Denby Hall Barns, Denby Dale

Bat and Bird Survey Report

4th October 2022



Prepared by:

Middleton Bell Ecology, School House, Green Moor, Sheffield, S35 7DQ

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1. Summary

1.1.1 A bat survey of two connected barns was commissioned by Freddie Garside of One 17 Design on behalf of the client, Marie-Catherine Fraser on 16th August 2022.

1.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform the proposed conversion of the existing barns to comprise a new residential dwelling.

1.1.3 Bat survey works detailed in this report include a desk-based study, an internal and external visual inspection and two nocturnal surveys.

1.1.4 No roosting bat records were received from either WYE or WYBG in relation to the site. In addition, no evidence of roosting bat presence was recorded during the visual inspection of the barns, with both barns considered to display a moderate level of bat roosting potential. Three common pipistrelle day roost locations were recorded during nocturnal surveys undertaken at Denby Hall Barns. Each roost location was used by a maximum count of one bat, with a peak count of two bats recorded roosting during a single survey visit.

1.1.5 Three swallow nests were recorded within the surveyed buildings during the survey works.

1.1.6 A bat mitigation licence must be obtained to permit the proposed re-development scheme. Based upon the number and type of bat roost locations recorded during the 2022 survey works, the site would be eligible for registration on either the Earned Recognition or Bat Mitigation Class Licence. Alternatively, a full European Protected Species licence could be obtained in relation to the scheme. In all instances, a licence cannot be applied for until planning permission has been granted and any nature conservation related planning conditions have been discharged.

1.1.7 Given the presence of over-wintering bats cannot be ruled out, works should not commence during the peak hibernation period (December – February). It would also be advisable, if possible, to avoid works commencing during the bat maternity period (May-August inclusive). As a further timing consideration, it should be noted that nesting birds are subject to legal protection, with the nesting bird season extending from March to September. Taking all these considerations into account, it is advised that works on existing buildings would best commence either during March (at the start of the main nesting period) or during September/October.

1.1.8 A bat mitigation plan has been proposed for the site. This includes the use of only bituminous Type 1F hessian backed felt or TLX Batsafe breathable membrane during re-roofing. Roost mitigation may include the creation of at least six new integrated bat boxes or solid wall bat roosts in barn walls.

1.1.9 If works are to proceed during the main bird nesting period (March-September) then they should be preceded by a nesting bird check.

1.1.10 The works will entail the loss of swallow nest sites. Consequently, it is recommended that four swallow nest cups are fitted in either existing or new open-sided buildings, with new swift nest boxes also recommended for inclusion in the re-developed buildings.

2. Introduction

2.1.1 A bat survey of two connected barns was commissioned by Freddie Garside of One 17 Design on behalf of the client, Marie-Catherine Fraser on 16th August 2022.

2.1.2 The survey was undertaken to inform the proposed conversion of the existing barns to comprise a new residential dwelling.

2.1.3 Bat survey works detailed in this report include a desk-based study, an internal and external visual inspection and two nocturnal surveys.

2.1.4 The wider Denby Hall site, including the barns surveyed within this report, was subject to a 2013 Ecological Appraisal (Clear, 2013). Seven separate nocturnal survey visits were undertaken between August- September 2013. A range of bat species were recorded using the site during nocturnal surveys, but no roosting bats were recorded from any site building, including the two buildings detailed in this survey report.

2.1.5 The site is located off Brow Lane in a rural location on the eastern fringe of Denby Dale, approximately 13km southeast of Huddersfield town centre.

3. Habitat Assessment

3.1.1 The surveyed barns were located on a large farmstead including both traditional and more recently constructed farm buildings. A Victorian dwelling was located on the opposite side of an access track to the north, with hardstanding to the east, recently cleared land to the west and arable land to the south.

3.1.2 The farm was surrounded mainly by arable land, however, the wider area was well wooded, with extensive areas of replanted ancient woodland to both the east and west (closest comprising Baycroft Wood 330m to west).

3.1.3 It was anticipated that a moderate density of bats, belonging to a fairly varied range of species, was likely to use habitats within the local area.

