Addendum & Ecological Assessment for Cornage Barn by Willder Ecology 23rd Sept 2019

Introduction & Background

This Addendum & Ecological Assessment Update should be read in conjunction with the original ecology report titled 'Bat Surveys & Mitigation for Cornage Barn' by Willder Ecology dated 28th June 2017 (as included in appendix one).

Since the original ecological report was produced and planning permission granted for conversion of the barn, the site was revisited and 'A Bat mitigation strategy for Cornage Barn' dated 30th September 2017' by Willder Ecology was produced (as shown in appendix two). Before any works began the site was registered with Natural England under the Bat Low Impact Class Licence System under Licence number 1368A.

A pre-commencement site visit & a toolbox talk was carried out on the 4th December 2017 and the stripping of the lean too part of the barn (which contained the identified Brown Long eared bat feeding roost) was supervised by Ros Willder of Willder Ecology.

A licence return was sent to Natural England on the 21st March 2018 (see appendix three) at the completion of the works following a site re-check on 14th March 2018.

The Mitigation required for the Bat Low Impact Licence included a bat box (as shown in figure one) on the tree opposite the redbrick barn and a standalone open fronted wooden store (as shown in figure two).

Originally the Licence Mitigation required that the woodstore was to be sited adjacent to the north elevation of the stone barn, but this was temporarily moved to avoid harm during works to the barn as such it will need to be repositioned once the works are completed to the stone barn (as shown in Drawing no 201 rev C in appendix four).

Figure one the bat box in the tree Licence Mitigation

Figure two- the Wood store Licence Mitigation

Current Situation

During works to the stone barn the gable end wall and part of the side walls collapsed as shown below in figure three. As a result, it was necessary to apply for new planning permission reference 180389 which was subsequently granted

However, recently the new owners Mr & Mrs N Price have applied for a variation of a condition to Herefordshire council as such the council have requested an ecological assessment of these proposed changes to the currently permitted proposed plans.

Figure three- remaining gable end wall & walls of the stone barn

The proposed changes whilst fairly minimal will result in additional fenestration on the South (side) East (front) & Western (rear) elevation of the barn as such this has the potential to cause an increased light spill particularly on to the western (rear) elevation where previously it was very minimal. In order to assess if this will result in an increased impact to bats foraging around the edge of the site an evening activity survey was carried out to assess the current use by bats on site, (see table one on the next page).

Evening Activity update survey for Cornage Barn carried out on 10th September 2019 by Ros Willder (RC121) & Natasha James trainee

19:37	At the start of the survey there was a cloud cover of 90% and a temperature of 18oC at the start of the survey & 14oC by the end, with no wind at the start but by the end there were gusts of up to 1.1m/s.
19:48 - 49	Common Pipistrelle (CP) x2 **Emerged** (**E**) out of the Ash tree with bat box on it (bat roost in the Ash tree)
19:49	CP fly past barn and then forage at the corner of the ruined barn
19:51	CP foraging around site
19:52	Soprano Pipistrelle (SP) flew onto site from drive entrance and foraged around
19:53	SP flew onto site from drive entrance and foraged around
19:56	Brown Long Eared (BLE) foraging around the corner of the ruined barn
19:55	SP foraging over wood and bank area at the edge of the site
20:02	SP foraging in field flying past barn and into woods
20:04	Natterer (NA) flew onto site and past red brick building
20:05	BLE foraging over the site
20:09	BLE heard not seen
20:11	CP foraging past ruined barn
20:16	Lesser Horseshoe Bat (LHB) Flying past on the edge of site
20:26	BLE flying past site
20:29	BLE flying past the edge of the site
20:33	CP heard not seen
20:42	Noctule (N) see flying high over the site
20:45	LHB Flying past on the edge of site along the roadside
20:46	CP fly past on site by barn
20:55	NA and CP fly past edge of site
20:56 - 57	SP foraging on site
20:58	CP fly by past barn
20:59	SP at edge of site
21:00	N flying high over the site
21:02	SP heard but not seen
21:04	N heard but not seen
21:06	CP heard but not seen
21:08	End of survey

Table one – Evening update survey

During the evening survey whilst no bats were recorded emerging out of the remaining part of the stone barn or the redbrick cattle shed, a Common Pipistrelle bat roost was recorded within the Ash tree at the edge of the site by the roadside (where the bat box has been erected onto), as this is to be retained there will be no impact on this bat roost. The evening survey also showed that the usage of the site itself for foraging bats is largely unchanged and that the red brick cattle shed remaining on site has not been colonized by bats.

Whilst the proposed fenestration will add additional light spill onto the site it will have less impact than originally thought on the foraging bats as there is already two bright street lights by the properties Forest Edge & Bay tree (north of the site) which shine brightly onto the field & the rear & side elevation of the barn. The foraging on site was largely confined to light tolerant bat species and as such the proposed mitigation will be easily colonized by the original attended species (Brown Long eared & Common & Soprano Pipistrelle bats).

Having discussed the mitigation designed into the original ecological report with Apex Architecture a roof light has been removed from the red brick cattle shed so that a bat loft (1.5m at the highest point by 4m long) can be created within the roof space together with a new access point of 5cm by 10cm in the apex of the southern elevation as shown in Drawing number 201 Rev C.

As such there is no ecological objection to the proposed amended plans so long as a bat loft is included and the roofs are lined with bitumastic roofing felt and there is no external lighting proposed to the site (see original lighting requirements in the mitigation plan in appendix two) and the native hedgerow is planted along the field boundary of the site (as also shown in the plan in appendix two).

