

Bat Survey to Egypt Farm Cliffe Lane

Cleckheaton
BD19 4EU



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Wildlife Photographer

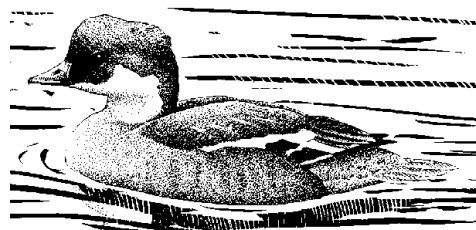
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1. Summary

- 1.1 A winter bat scoping survey to the barns at Egypt Farm, Cleckheaton was commissioned to establish the likelihood of the building being used by roosting bats ahead of proposed demolition and redevelopment works.
- 1.2 The survey was undertaken at a time of year which is just outside the optimal season for bat occupancy and, therefore, aimed to establish the *likelihood* of bats using the building by looking for evidence in the form of droppings, scattered prey remains and noting potentially suitable roosting cavities as well as assessing the likely impact of the work on bats. Winter surveys are not always able to establish categorically whether bats are present or absent but the style of building combined with surveyor experience are a good indication of the likelihood of bats being present.
- 1.3 The site comprises a large brick barn with Marley tile roof and a livestock barn comprised of block walls and tin sheet roof. The livestock barn has no value to bats and is considered to be of negligible value and the large brick barn has been reroofed and renovated in recent years. The site is located in a rural area and is within very easy reach of excellent foraging habitat and other residential dwellings. The current proposal includes converting the brick barn into two dwellings.
- 1.4 The roof of the barn has been renovated and replaced with a man-made tile that has a tight interlocking pattern and does not have any gaps. There are no fascia boards or soffits on the gable and internally, there was no evidence of bats in the form of droppings or scattered prey remains, though the huge amount of pigeon guano made inspection impossible. However, the ridges internally have a heavy build-up of cobwebs and it is not thought that bats are using the ridge section. Because the building has undergone extensive renovation, and for the reasons outlined in the report, the buildings are categorised as being of *negligible* importance to bats and it is considered that bats are not using the building.
- 1.5 A previous survey to the site around 5yrs ago also came to the conclusion that no bats were using the site.
- 1.6 There are no statutory constraints to the redevelopment of the site from the presence of a bat roost. No further activity surveys are required but mitigation has been prescribed.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 A daylight bat scoping survey was undertaken to barns at Egypt Farm, Cliffe Lane, Cleckheaton BD19 4EU (NGR SE194261) in accordance with the Planning Authority's request, to determine whether bats have or are using the property as a roost site.
- 2.2 The current proposal is to demolish the livestock barn and convert the large brick barn into two residential dwellings.
- 2.3 The survey took place at a time just considered sub-optimal for bat occupancy, therefore, the survey aimed to establish the following
- the likelihood of bats using the building by undertaking a scoping survey
 - identify any potential roosting areas
 - provide an impact assessment of the development on bats
 - define mitigation proposals where required
 - assess the requirement for a protected species licence.
 - Assess the building for use by nesting birds

3. Methodology

- 3.1 The buildings were surveyed in accordance with best practice guidelines by John Gardner, a surveyor with over 30yrs fields experience in searching for bats (licence number 2015-15656-CLS-CLS).
- 3.2 The exterior of the buildings were inspected during daylight using torches and binoculars. All normal signs of bats were looked for including bats, dead baby bats, bat droppings, prey remains, scratching and staining of entry and exit holes.
- 3.3 The buildings were assessed for their degree of potential to support roosting bats including assessing the building design, construction, materials and condition. This combined with an assessment of the location of the site and the surrounding habitat in terms of bat suitability allows an assessment to be made as to the potential of the buildings to support bats. Factors such as the proximity of good foraging areas (woodland, water bodies) and features that link the site to the wider surrounds such as linear features (hedgerows etc) were also considered.
- 3.4 This report sets out the findings of a combined daytime and return survey carried out to the above property on Tuesday 25th April 2017 and highlights the ecological constraints and opportunities associated with the proposed works and appraises the potential impacts. Appropriate actions to ensure the protection of bats are identified and mitigation measures detailed where appropriate.

4. Survey constraints

- 4.1 None

5. Site Description

5.1 The site consists of a large brick barn adjacent to a period stone farmhouse and also a large, open-fronted livestock barn constructed of block and sheeting. The site is located in a rural area with connecting features that would allow bats to commute to foraging areas.