Table 1. Location and habitat table

Name and address: Denby Hall Barns, Brow Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8YL			
OS Grid Ref. SE 24971 08160		Altitude. 175m	
Local Planning Authority: Kirklees Council			
Features on site and adjacent to site			
Feature	On site	Adjacent	Comments
Buildings	✔	✔	Located adjacent to other barns and dwellings
River			
Standing water			Storage pond 112m southeast of farm
Bridges tunnels and culverts			
Trees		✔	Trees in garden of adjacent dwelling
Woodland			Baycroft Wood 330m west of buildings
Grassland		✔	Small area of rough grassland around buildings

Figure 1. Site location, as indicated by red circle



3.2 Aims

3.2.1 The survey was conducted to help determine the following:

- The presence/absence of roosting bats.
- Record any presence of nesting birds encountered on site.
- Bat roosting areas and access/egress points into the buildings.
- The level of bat roost potential associated with the buildings.
- The number and species of bat roosting within the buildings if present.
- Identify further survey work or mitigation requirements.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Consultation

4.1.1 Bat records for locations within 2km of the site were obtained from both West Yorkshire Ecology (WYE) and West Yorkshire Bat Group (WYBG).

4.1.2 A search of the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was also undertaken to identify historic European Protected Species (EPS) licences obtained for locations within 2km of the site.

4.2 Field Survey

Internal and External Visual Inspection

4.2.1 The following personnel conducted preliminary roost assessments on 24th August 2022:

- Robert Bell (MCIEEM; Class license WML-A34-Level 4, 2016-25236-CLS-CLS)

4.2.2 The following activities were carried out during the surveys in compliance with relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins, 2016):

- A brief inspection and assessment of the site and habitats present to within 300m.
- An extensive examination of all parts of the buildings both inside and out to record structural features and condition and to record features that may be suitable for roosting bats. Particular attention was paid to any crevices or gaps in walls, lintels, gaps between beams and joists and to the possibility of finding droppings stuck to walls, floors or other surfaces, or insect remains below beams, among a number of other factors. All and signs indicative of a bat roost presence including live or dead bats, droppings, feeding remains, scratch marks and staining were recorded.
- An assessment of the buildings' bat roost potential (negligible, low, moderate, high or confirmed roost).

4.2.3 In addition:

- Recording of any signs of nesting bird usage of the buildings.

4.2.4 The following equipment was used or at hand during the survey:

- Clulight
- Binoculars
- Endoscope
- Ladders
- Camera

Nocturnal Surveys

4.2.5 The following personnel conducted the nocturnal surveys and were equipped with Wildlife Acoustics EM Touch bat detectors and iPad/iPod recorders:

- Robert Bell (Visits 1 & 2)
- Carl Dixon (Visits 1 & 2)
- Amanda Murphy (QualCIEEM; Bat Survey Class license WML-A34-Level 2, 2020-47913-CLS-CLS) (Visit 1)
- Dan Wildsmith (MCIEEM; Bat Survey Class license WML-A34-Level 2, 2019-42895-CLS-CLS)(Visit 1)
- Ian Wright (Visit 2)
- John Pearse (Visit 2)

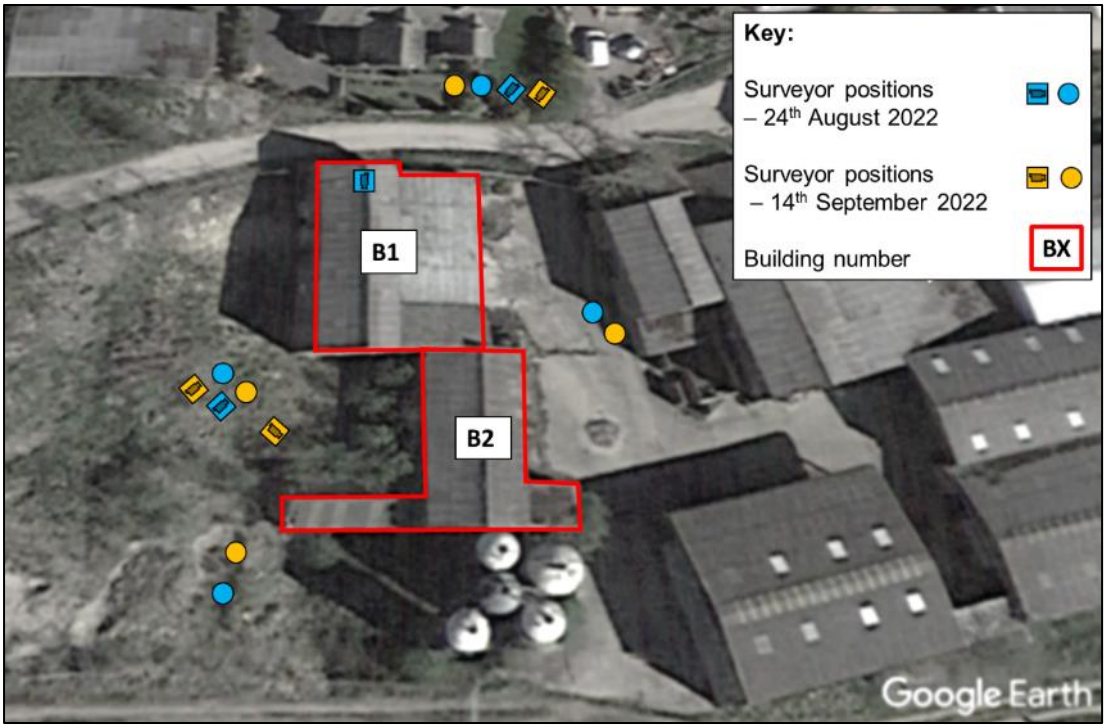
4.2.6 The following activities were carried out in compliance with relevant Bat Survey Guidelines (Collins 2016).