Appendix one Ecological Report 2017

Bat Surveys & Mitigation for Cornage Barn

Aim: To establish the presence or absence of bats and birds in the barn and provide mitigation details.

Mr & Mrs Rice
Brownholme
Hoovers lane
Herefordshire HR9 5TX

Reference: Rice 1\Bat & bird's survey.doc

28th June 2017

Prepared by: Ros Willder
Willder Ecology
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1 Introduction

As part of the planning application for conversion of the stone barn and its attached single storey lean too and cattle shed (as shown on the front cover) into residential use it was necessary to carry out an ecological survey of the buildings at Cornage Barn, Watery lane, Lea, to establish whether there are any protected species (bats or birds) currently using the stone barn and outbuildings.

The original survey titled Bat surveys at Cornage Barn by AVA Ecology dated 21st April 2017 identified the need for further surveys to be carried out on all the buildings (with the stone barn identified as having a high potential for bats and the workshop/lean too and outhouse being identified as having a moderate potential for bats).

This report contains the results of those further surveys but this report should be read in conjunction with the original ecology report for a full description of the buildings and the site and data search results.

2 Methodology of Surveys

The methodology of the daytime and Evening surveys followed the Bat Surveys for professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd Edition) by the bat Conservation Trust. The first Evening survey of the barn and buildings was carried out on the 28th May 2017; the weather was warm with 0% Cloud cover, a wind speed of 1.3m/s and a starting temperature of 20.5° C which reduced to 16.1 ° C by the end of the survey.

The evening survey began at 8.00pm to allow an internal inspection of the buildings before the evening survey began and finished at 10:35pm with Sunset being at 8.59pm it was led by Ros Willder Licence number CLS010473 & 12870 and assisted by Dave Smith Licence number CL137061 and Yasmina Ashcroft Graduate Ecologist and Rob Rice.

The second evening survey was carried out on the 21st June 2017, the weather was warm with a temperature of 25.7°C and 45% cloud cover and started at 8:45 to allow time for an inspection of the buildings before the second evening survey with sunset being at 9.35pm, by Ros Willder Licence number CLS010473 & 12870 and assisted by Dave Smith Licence number CL137061 and Yasmina Ashcroft Graduate Ecologist.

For the evening surveys the equipment used was torches, four frequency division bat detectors and an Echo Meter EM3 Handheld Ultrasonic Recorder which enable data analysis to be carried out later on recordings and an Echo Meter Touch 2 which also records all bat passes and provides instant analysis of those passes.

3 Results of Surveys

3.1 Evening survey results

Although the daytime surveys found no evidence of bat usage within any of the barns apart from one dropping outside near the stone barn's doorway and moth wings adjacent to the barn in the lean too area in (see original AVA report for details) and pre evening examination of the buildings found no additional evidence in the stone barn two evening surveys were carried out to see if any bats are using the barns or outbuildings.

The evening survey observed the entire stone barn, brick cattle shed and lean too/workshop and small shed areas to see if there was any emergence by bats from them. No birds were seen flying into the roof space of the barn or using the small shed to be demolished for a replacement garage.

Evening survey 28th May 2017 results:-
(Sunset was at 8:59pm)

21:45 Common & Soprano Pipistrelle (CP & SP) flew past the barn in a SW direction

21:50 CP flew through the site SE direction

21:53 Brown Long eared bat foraging around tree on the edge of the site

21:52 Lesser Horseshoe bat (LHB) recorded very faint flying along the edge of the site

21:57&9:58 2 CP & 1 SP foraging to the north of the main barn in the adjacent field

21:58 2 CP & 1 Brown long eared bat (BLE) flew through the main stone barn

22:00 BLE foraging north of the main barn

22:02 CP foraging around the NE corner of the stone barn

22:03 BLE flying around inside of the single storey cattle shed adjoining the main brick barn

22:04 LHB very faint recording made but bat not seen

22:11 CP foraging in yard by the barn & SP foraging in the field & BLE heard but not seen

22:12 & 13 BLE foraging in field behind the barn

22:14 SP & CP flying past SE of site

22:16 CP & SP flying past SE of site

22:17 BLE foraging around site

22:18 CP foraging around site

22:20 Noctule flying high above site

22:22 2 CP foraging around site

22:25 BLE flew past site SW

22: 27 SP flew past site SW

22:29 CP heard not seen on site.

No bats were recorded emerging from the barn or any of the buildings on site however an individual BLE was recorded flying around in the barn.

Evening survey 21st June 2017 results:-
(Sunset 9:35pm)

21:47 CP flew through the yard SW

22:03-5 CP foraging in the yard by brick cattle shed

22:06 CP Flying past site SW

22:12 & 13 CP Foraging in front of brick cattle shed

22:15 CP foraging over roof of brick cattle shed

22:16 BLE heard not seen

22:18 to 22:21 CP foraging on site

22:21 SP foraging on site

22:23 & 25 CP foraging in yard

22:25 BLE flew into corner of the barn/cattle shed

22:27 SP Flying SW through site

22:29 CP foraging in yard

22:31 LHB flying past site

22:32 & 33 BLE foraging around site

22:33 & 34 CP foraging past site

22:38 2 CP foraging on site

22:41 BLE flying around barn

22:45 & 47 Daubentons bat recorded flying past site

22:46 1 BLE flew out of lean too across field

22:47 1 BLE perching on timber board to feed inside lean too next to brick barn

22: 48 CP Flying past SW

22:51 BLE flying past in field

22:55 & 57 CP flying past site
22: 57 LHB flew past site along lane

22:59 BLE flying past barn

23:03 BLE flying past site

23:03 Daubentons flying past site

23:03 CP Foraging on site.

