of B4 lean to extension



Interior of B4 lean to extension

Stables B5 and B6



Exterior of B5



Interior of B5



Exterior south face B6



Exterior north face B6



Interior of B6

5. Conclusions and Recommendation

The development proposal is as follows

- a) Building 1 will be extended which will require the existing roof structure to be disturbed.
- b) Building 2 will be completely demolished.
- c) Building 3 will be converted but this will require the existing roof structure to be dismantled and reconstructed due to its poor structural condition.
- d) Building 4 will be completely demolished
- e) Building 5 will be taken down and reconstructed in a new position.
- f) Building 6 will be taken down and reconstructed in a new position.

Having completed an internal and external inspection of the six building during December 2022, the following conclusions are reached:

1. **Building B1** is a small part of a larger bungalow. No evidence of bat or bird activity was found associated with this building and there are no structural features identified that would be of potential interest to bats. ***This building has negligible roost potential and no further surveys are required.***
2. **Building B2** is a stable block attached to the eastern end of B3. This building will be demolished and whilst no physical evidence of bat or bird activity was identified, there are structural features present within the roof such as lifted tiles along the ridge and wall tops, which may be of potential interest to bats. Taking into consideration the location of this building it is assessed as having ***low roost potential***. To comply with the 2016 Bat Survey Guidelines it is recommended that ***this building should be the subject of a dusk or dawn activity survey carried out*** during the optimum survey season (May – August)
3. **Building B3** is a very large barn divided into two parts by a access which runs through the centre of the building. The roof of the building is in very poor structural repair. This building will be converted which will require the existing roof to be removed and repaired and also works will be needed to reconstruct the gable ends where the brickwork is badly damaged. Whilst no physical evidence of bat or bird activity was identified, there are a number of structural features present within the roof and walls such as lifted tiles, gaps around beams and deep cracks in walls, which may be of potential interest to bats. Taking into consideration the location of this building it is assessed as having ***moderate roost potential***. To comply with the 2016 Bat Survey Guidelines it is recommended that ***this building should be the subject of a dusk and dawn activity surveys carried out*** during the optimum survey season (May – August)
4. **Building B4** is a lean-to store / workshop structure attached to the south western side of B3. This building will be demolished and whilst no physical evidence of bat or bird activity was identified, there are structural features present within the roof such as lifted tiles and gaps along the roof beams, which may be of potential interest to bats. Taking into consideration the location of this building it is assessed as having ***low roost potential***. To comply with the 2016 Bat Survey Guidelines it is recommended that ***this building should be the subject of a dusk or dawn activity survey carried out*** during the optimum survey season (May – August)
5. **Building B5** is a timber framed and corrugated steel-clad stable. This building will be dismantled and reconstructed in a new position. No evidence of bat or bird activity was found associated with this building and there are no structural features identified that would be of potential interest to bats. ***This building has negligible roost potential and no further surveys are required.***

6. **Building B6** is a timber framed and corrugated steel-clad stable. This building will be dismantled and reconstructed in a new position. No evidence of bat or bird activity was found associated with this building and there are no structural features identified that would be of potential interest to bats. ***This building has negligible roost potential and no further surveys are required.***

It is concluded in regard to buildings B1, B5 and B6 that the works proposed pose no risk to roosting bats.

During the works to B1, B5 and B6, the roof structures should be carefully lifted by hand to allow the underside to be inspected. If any evidence or indication of bats is found work should stop to allow further assessment to be carried out but a suitably licensed and qualified Ecologist.

Buildings B2 and B4 have been recommended for a dusk or dawn activity survey to determine if any bats are using the structural features identified in these buildings. It is recognised that no physical evidence of any bat activity was identified during the inspection but a further survey is needed to fully comply with the Bat Survey Guidelines. Building B4 also has two swallow nests attached to the underside of the roof beams and it is likely that nesting activity will take place in the future. Any works to this building should therefore take place outside of the nesting season to avoid any disturbance to nesting birds. Alternatively the structure should be inspected by a suitable qualified and experienced ecologist to confirm no nesting activity is taking place prior to works starting to remove the existing roof.

Building B3 has the greatest potential of the building inspected as there is a large accessible roof void which is quite dark in places. Due to structural concerns, the far ends of the interior roof of this building could not be inspected closely. This structure has moderate roost potential due to the structural features identified. It is recognised that no physical evidence of any bat activity was identified during the inspection but dusk and dawn survey carried out a minimum of two weeks apart are required to fully comply with the Bat Survey Guidelines.

As part of the proposed development it is recommended that features such as roost bricks and artificial swift / swallow nests are incorporated into the converted building.

No evidence of, or potential for other protected species such as badger, otter or great crested newt was identified during the inspection of the building or the land immediately surrounding these and no mitigation is required in regard to these other protected species.



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REFERENCES

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Web references

MAGIC: Designated area data downloaded from URL <http://www.magic.gov.uk.html>

National Biodiversity Network: Protected species data downloaded from URL <http://data.nbn.org/interactive/map>

APPENDIX 1: Procedure to follow if bats are unexpectedly discovered during works to B1, B5 and B6

- The roof edge tiles and ridge tiles should be removed carefully by hand to enable the underside of these features to be inspected in accordance with accepted good practice. Ideally this work should be completed outside of the main bat activity season but if this is not possible reasonable precautions should be followed.
- If, prior to any approved works commencing following there is any indication that bats may be present in or around the building (e.g. droppings or staining is noted on the walls or significant bat activity is seen around the property in the evenings), work should not be undertaken until a further survey is carried out to determine the significance of this.
- If at any point during the work bats are discovered, then the contractors must immediately stop work and telephone Christopher Barker on 07957 912470.
- An appropriately licensed bat worker will liaise directly with Natural England and the County Ecologist if any indication of bats or actual presence of bats is discovered. Actions will then be taken following the advice given. This may include removal of bats, but only where direct written or verbal permission is gained from the appropriate authorities.
- Only when the appropriate authority is satisfied that there is no further risk to bats will works recommence.
- Should it transpire that the operation being carried out is of more risk to bats than was originally thought, then works will be stopped until they can be supervised by an appropriately licensed bat worker.
- Any injured bats should be gently placed in a secure ventilated box in a cool, quiet dark place (e.g. cardboard box with a sealed lid) by the contractor while wearing gloves for the bat's protection whilst awaiting the arrival of the licensed person.

APPENDIX 2: Biological Records from Leicestershire and Rutland Records Centre.

Separate Appendix.