- Dusk emergence survey on 24 h August 2022
- Dawn return survey on 14th September 2022

4.2.7 The dusk emergence surveys continued from 15 minutes prior to sunset until 1.5 hours after this time. Three Canon XA10 infra-red lit video cameras were used during both nocturnal surveys to aid surveyor observations.

4.2.8 Two dusk emergence surveys were conducted rather than a combination of dusk emergence and dawn return survey visits. This approach is in line with guidance on the use of night vision aids for bat emergence surveys (BCT, 2022), which proposes a move away from dawn surveys as standard. This recommendation is made due to the increased ability to detect roosts at dusk where cameras are deployed, combined with the propensity of bats to return to roost before dawn surveys commence.

Figure 2. Building numbering and nocturnal survey plan



4.3 Survey Limitations

4.3.1 The nocturnal bat surveys commenced at the soonest opportunity in late-August 2022. Most bat maternity roosts (with the frequent exception of brown long-eared bats *Plecotus auritus*) have started to disperse by this time of year and consequently there is a risk they may not have been present at the time of survey. Bat maternity roosts do however often leave evidence of their recent presence, such as large dropping accumulations and/or staining. However, no evidence whatsoever of bats was observed during the visual inspection providing some confidence that no maternity roosts were present on site in 2022. it is therefore considered very unlikely that maternity roosts of bat species which fly extensively within building interiors (such as brown long-eared bat and Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri*) are currently using the site.

5. Results

5.1 Data Consultation

5.1.1 West Yorkshire Ecology provided a total of 40 bat records for locations within a 2 km radius of the site. Species positively identified in the records included common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, soprano pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus,* and noctule *Nyctalus noctula*. Four of the records provided comprised field records collected from the wider Denby Hall site in August 2013. Species previously recorded from the site comprised common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, noctule and an unidentified *Myotis* species. These records are a sample of those collected to inform the 2013 Ecological Appraisal of the site (Clear, 2013)

5.1.2 West Yorkshire Bat Group provided 22 bat records for locations within 2 km of the site. Species positively identified in the records comprised common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared bat and noctule. The closest records to site related to noctule and common pipistrelle field records collected from a location within an adjacent 1 km Ordnance Survey Grid Square.

5.1.3 One European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence has been issued for a location within 2 km of the site. This licence was issued in 2018 to permit the destruction of a Natterer's bat *Myotis nattereri* resting place approximately 2km southeast of the site.

5.2 Field Survey

Preliminary Roost Assessment

5.2.1 For the purpose of aiding description, the surveyed buildings have been numbered, with their locations shown in Figure 2.

5.2.2 No evidence of bat roosting was recorded during the visual inspection of the buildings, however, both Buildings 1 & 2 were considered to display a moderate level of bat roost potential.

5.2.3 At least three swallow *Hirundo rustica* nests were recorded from a ground floor room within Building 1 during the building inspection.

Building 1 (barn)

Description

5.2.4 Building 1 mainly comprised a two-storey stone 19th Century barn with a pitched corrugated asbestos-cement sheet roof (Plates 1 & 2). Two extensions were present on the east elevation of the main building. The main section of Building 1 had solid stone walls and asbestos-cement verge capping. A small single-storey extension at the southeast corner of the building had a single-pitch stone-slate covered roof, with flashing present beneath coping at the top. A larger single-storey part open-sided and part concrete-block built extension with a flat roof covered with corrugated sheeting was present along the majority of the east elevation of Building 1. Various uncovered door and window hatches were present across Building 1. Where windows remained, they were single paned, and wood framed.