In total the evening surveys recorded no bats emerging from the buildings but did record bats flying though the barns and on both evening surveys an individual BLE bat was recorded flying inside the single storey brick cattle shed, and an individual BLE bat was seen using the lean too adjacent to the cattle shed and brick barn as a feeding perch.

4 Conclusion and Mitigation strategy

4.1 Conclusion

From the initial inspection and the two subsequent surveys carried out, it is reasonable to suggest that the stone lean too which forms the corner of cornage barn is used by 1-2 Brown long eared bats as a feeding roost (occasionally), for exact location see appendix two.

In addition the site and the rest of the field behind the barn are well used by both Common and Soprano Pipistrelle for foraging in and lesser horseshoe bats were recorded flying along the lane which is adjacent to the site but not going through the site.

Given the time of year the surveys took place we can conclude this is not a maternity roost, and due to the recent movement within the walls and exposed nature, it is unlikely that the building is used as a hibernation roost.

Roosts of this size and type, of more common bat species are considered to be of low conservation significance; however they are still protected under European and UK legislation (Appendix 1).

Roosts classed as low conservation significance can be legally disturbed/destroyed under a new licensing system adopted by Natural England in 2015, known as a Bat Low Impact Class Licence (BLICL).

For works to go ahead the site must be surveyed and registered with and approved by Natural England by a registered consultant at least three weeks (fifteen working days) before commencement of any work, and a strict bat mitigation strategy must be adhered to.

4.2 Bat mitigation strategy

Given that the lean too shed adjacent to the barn is a 'confirmed bat roost' a European Protected Species (bat) Mitigation Licence will be required in order to affect the roost. Given the presence of one (potentially two) non-breeding Brown Long Eared bats a Bat Low Impact Class Licence would be appropriate for licensing for the works.

With a suitable mitigation strategy in place, there is no reason to believe that Natural England would not issue a Low Impact Bat Class Licence. This is due to the fact that the favourable conservation status of the species can be maintained, killing and injury can be avoided, and suitable features can be incorporated into the proposed works to maintain the continued ecological functionality of the buildings as a roost site.

Supervision of Roost Destruction

The destruction of the Brown long eared roost will be implemented under the BLICL (see section 4.1) and as such will be supervised by a BLICL registered consultant (Ros Willder RC121). If bats are encountered during works they will be rescued by the supervising ecologist and transferred to a pre-erected bat box on the tree closest to the lane on the eastern boundary to be retained on site.

Careful Work Practices

Dismantling works and all repair works should proceed in a careful and controlled manner. Contractors should be briefed with regard to the fact that individual bats can often exploit very small crevices as roost sites (such as gaps in roofing timbers or stone walls) and that bats can move between roost sites on a regular basis.

Replacement Roosting Opportunities

A new unlit open fronted timber store will be created on site adjacent to the stone barn as mitigation for the destruction of the Brown Long eared feeding roost it will be 1.75m tall and 2m by 1.5m and be weather boarded and be sited on either the north or west elevation as well as a double chambered bat box will be erected on one of the trees by the existing shed see details in appendix three.

Lighting

External lighting should be avoided on the converted barn, unless it is necessary for reasons of security and safety. In particular, lighting should be avoided around the new bat roosting features.

If lighting is required, it should be kept at low level and at low intensity, with hoods and baffles used to direct the light to where it is required (Bat Conservation Trust 2009, Emery 2008).

To minimise the impact on bats, the use of low pressured sodium lamps is recommended in preference to mercury or metal halide lamps which have a UV element that can affect the distribution of insects and attract bats to the area, affecting their natural behaviour (Bat Conservation Trust 2009).

Enhancements for Bats and other wildlife

As an enhancement for bats a small wedge shaped loft with direct flight access (5cm by 10cm) suitable for crevice dwelling bats including both Brown long eared and Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats will be created above the single storey cattle shed.

It will be lined with bitumastic roofing felt and all timbers will be untreated as shown on the plans in appendix three.

As an additional enhancement a new native hedgerow will be planted along the proposed site boundary comprised of field maple, hazel, hawthorn, spindle, blackthorn and dog rose it will be planted in a double staggered row of at least 7 plants per meter to create a thick wide native hedgerow species rich hedgerow which will provide additional foraging habitat and nesting habitat for birds, see appendix 3 and drawing number 674-PL02 rev.

If all the works are carried out as per the recommended mitigation and all the enhancements included an overall gain for biodiversity will be secured as part of the proposed works.

5. References

Bat Conservation Trust (2009) *BATS AND LIGHTING IN THE UK. Bats and the Built Environment Series* (version 3 May 2009).

Bat Conservation Trust.
Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.
Emery, M. (2008) *Effect of Street Lighting on Bats*. Urbis Lighting Ltd.
Mitchell-Jones, A. J. (2004) *Bat mitigation guidelines* Version: January 2004. English Nature.

APPENDIX ONE LEGAL STATUS OF BATS & BIRDS

LEGAL PROTECTION OF BATS

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) transposes into UK law the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (commonly referred to as the 'Bern Convention'. The 1981 Act has been amended several times, most recently by the Countryside and Rights of Way [Crow] Act 2000, which added 'or recklessly' to S 9 (4)(a) and (b).
All species of bats are listed on Schedule 5 of the 1981 Act, and are therefore subject to the provisions of section 9, which make it an offence to:

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

The Habitats & Conservation of Species 2010 which replaces the Habitats Regulations which was transposed into UK law Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (often referred to as the 'Habitats [and Species] Directive.)
All bats listed on Annex IV of the Directive and some are also listed on the Annex II. The latter Annex relates to the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and covers **Greater** and **Lesser Horseshoe bats**, **barastrelles** and **Bechstein's** bat.
Inclusion on Annex IV ('European protected species) means that member states are required to put in place a system of strict protection as outlined in Article 12; this is done through inclusion on Schedule 2 of the Regulations. Regulation 53 makes it an offence to;

- Deliberately capture or kill a bat
- Deliberately disturb a bat
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange a live or dead bat or any part of a bat

LEGAL PROTECTION OF BIRDS

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the main instrument for the protection of wild birds in the law of England, Wales and Scotland.

