Lucille Fairbank
Wildlife Survey and Consultancy

Bat Survey

5, Grosvenor Street
Saville Town
Dewsbury
WF12 9PR



Prepared for Client: Mr L Hussain

Licence No. CLS2015-12696/7 granted under section 16(3)(C) of The Wildlife And Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1990) and under section 44(2)(c) of The Conservation Regulations 1994

Rose Villa, Littlemoor Road, Pudsey, Yorks, LS28 8AN:
batsurveys@btinternet.com
© Lucille Fairbank 2023

Contents:

1: Introduction

2: Objectives

3: Conclusions

4:Recommendations, Mitigation and Biodiversity

5: Survey review and methodology

Appendices

App 1: Bat Roost Trigger Indicator: Feature and Categorisation
App 2a: Bats and the Law
App 3: NPPF 2019 Extract
App 3.1 Circular 06/2005 ODPM Planning Policy Statement 9
App 4: The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017/19 - Extract
App 5: Consultants

Client: **Mr L Hussain**

Site Location: **5, Grosvenor Street, Saville Town Dewsbury WF12 9PR**

Survey Date: **2nd February 2023**

1: Introduction

Lucille Fairbank Wildlife Survey and Consultancy whose consultants hold both Bat and Barn Owl licences were commissioned to carry out a Bat Survey as part of an application for planning permission to extend the roof of a dwelling located within a long row of terrace houses.

Site Grid Ref:. SE 24396 Elevation: approx 140 ft above Ordnance Datum (AOD)

The site is a terraced house and application is for extending upwards and creating an additional storey in line with several others in the row.

Bats amongst others are a Protected Species (see app 2a) and as such fall under the protection of The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 as modified by *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019* and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

This legislation places certain requirements on Planning Authorities and developers to ensure the continued protection of the species.
Additionally NPPF 2019 requires that the Local Planning Authority when determining planning applications, should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

The site lies within the bat alert area- a guide developed by West Yorkshire Ecology which highlights those areas within proximity of water where there is a reasonable probability of bats being present.

The survey was designed and conducted with reference to Natural England, Bat Conservation Trust and West Yorkshire Ecology guidelines.

Survey Timing

Timing is sub optimal. No dusk to darkness emergence and activity survey was undertaken. A detailed building survey only was therefore conducted.
Weather conditions allowed good visibility being dry, good dayight and little breeze..

2: Objectives

To determine the potential for use as a bat roost.

To determine whether bats are, or have been present within the building.

To advise on mitigation, and further action if considered necessary.

3: Conclusions

3.1 : Bats:

The site is located within an essentially urban area but within the bat alert map.
Linear elements by way of terraced buildings are present for navigating purposes. No trees or shrubs are present on site or close by. Tree presence is seen some distance to south of the site for survey beyond a playing field (where tipping of waste and burning of such was noted.).

At time of survey no evidence was found to indicate bats had inhabited any part of the building under survey.
It is considered the building itself offers **no** suitable roosting (living) potential for any bat species. The roof is a modern tile manufacture with well sealed ridge line. No parts were

Rose Villa, Littlemoor Road, Pudsey, Yorks, LS28 8AN:
batsurveys@btinternet.com
© Lucille Fairbank 2023

accessible to bats. No gaps were seen in any part to aid bat access, No evidence was seen in any area either internal or external.
The proposed works (removing roof and building additional storey) are unlikely in all probability to cause a net loss of habitat or disturbance to bat species in the local or wider area provided recommendations are adopted.

It is considered that the proposed works are unlikely to be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species (bats) at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

3.2: Birds:
No nests or remains of such were noted on or within any part of the building during survey.

4: Recommendations, Mitigation and Biodiversity

Bats:
4.1: It is recommended that there should be no planning restrictions placed on development of the building identified in text with regard to European Protected Species Bats providing recommendations 4.2 - 4.3 below are adopted.
It is considered no further useful ecological information would be gained by conducting further surveys on this building.

4.2: Whilst no evidence of bat use was found within this building it is recommended that all contractors must be made aware of the possibility (although considered highly unlikely) of the presence of bats and instructed to proceed with all due care especially when removing roofing materials ..
As bats are known to be in the wider environs all due care must be taken when building works are commenced.
It is recommended that any contractor working on site is aware of any indicators of the potential presence of bats and that all due diligence is maintained by the contractors whilst works on the building are carried out. It is known during the process of new building, even prior to completion Pipistrelle bats have on occasions taken up residence. Bats look for new sites with changes such as in weather conditions. Bats by nature come and go, because bats are not there does not preclude their presence at a later date.
Reason: Normal good practice.

4.3: If any evidence of use by bats is found then all works must cease immediately and the ecological consultant or other appropriate licensed person must be contacted for further advice.
If bats are discovered then the ecological consultant or other appropriate licensed person and Natural England must be contacted.
Failure to do so could result in a fine of up to £5000 per bat and up to 6 months imprisonment.
Reason: To ensure no offence under the wildlife laws is committed.

5: Survey Review and Methodology

Prior to survey, a search using Google Earth, Magic, (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside), National Biodiversity Atlas (NBA) and West Yorkshire Ecology was undertaken in order to ascertain the location of the site and identify any statutory or locally designated non statutory sites within 2 km and any features in the locality that may offer habitat value to bat species.