External bat roost potential

5.2.5 Bats could fly into the interior of Building 1 via one of many large openings, or the open sided extension on the east elevation. The building was found to be in generally poor condition with many open joints in external walls, as well as larger holes and access to wall tops. Crevices were also noted on the exterior between wooden door and window frames and adjacent masonry, with crevices also present beneath sections of asbestos-cement verges and the adjacent sections of wall. On the single-storey extension at the southeast corner, potential crevice roost spaces were present between stone slates.

Internal inspection

5.2.6 The roof sheets were unlined on Building 1, being suspended on king-post trusses, purlins, rafters and battens (Plate 3). No roof void was present, and the building interior had clearly not been accessed for some time. Approximately 30 very scattered butterfly wings were recorded across the first floor, however, there were no clusters of butterfly wings, no moth wings and no associated bat droppings. As a result, it was considered likely the butterfly wings were the result of predation by birds or invertebrates. The ground floor of Building 1 was party used for log storage. Three swallow nests were recorded from a ground floor room (Plate 4).

5.2.7 No evidence of bat roosting was recorded from any location on Building 1, and it was considered to display a moderate level of bat roost suitability.

Plate 1. Northeast corner of Building 1



Plate 2. West elevations of Buildings 1 & 2 with Building 1 to left of red line and Building 2 on right of red line



Plate 3. First floor of Building 1



Plate 4. Swallow nest on light fitting in ground floor of Building 1



Building 2 (barn)

Description

5.2.8 Building 2 mainly comprised a two-storey stone 19th Century barn with a pitched corrugated asbestos-cement sheet roof (Plates 5 & 6). A single-storey brick and stone-built open-fronted stables extension, with a pitched composite corrugated sheet covered roof was present on the west elevation. A second timber-framed lean-to with a single-pitch corrugated sheet covered roof and cladding covered sides was also present on the east elevation with four metal silos to the rear (off south gable) of the main barn (Plate 7). Numerous open hatches were present with a large central passageway running between the east and west elevations of the main building. Where window remained, they were wood-framed and single-paned, with some wood doors and sections of remnant guttering present at the time of inspection.

External bat roost potential

5.2.9 Bats could fly into the interior of Building 2 via one of many large openings. The building was found to be in generally poor condition with many open joints in external walls, as well as larger holes and access to wall tops. Crevices were also noted on the exterior between wooden door and window frames and adjacent masonry, with crevices also present beneath sections of asbestos-cement verges and the adjacent sections of wall.

Internal inspection

5.2.10 The roof of Building 2 was unlined and suspended on W-shaped trusses purlins, rafters and battens. A walkway was present through the centre of the roof space, with this space supporting hoppers, formerly supplying cattle foodstuffs into an old dairy on the ground floor (Plate 8). No signs of bat presence were recorded from either the inside or outside of Building 2, although brown rat *Rattus norvegicus* droppings were noted.

5.2.11 Building 2 was considered to display a moderate level of bat roost suitability.

Plate 5. Northeast corner of Building 2, with extensions of Building 1 to right of red line



Plate 6. West elevation of Building 2



Plate 7. Storage cylinders and vegetation obscuring south gable of Building 2



Plate 8. Roof space of Building 2



Nocturnal Surveys

24th August 2022 – dusk emergence survey

5.2.12 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 19^{0}C, with a light air (Beaufort Scale Force 1) and 100% cloud. The temperature dropped to 18^{o}C, with other conditions remaining the same during the survey. The weather was dry throughout. Sunset was at 20:16.

5.2.13 At 20:21 (5 minutes after sunset) a single common pipistrelle bat was recorded flying from a window in the south elevation of the single-storey extension on the west elevation of Building 2. The internal roost location of this bat is unconfirmed but expected to be within an internal wall. At 20:28 (12 minutes after sunset) a second common pipistrelle bat emerged from an open joint in the west elevation of Building 1 (Plate 8).

5.2.14 The first bat activity recorded during the survey comprised the first emerging bat. Thereafter intermittent common pipistrelle activity was recorded. A total of three noctule passes was also noted, with the first at 20:38. A single soprano pipistrelle pass was noted at 20:58, with multiple passes by *Myotis* bats, some of which were identified as whiskered bat *Myotis mystacinus*, recorded from 20:50.