It protects all wild birds of whatever species (certain exceptions apply within the act).
Barn Owls are listed on Schedule 1 which gives them special protection.

The act makes it an offence "if any person intentionally-

(a) Kills, injures or takes (handle)any wild bird;

(b) Takes, damages or destroys the nest of any bird while that nest is in use or being built; (barn owls do not 'build' a nest but may make a nest scrape) or

(c) Takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird"

It is also an offence "if any persons have in his possession or control-

(a) any live or dead wild bird or any part of, or anything derived from, such a bird; or

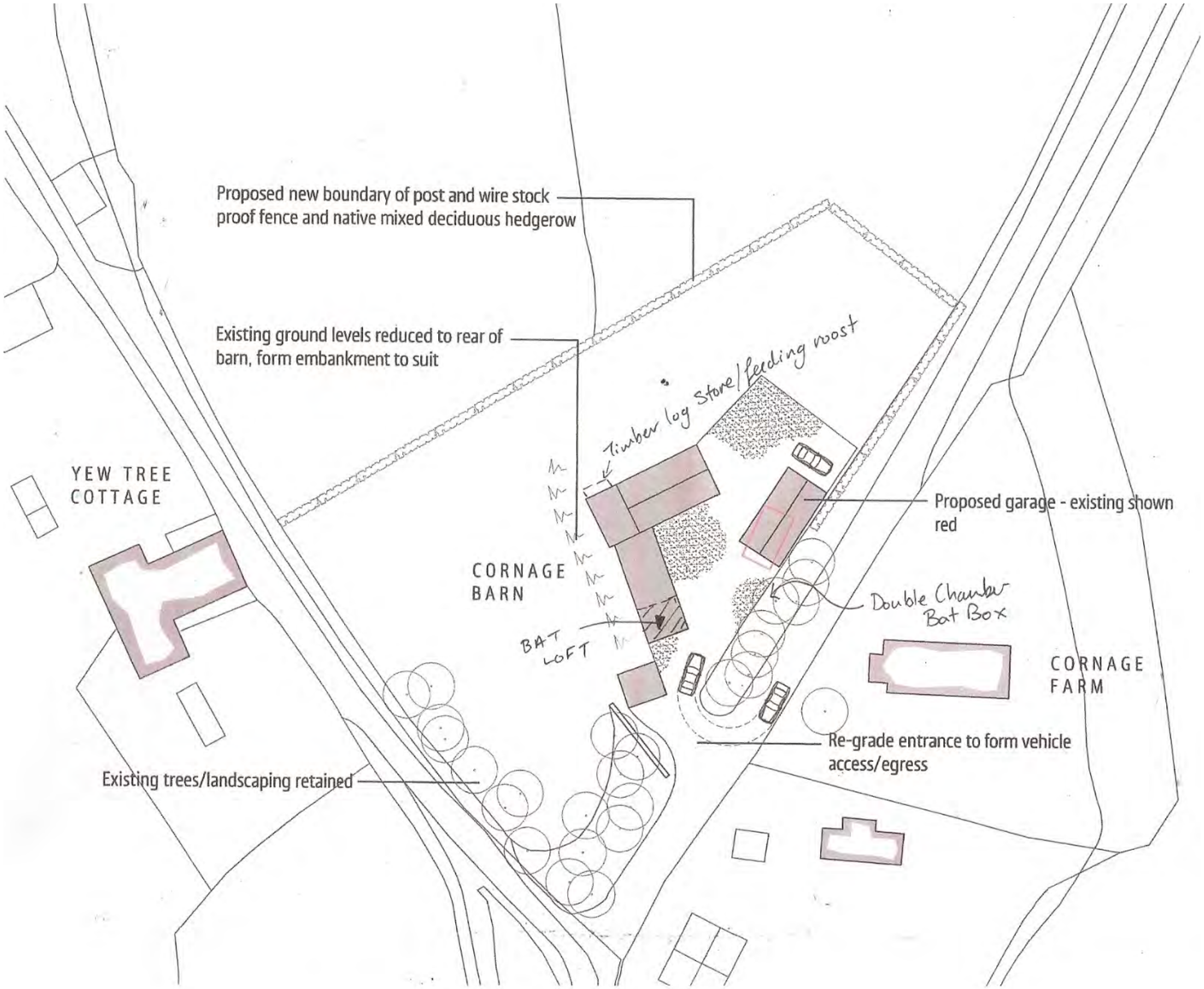
(b) An egg of a wild bird or any part of such an egg" (s 1 (2)).