Figure 1. Site location plan



Figure 2 Aerial view of the site, surrounds and buildings surveyed

6. Desk Study

A desk study was requested from WYE and the searches revealed around 74 records for the 2km radius but no records that relate directly to the survey site. There were no roosts closer than 900m and this simply reflects observer coverage rather than bat distribution. Bats of a local provenance are likely to be more widespread than records suggest.

7. Activity surveys

7.1 No activity surveys were undertaken as the survey was conducted outside the optimal season for bat occupancy and the building was also considered to be of little interest to bats.

8. Survey results

8.1 The daylight survey

The property is located in a rural area and is close to good foraging habitat which bats can easily access to by utilising the network of hedges, field boundaries and other linear features.

Barn 1: Red brick barn

Over the years, the roof has been renovated and weather proofed and replaced with a traditional hessian felt and covered with interlocking Marley tiles which have very few gaps. The ridge tiles have all been re-bedded and there are no gaps that would allow bats access to the ridge area. Internally, there is no light ingress in the ridges and most of the ridges are very heavily covered with cobwebs. The barn is full of pigeon and the entire interior is heavily covered in pigeon guano making it impossible to search for bat droppings.

The walls are constructed from red brick but are constructed in a header and stretcher style which has a very limited, if any, cavity. The wall tops have been sealed with expanding foam which would restrict any access by bats. There are no gaps or structural cavities to the walls and the gables have very well pointed dry verges. There are no fascia on the gable and only a small gutter board to the sides of the barn. The natural gaps between the gutter boards and the walls have been sealed with expanding foam which prevents any access by bats.

On the front of the barn is a small extension which has a stone tiled roof. Internal inspection shows this to be unlined but very heavily covered with cobwebs. It is unlikely a nursery roost would exist here though individual bats could find shelter beneath the overlapping sections of the stone tiles.

The building has no obvious roost sites and is considered to have **negligible** roost potential.

Barn 2: Large open-fronted livestock barn

The second barn on site is a large, open-fronted livestock barn which is constructed from single thickness block walls with some wooden sections and a tin roof. The wooden section of walls and the roof are supported on thin angle iron frames and the whole building is considered to be of no value to bats in terms of possible roosting sites.

The building has no obvious roost sites and is considered to have **negligible** roost potential.

9. Discussion and analysis

9.1 The scoping survey results suggest the livestock barn has negligible roost potential due to the block walls and tin sheeting to the roof. There are no cavities that would provide shelter to bats and the barn has an open aspect and is filled with daylight.

The brick barn has solid walls which have a very small cavity and the roof has been recovered with interlocking Marley tiles and does not appear to have access points either at the ridges or along the dry verges. The gutter boards have been back-filled with expanding foam which seals any of the minor gaps and prevents bats from accessing the wall tops. There are air vents or openings in the gable walls which would allow bats to fly into the barn but the roof sits on wooden beams at the wall tops and these have also been back-filled with expanding foam. There are no features on the internal walls that would allow bats to roost and the ridge sections have a very heavy build-up of cobwebs.

The small extension to the front of the barn has a stone roof but is unlined. Inspection suggests bats are not using the roof but individual animals could roost between the stone tiles where they overlap. Cautionary measures have been outlined in section 11.

The survey is considered robust and the findings, that bats are not using the site, is likely to be correct. A previous survey to the site also suggested the building has low potential for bats

There is no evidence to suggest that bats have used the building and its roost potential is very low. There are many other dwellings nearby which offer greater roost potential than the survey site.

10. Impact assessment

It is considered that the proposed conversion is unlikely to have any effect on the local bat population and will not likely to destroy or damage nursery roosts. There will not be any major loss of foraging and there will be no fragmentation of habitat. There is currently very limited roost potential in the buildings and therefore, by including a permanent roosting feature in the proposed new build, the site will have far more appeal to bats than at present.

11. Mitigation measures

The removal of the stone roof tiles on the small extension should be undertaken by hand by lifting the tiles vertically to avoid any possible crushing injuries in the unlikely event of bats being present.

If bats are found during the works, all activity in that area should cease immediately and advice sought from a qualified bat ecologist or Natural England.

Consideration should be given to inclusion of a permanent roost feature which could be erected on the west or south wall of the third barn in the yard (not part of the development), This could be in the form of a Schwegler 1FQ bat house and could be erected before work commences on the conversion of the barn. It should be located high up on the barn just below the roof line or high on the gable apex

The above measures can be conditioned into any planning permission that may be granted.

Appendix 1: Photographs of the survey site





dry verges (pointed)



south elevation



east elevation



extension detail



barn interior



barn interior



south elevation



small extension south elevation





barn 2



barn 2



barn 2 interior

Appendix 2: Data search results