Plate 8. Common pipistrelle emerging from roost in Building 1



14th September 2022 – dusk emergence survey

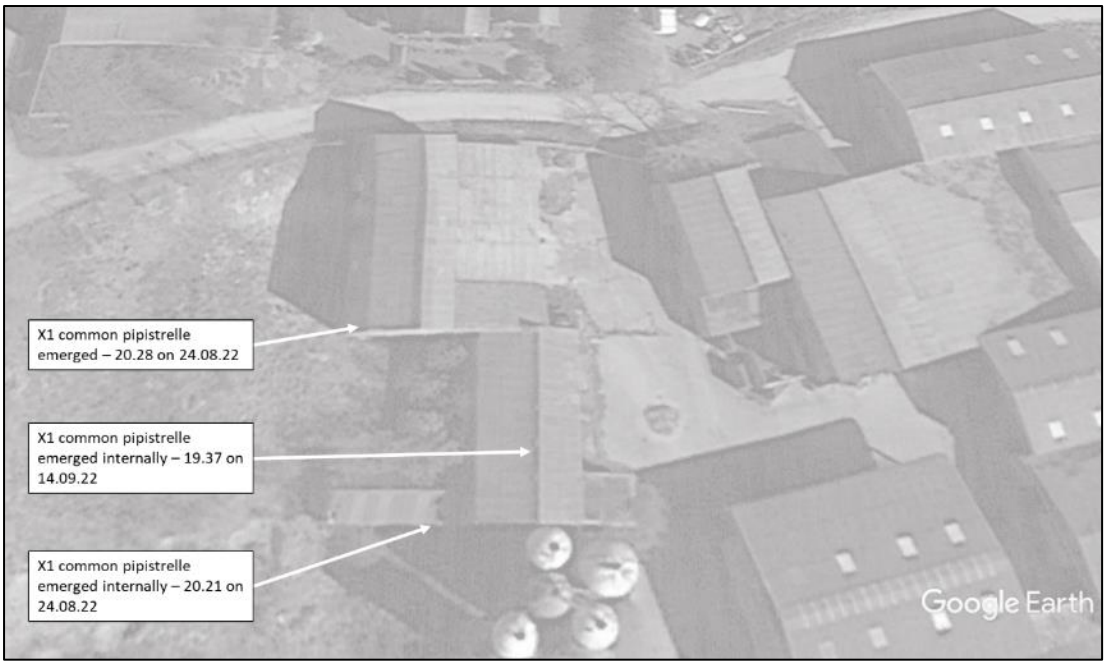
5.2.15 The temperature at the beginning of monitoring was 15^{0}C, with a light breeze (Beaufort Scale Force 2) and 90% cloud. The temperature dropped to 14^{o}C during the survey with the wind level dropping to a light air (Force 1) and cloud cover remaining the same. The weather was dry throughout. Sunset was at 19:26.

5.2.16 At 19:37 (12 minutes after sunset), a common pipistrelle was seen flying within the interior of Building 2, having emerged from an internal roost location. This bat flew from the west elevation of Building 2 before feeding on site until 19:49.

5.2.17 No other bat roosting activity was recorded. Intermittent common pipistrelle activity was heard following the emerging bat, with up to two bats of this species seen at one time. Noctule passes were recorded at 19:50 & 19:54 with three passes by bats of a *Myotis* species recorded from 19:52, starting with a bat commuting west to east along

the northern access track.

Figure 3. Bat roost observation plan



6. Assessment

6.1 Summary and Evaluation of Findings

6.1.1 No records were received from either WYE or WYBG in relation to bat roosting on site. In addition, no evidence of roosting bat presence was recorded during the visual inspection of the barns with both barns considered to display a moderate level of bat roosting potential.

6.1.2 Three common pipistrelle day roost locations were recorded during nocturnal surveys undertaken at Denby Hall Barns. Each roost location was used by a maximum count of one bat, with a peak count of two roosting bats recorded during a single survey visit. The roosts recorded are considered to be of low conservation importance (Mitchell-Jones, 2004) or local importance to nature conservation (CIEEM, 2021).

6.1.3 All bat roost locations will be lost during the renovation of Denby Hall Barns.

6.1.4 Three swallow nests were also recorded during the survey works undertaken.

6.2 Legislation and Policy Guidance

Bats

6.2.1 Bats receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

6.2.2 It is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture (or take), injure or kill a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection or obstruct access to any such place.
- Damage or destroy the breeding or resting place (roost) of a bat.
- Possess a bat (live or dead), or any part of a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
- Sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats (dead or alive), or parts of parts.