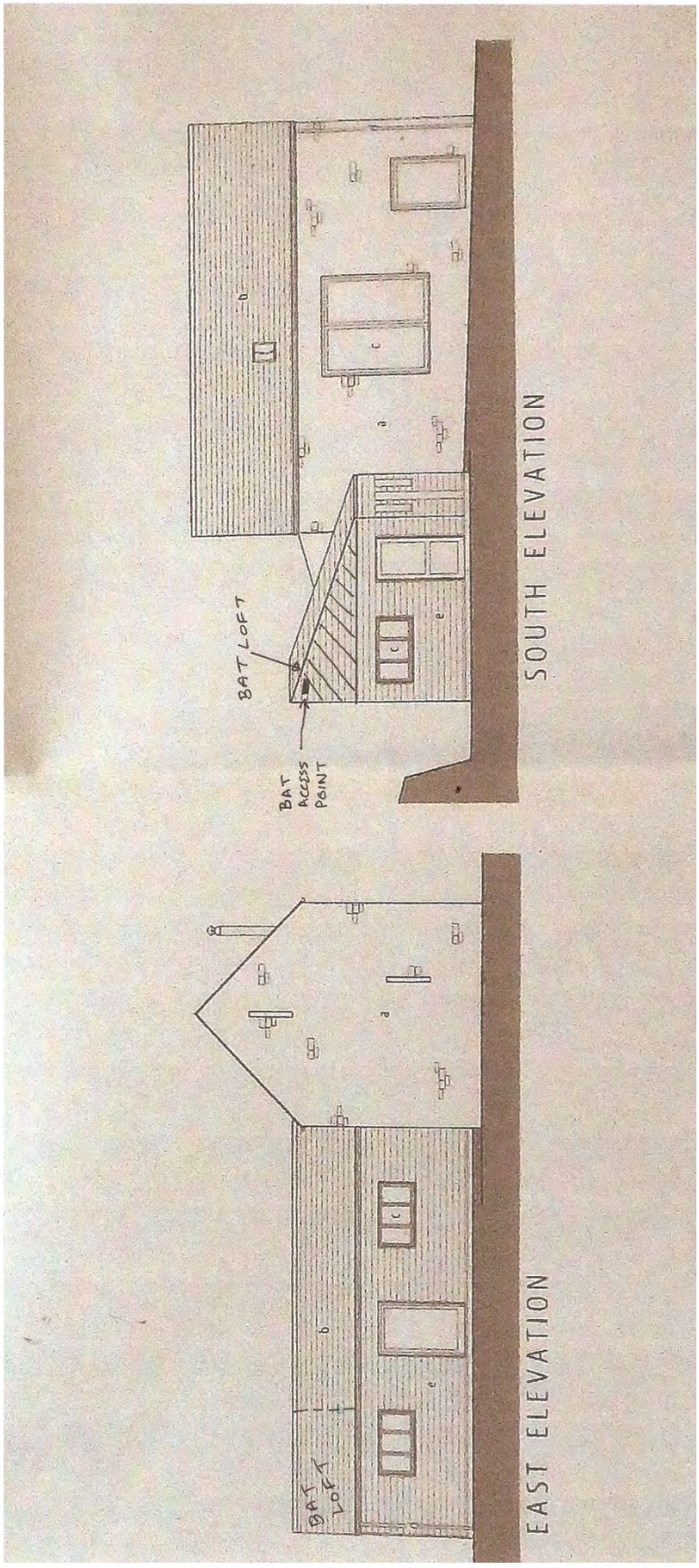
APPENDIX TWO LOCATION OF BAT ROOST & BAT ROUTES

An individual Brown Long Eared bat was found inside the lean too using it as a feeding roost

Bat flight & foraging routes

APPENDIX THREE MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENTS FOR BATS


Proposed new boundary of post and wire stock proof fence and native mixed deciduous hedgerow
Existing ground levels reduced to rear of barn, form embankment to suit
Timber log Store/feeding roost
YEW TREE COTTAGE
CORNAGE BARN
BAT LOFT
Proposed garage - existing shown red
Double Chamber Bat Box
CORNAGE FARM
Re-grade entrance to form vehicle access/egress
Existing trees/landscaping retained



A timber log store will be erected on the north or western elevation to provide a feeding roost for Brown long eared bats

As well as a double chamber bat box to be erected on the tree in the eastern boundary of the site

APPENDIX TWO Mitigation strategy

A Bat mitigation strategy for Cornage Barn 30th September 2017 by Ros Willder of Willder Ecology Registered Consultant no. RC121

The lean too shed adjacent to the Stone barn is a ‘confirmed bat roost’ a European Protected Species (bat) Mitigation Licence will be required in order to affect the roost. Given the presence of one (potentially two) non-breeding Brown Long Eared bats a Bat Low Impact Class Licence for the works is appropriate.

During the surveys both Common & Soprano Pipistrelles were recorded foraging on site as these are crevice dwelling bats they could easily colonise the open stone barn walls so care must be taken.

An application to register the site with Natural England under a Low Impact Bat Class Licence has been applied for the Licence with a commence date of the 1st **November 2017 and end on 31st March 2018.**

Supervision of Roost Destruction

The destruction of the Brown long eared roost in the stone lean too adjacent to the stone barn will be implemented under the BLICL and as such will be supervised by a BLICL **registered consultant (Ros Willder RC121)**. If bats are encountered during works they will be rescued by the supervising ecologist and transferred to a pre-erected bat box on the tree closest to the lane on the eastern boundary to be retained on site see appendix 1.

Timing of works

All roof works to the stone barn and adjacent lean too will be carried out when the bats are not using the feeding roost in the lean too end of Oct to End of March.

Careful Work Practices

Dismantling works and all repair works should proceed in a careful and controlled manner. Contractors should be briefed with regard to the fact that individual bats can often exploit very small crevices as roost sites (such as gaps in roofing timbers or stone walls) andthat bats can move between roost sites on a regular basis.

Replacement Roosting Opportunities

A new unlit open fronted timber store will be created on site adjacent to the stone barn as mitigation for the destruction of the Brown Long eared feeding roost it will be 1.75m tall and 2m by 1.5m and be weather boarded and be sited on either the north or west elevation as well as a double chambered bat box will be erected on one of the trees by the existing shed see details in appendix one.