6.2.3 The Convention on Biological Diversity, signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, requires member states to develop national strategies and to undertake a range of actions aimed at maintaining or restoring biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Strategy was produced in response to the Convention.

6.2.4 In England & Wales, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 imposes a duty on all public bodies, including local authorities and statutory bodies, in exercising their functions, "to have due regard, as far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity". It notes that "conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat". Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*, Bechstein's *Myotis bechsteinii*, brown long-eared, greater horseshoe *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, lesser horseshoe *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, noctule and soprano pipistrelle bats are included as priority species within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. At a more local level there are Local Biodiversity Action Plans for smaller geographical areas which may cover a greater or lesser range of bat species.

6.2.5 Where it is proposed to carry out works which will have an adverse impact on roosting bats, the site must either be registered on the Bat Mitigation Class Licence (BMCL) or Earned Recognition (ER) licence, or a European Protected Species (EPS) license must first be obtained from Natural England. This requirement applies even if no bats are expected to be present when the work is carried out.

6.2.6 The National Planning Policy Framework for England was revised in 2021. This document states that plans should 'promote the conservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity'.

<u>Birds</u>

6.2.7 All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), which makes it illegal (subject to exceptions) to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- Take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs of any wild bird.

6.3 Further Survey, Recommendations and Enhancements

Bats

Bat licensing

6.3.1 A bat mitigation licence must be obtained to permit the proposed renovation scheme. Based upon the number and type of bat roost locations recorded during the 2022 survey works, the site would be eligible for registration on either the Earned Recognition or Bat Mitigation Class Licence. Alternatively, a full European Protected Species licence could be obtained in relation to the scheme. In all instances, a licence cannot be applied for until planning permission has been granted and any nature conservation related planning conditions have been discharged. Depending upon the type of licence, Natural England require between 10 - 30 working days to determine mitigation licence applications.

6.3.2 It is considered that bat survey information obtained to-date provides an accurate account of the status of bats within the site, and is sufficient to provide a robust mitigation strategy to support the licence application. However, it should be noted that Natural England typically require at least some of the nocturnal survey work to have been undertaken during the most recent survey season (May-September). Consequently, further update survey may be required in instances where there is a delay between the original bat surveys being undertaken and the application for a bat mitigation licence.

Works timings

6.3.3 Given that the presence of over-wintering bats cannot be ruled out, works should not commence during the peak hibernation period (December – February). It would also be advisable, if possible, to avoid works commencing during the bat maternity period (May-August inclusive). Furthermore, it should be noted that nesting birds are subject to legal protection, with the nesting bird season extending from March to September. Taking all these considerations into account, it is advised that works on existing buildings would best commence either during March (at the start of the main nesting period) or during September/October.

Avoidance of killing or injuring bats during construction

6.3.4 Prior to works commencing, the buildings should be re-inspected by a licensed bat surveyor and the contractors should receive a Toolbox Talk. In order to avoid killing or injuring roosting bats during development, all works to known or suspected bat roost locations will need to be overseen by a licensed bat ecologist. The bat ecologist should assist with the supervised removal of roof materials with any bats captured to be subject to a health check before being placed in a tree mounted release box. Crevices in the masonry walls of the barns should be inspected by a licensed bat ecologist using an endoscope where necessary. These openings should then either be blocked, or if necessary, excluded using a one-way bat exclusion device.

Long-term roost mitigation

6.3.5 Roost mitigation should comprise two elements as detailed below.

6.3.6 At least six new bat crevice roost features should be installed in the external walls of the buildings. These features could comprise either integrated bat boxes, or solid wall bat roost features created in the existing masonry (Figures 4 & 5). These crevice roost

features should be created at wall top height across the external two storey walls of the existing barns.

6.3.7 The second element of bat roost mitigation should comprise the exclusive use of either hessian backed Type 1F bituminous felt or TLX Batsafe breathable membrane during re-roofing of existing buildings. The justification for this requirement is that bats have been shown to regularly become entangled and die in the component filaments of typical modern woven roofing membranes. Where existing historic buildings are being re-roofed new potential bat access points are typically created between uneven walls and new fittings and thus it is not possible to be confident bats will be restricted from accessing roofs in the future. This is particularly the case where stone roof slates are used.