Lighting

External lighting should be avoided on the converted barn, unless it is necessary for reasons of security and safety. In particular, lighting should be avoided around the new bat roosting features. If lighting is required, it should be kept at low level and at low intensity, with hoods and baffles used to direct the light to where it is required (Bat Conservation Trust 2009, Emery 2008). To minimise the impact on bats, the use of low pressured sodium lamps is recommended in preference to mercury or metal halide lamps which have a UV element that can affect the distribution of insects and attract bats to the area, affecting their natural behaviour (Bat Conservation Trust 2009).

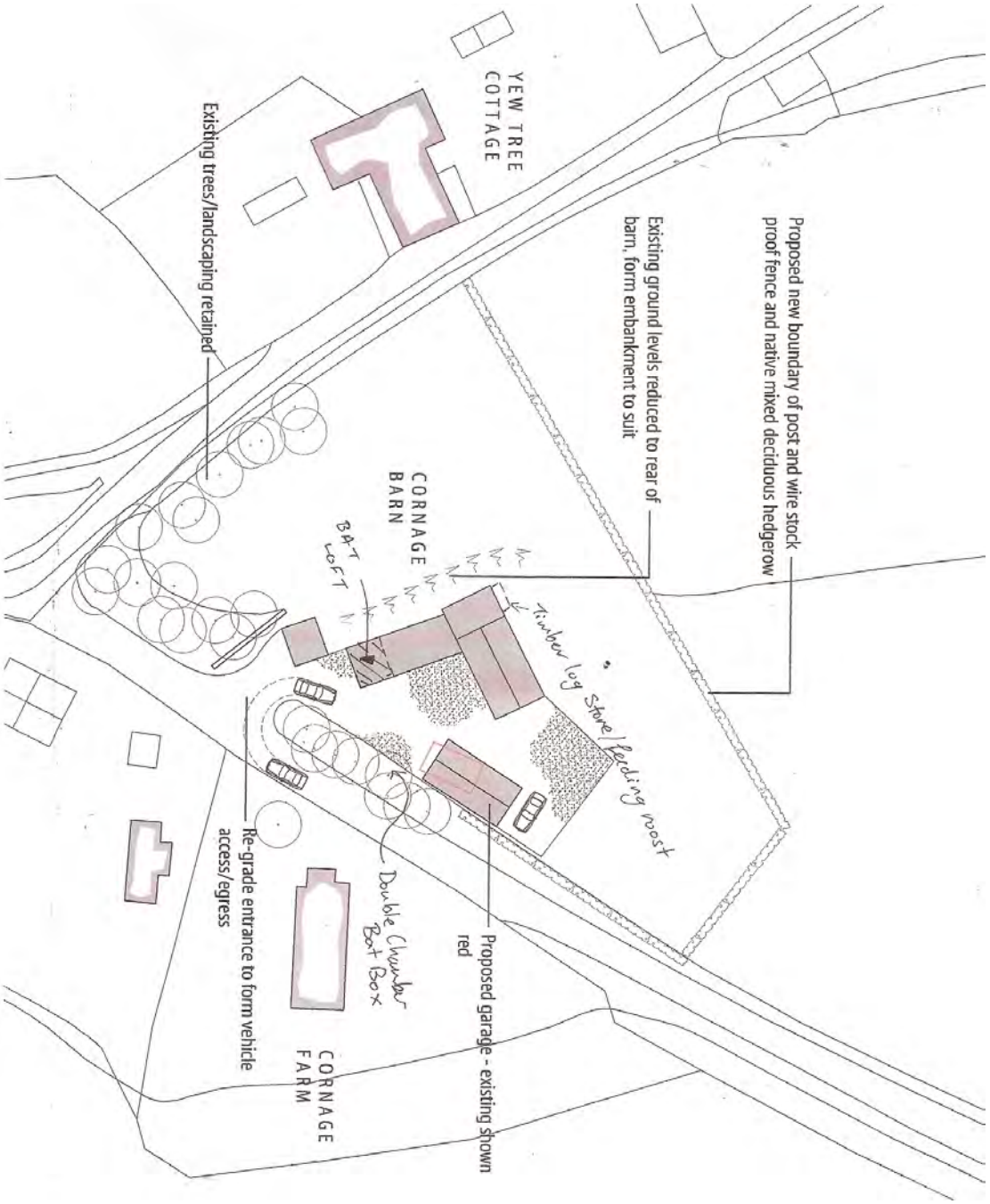
Enhancements for Bats and other wildlife required under the current planning permission granted by Herefordshire council.

As an enhancement for bats a small wedge-shaped loft with direct flight access (5cm by 10cm) suitable for crevice dwelling bats including both Brown long eared and Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats will be created above the single storey cattle shed. It will be lined with bitumastic roofing felt and all timbers will be untreated as shown on the plans in appendix three.

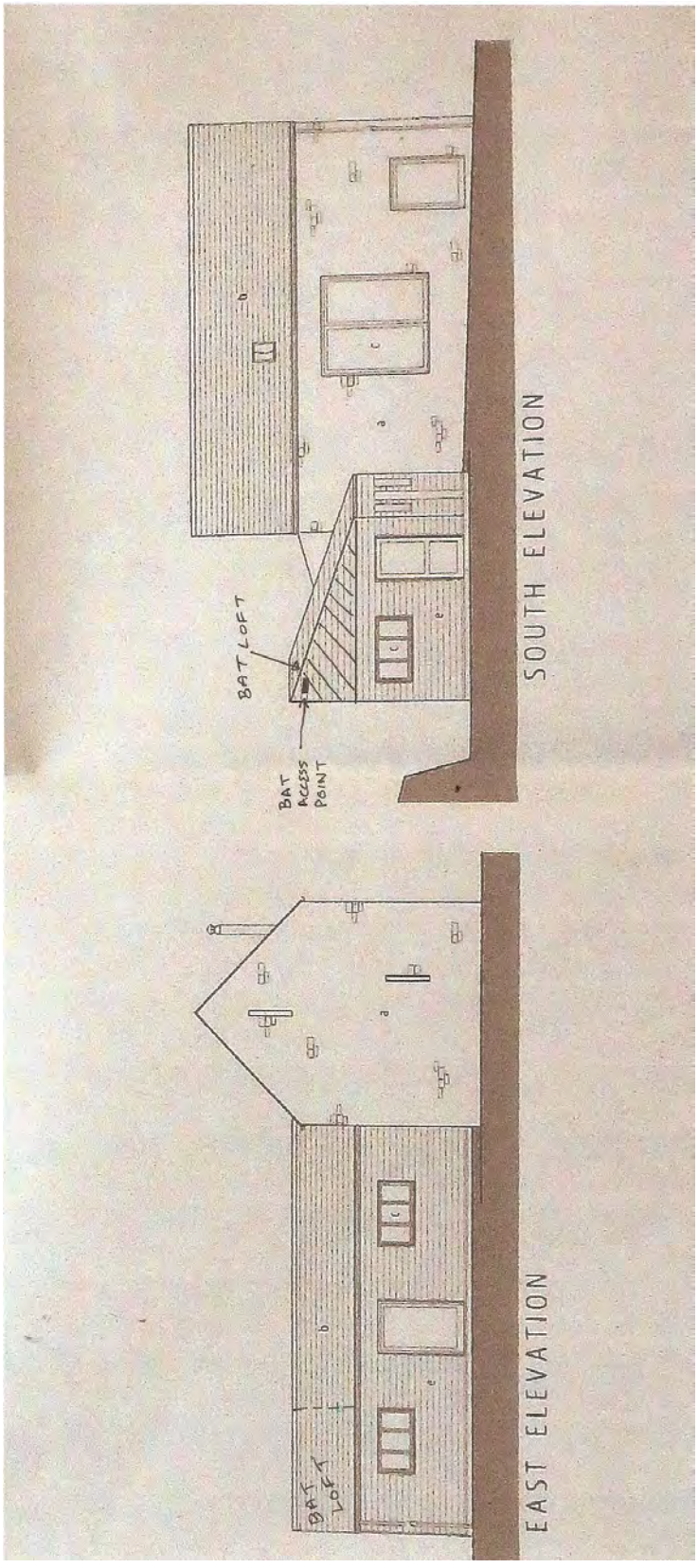
As an additional enhancement a new native hedgerow will be planted along the proposed site boundary comprised of field maple, hazel, hawthorn, spindle, blackthorn and dog rose it will be planted in a double staggered row of at least 7 plants per meter to create a thick wide native hedgerow species rich hedgerow which will provide additional foraging habitat and nesting habitat for birds, see appendix 2 and drawing number 674-PL02 rev.

If all the works are carried out as per the recommended mitigation and all the enhancements included an overall gain for biodiversity will be secured as part of the proposed works and no harm will come to the bats identified as using the site and all works proposed to the identified bat roost will be undertaken under a Bat Low Impact Class Licence Registration.

Appendix one



Appendix two



Appendix three Low Impact Licence

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Licence Return Form - WML-CL21

Bat Low Impact Class Licence Return Form

Please note - Applications need to be submitted electronically by email to the BatLowImpactCL@naturalengland.org.uk mailbox.

Please ensure you provide all the information requested. The red boxes indicate mandatory fields and the form cannot be submitted until all required fields are completed. Look for notes which pop up to provide advice in some sections of the form.

CUSTOMER SITE AND DETAILS

1. Name of Registered Ecological Consultant: Ros Willder

2. Registered Consultant number: RC121

b. Site Registration form reference: 1368A

3. Registered site name and address: Cornage Barn, Watery Lane, Lea, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire

Post Code: HR9 7LF

4. OS grid reference of registered site (6 figure minimum) *e.g. SP123456*: SO 655208.

5. Period covered by this report (in line with details supplied with site registration form WML-CL21-SiteReg)

From: 1 Nov 2017 To: 31 Mar 2018

6. Has action been taken under this licence?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If 'No' and a nil end of licence report is being submitted, please explain why the licence has not been used below

If 'Yes', please answer the questions below

a. Were all works conducted under this licence during the period specified above in line with the site registration form WML-CL21-SiteReg?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If 'No', please provide details in the sections below and **explain why** in the text box below

If 'Yes', please provide details in the sections below

b. Did you personally undertake the licensed works?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If 'No', did you use an Authorised Person to undertake the licensed works?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

If 'Yes', please provide the name of the Authorised Person and their Registered Ecological Consultant registration number

i. Name of Authorised Person

ii. Registration No.