Monitoring surveys

6.3.8 No monitoring surveys are considered necessary given the limited scale of the impacts upon roosting bats.

Figure 4. Examples of an integrated box and solid wall bat roost features

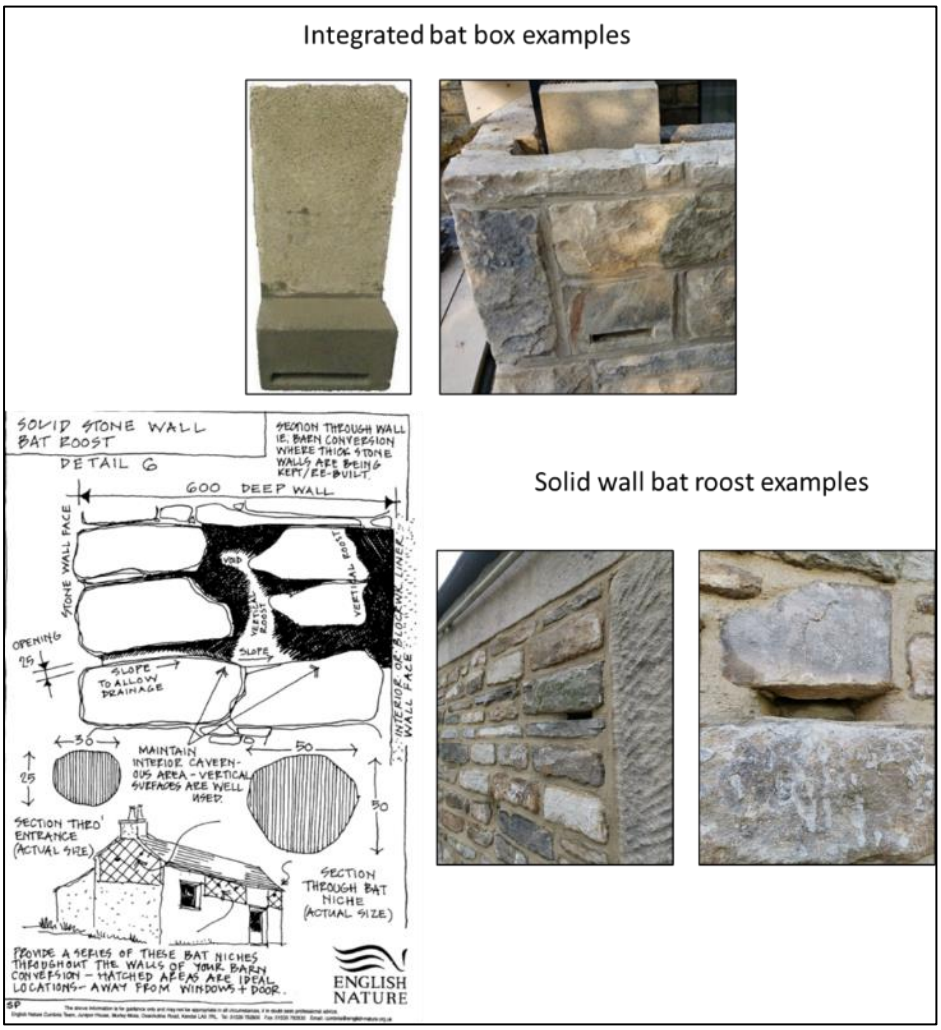
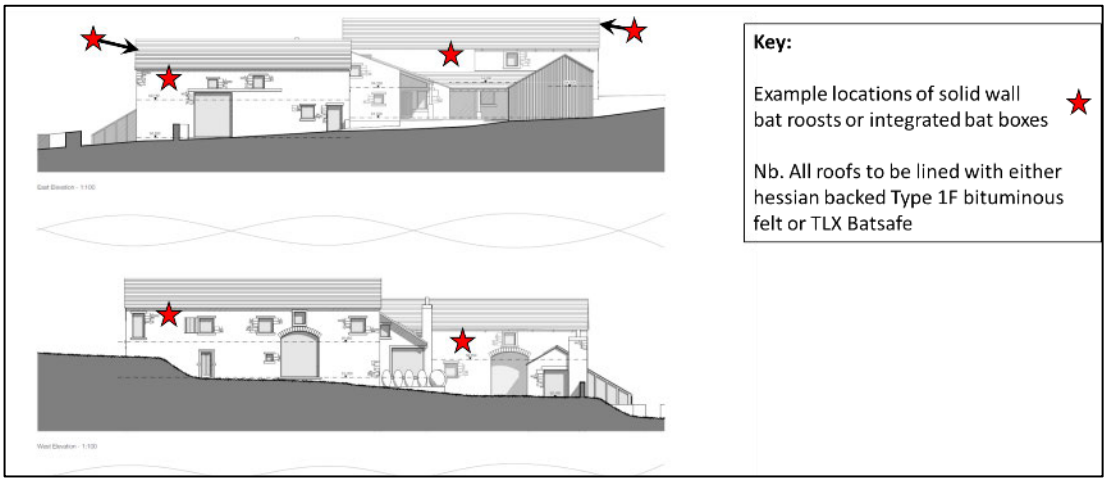