LICENSED ACTIONS

7. a. Date licensed actions undertaken

Start date: 4 Dec 2017 End date: 14 Mar 2018

b. Licensed methods used
(tick all that you used to complete the licensed works)

- [ ] By hand
- [ ] Artificial light (e.g. torches)
- [ ] Hand-held static nets
- [ ] Endoscopes
- [ ] Temporary exclusion by one-way doors or valves (bat excluders)
- [x] Destructive search by soft demolition
- [ ] Permanent exclusion
- [ ] Disturbance by illumination or noise
- [ ] Temporary obstruction of roost access
- [ ] Mechanical demolition

8. Confirmation of roost structure affected: Agricultural building + -

9. a. Confirmation of species impacted

Species	Roost type(s) affected	No. of bats observed in roost but not physically taken	Number of bats captured/ taken	Date(s) (month and year)	
Brown long-eared	feeding perch	0	0	December 2017	+ -

b. Confirmation that only species and roost types covered by your Site Registration form were affected

Yes [x] No [ ]

If 'No', provide further details

[ ] [x]

10. Were bats seen flying away during works?

Yes No

If 'Yes' please state details below

Species	Number seen	
		+ -

Creation of new [ ]

11. Confirm below any mitigation or compensation provided

- [ ] None
- [x] Bat box/es
- [ ] Bat tile/bat brick/bat tube
- crevices/access points
- [ ] Retention of roost(s) and/or access points
- [ ] Other: Wooden timber store & one crevice in wall

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

12. Were there any accidental injuries or deaths?

Yes [ ] No [x]

If 'Yes', please state what these were in the table below

Species	Number injured	Number of deaths	Where they were found	Likely cause of injury/death	
					+ -

13. Other evidence of bats found whilst works were taking place

☑ No other evidence ☐ Droppings ☐ Mummified bats or skeletons ☐ Remains of prey items

☐ Staining ☐ Other

14. Other comments you wish to make

The destructive search and dismantling of the feeding roost was carried out on the 4th December but the mitigation was not completed and checked until 14th March 2018.

DECLARATIONS - To be completed by the Registered Ecological Consultant

15. I confirm that:
    a. The details given in this report are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief;
    b. The conditions specific to this licence and site registration details have been complied with;
    c. I or any Authorised Person, acting on my behalf (specified in Q6) directly supervised any assistants (as appropriate).

Signature

Name Ros Willder

Date 21 Mar 2018

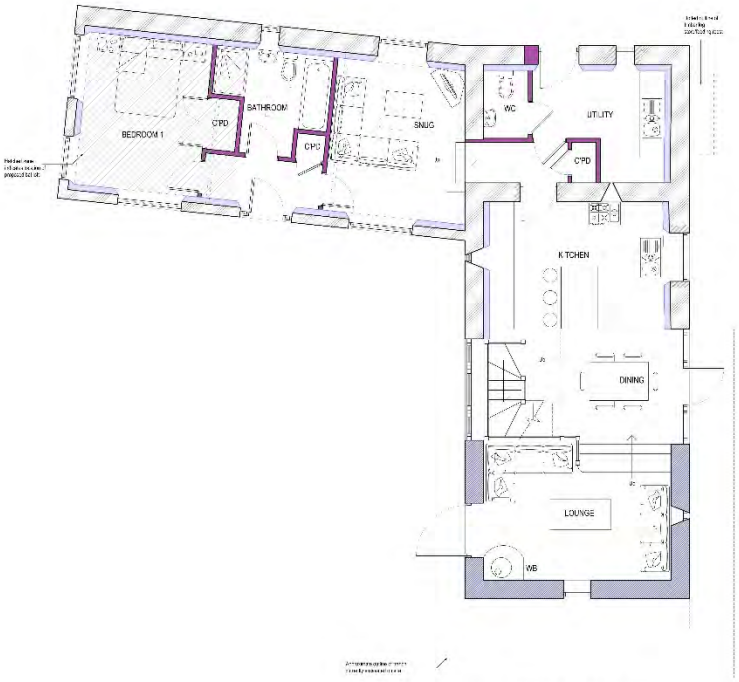
APPENDIX FOUR Drawing number 201 rev C

FRONT ELEVATION EAST

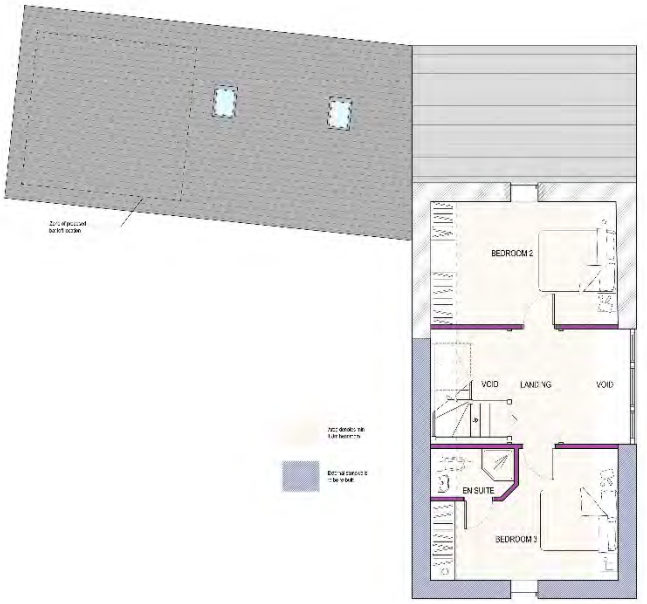
SIDE ELEVATION NORTH

REAR ELEVATION WEST

SIDE ELEVATION SOUTH



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Revision	Date	Description	Drawn by	Checked by
A	09.05.2019	Fenestration changed to Eastern Elevation	TWB	
B	07.06.2019	Block plan added as requested by Agent	TWB	
C	24.06.2019	Fenestration amended to suit Agent's comments	TWB	

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Client
Mr & Mrs N Price

Project
Carriage Barn
Walony Lane, Lea Bailey Hill
Herefordshire, HR9 7LF

Title
Proposed Plans

Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision
AA416cb	201	C
Scales	Issue	Date
1:50 & 1:100 @A1	Planning	May 2019

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