Figure 5. Bat mitigation plan



Birds

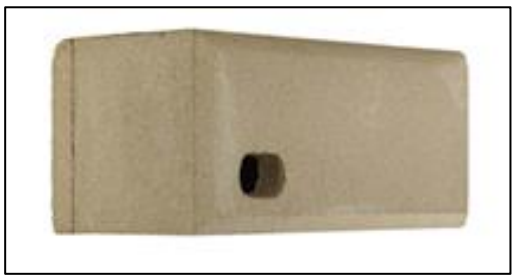
6.3.9 Building renovation works should commence either outside the bird nesting period (March to September inclusive), or the works will need to be preceded by a nesting bird check.

6.3.10 Conversion of the surveyed barns will result in the loss of a swallow nesting site. This loss should be compensated for. Swallows typically nest internally within buildings. Assuming it is not possible to retain/create any access for swallows into existing buildings, then it is recommended that four swallow nest cups are installed either within a retained open sided barn on the site, or within a new open sided structure, such as a car port or wood store.

6.3.11 It is also recommended that two integrated swift *Apus apus* boxes (i.e. Manthorpe Swift Brick) be constructed into the renovated buildings, with these boxes to be installed at wall top height. Studies have shown that swift boxes are used by other nesting birds that utilise buildings and consequently this measure will provide potential nesting space for house sparrows *Passer domesticus* and starlings *Sturnus vulgaris*, in addition to potentially providing future nest space for swift.

Plates 9 & 10. Swallow nest cup on left with integrated swift box on right





6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 Three common pipistrelle day roost locations have been recorded from Denby Hall Barns.

6.4.2 The proposed works will result in impacts upon known bat roost locations and consequently the site will either need to be registered on the BMCL or ER scheme. Alternatively, an EPS mitigation licence will need to be obtained for the scheme.

6.4.3 It is an offence to damage or destroy active bird nests, therefore, works should take place outside of the bird nesting season which in this case is from March to September or be preceded by a nesting bird check.

6.4.4 A bat roost mitigation scheme has been presented for the development, in order to both safeguard bats during development and ensure roost provision is included in the post-development site.

6.4.5 Swallow nest sites will be lost. Consequently, it is recommended that four swallow nest cups are fitted in either existing or new open sided buildings, with new swift nest boxes also recommended for inclusion in the renovated buildings.

7. References

BCT (2022) Interim Guidance Note: Use of Night Vision Aids for Bat Emergence Surveys And Further Comment On Dawn Surveys. The Bat Conservation Trust.

CIEEM (2021) Bat Mitigation Guidelines: A Guide to Impact Assessment, Mitigation and Compensation for Developments Affecting Bats Version 1.0. CIEEM.

Clear (2013) Denby Hall Barn Ecological Appraisal. Clear Environmental Consultants Limited.

Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines. The Bat Conservation Trust.

Mitchell – Jones, A.J (2004) Bat Mitigation Guidelines, English Nature.

Appendix 1. Bat Records

In accordance with best practice and the requirements of bat licensing, bat records collected during surveys are supplied to the relevant biological record centres and bat groups. The records to be supplied in accordance with this survey are shown below. House names/numbers are not given out by record holding organisations except under very particular circumstances. Please let us know if you object to the distribution of these records.

Date	Species	Site Address	OS Grid Reference	Notes
24/08/2022	Common pipistrelle	Denby Hall Barns, Brow Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8YL	SE 24971 08160	x3 day roost locations occupied by peak count of two bats
24/08/2022	Noctule	Denby Hall Barns, Brow Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8YL	SE 24971 08160	Pass
24/08/2022	Soprano pipistrelle	Denby Hall Barns, Brow Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8YL	SE 24971 08160	Pass
24/08/2022	Whiskered bat	Denby Hall Barns, Brow Lane, Denby Dale, HD8 8YL	SE 24971 08160	Pass