5.1: Features Found Within +/- 2k of Site

A major surface water source being the River Calder flows west, north and east of the site from approximately 300m to 600m distant.
To the southern end of the terrace are two large playing fields beyond which are several deciduous trees located further to south at the far side of the fields..Few trees are located elsewhere.
5km to north west of site is Crow Nest Park
2.0km to west is Dewsbury Country Park, Lower Spen Wildlife Area and farm land.
Features all necessary to create habitat for navigating, feeding, foraging, and roosting potential for certain bat species that may be found present in the locality.

5.2: Background Research:

Desk research undertaken using Bat Conservation Trust database, National Biodiversity Atlas, West Yorkshire Ecology and our own database shows no record of bat use at the site.

Over 130 records since 2000 from all the above sources have been collated and analysed and Table 5.2 shows the number of locations where bats have been identified by species, either field record or roost.
One site may have several records over several years but has only 1 count per species eg Common Pipistrelle and Noctule may have been detected at the same spot and would have a score of 1 location each. If the following year another survey was conducted and similar results were obtained the score would still be 1 location each although there would be 4 records in total.

Table 5.2: Summary of bat records within 2km

Bat Species	Locations	Roost
Common Pipistrelle	36	9
Soprano Pipistrelle	6	1
Unidentified	13	8
Brown Long Eared	2	0
Leisler's	3	1
Noctule	5	0
Myotis/ Natterer's	2	0
Serotine	1	0
Daubenton's	3	1

* Different species may be recorded at the same location

1 EPSL* licence referencing a potential day roost approx 800m to north west was obtained in 2018 for demolition of Dewsbury Arena.
*European Protected Species Licence

The nearest recorded recent (<10 years) roost not destroyed is over 1.25km distant at Dewsbury Crematorium to the west of site.

Location of bat records within 2km including EPSL is shown below

Location of Bat Records within 2km of site



Yellow: 5 Grosvenor St, Blue: Field Record, Red: Roost

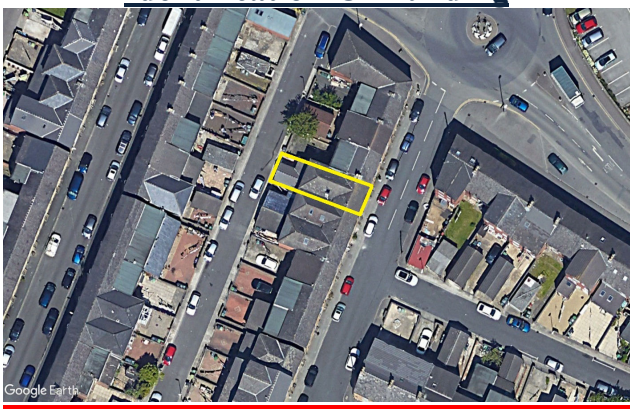
5.3: Building and Close Surroundings

Two surveyors undertook the site survey and surroundings walkover to assess the locality for suitability of use by bats.
The property is in a built up area with many houses and other buildings in close proximity. It is located towards the northern end of a line of terrace houses of similar age. Both front and rear elevations face west or east, neither direction is considered ideal for roosting as unlikely to attain an ambient temperature. he terrace as a whole is estimated to be around 100 years of age. Busy roads are in close proximity.
All the terraced dwellings have direct access on to the pavement of Grosvenor Street, no garden is present to the frontage in any part. No trees or shrubs are present along the whole length of the terrace which faces towards east and other housing directly opposite. A takeaway food business is opposite having extractor noise audible.
A detailed inspection of the building took place. Zoom lens, binoculars, ladders, high power light, torchlight and digital obedient endoscope, were used as necessary.

5.4: Building Location

A site plan identifying the building for survey is shown below

Identification Of Building



The building was assessed for type of construction, materials used and features present such as bargeboard, soffit, flashing, gables, roofing type, ridges etc.
Any potential bat access points were searched for such as gaps beneath roofing materials, missing pointing or gaps beneath barge- boards etc by sight, binocular and zoom lens.

Table 5.4 below, shows varying features in buildings, which can affect potential for bat roosting.

Table 5.4: Features typical of buildings with different potential categories

Low Potential	Medium Potential	High Potential
no easily identifiable access points such as gaps within stonework or between tiles	some access points typically disturbed by cobwebs or detritus	several possible access points showing staining and clean
no roof void	small or cluttered roof void	large roof void with unobstructed flying space
no external cavities such as crevices within wall or behind fascia boards or hanging tiles	few external cavities present with low suitability	a variety of external features offering range of roosting locations
located in area of poor quality habitat away from bat foraging or commuting routes with few linear elements	areas offering some habitat features likely to be used by bats with some linear elements	good linear elements in high quality habitat
not part of a group of buildings	part of a group of buildings offering similar roosting facilities	part of a group of buildings offering a range of different conditions and potential roost locations.
heavily disturbed	potential roosting locations suffering little disturbance	buildings little used and largely undisturbed
considerable potential for temperature variation	potential variation in temperatures	little temperature variation
Any gaps containing cobwebs and/or gritty unstable substrate	Some gaps clean and free from cobwebs or other detritus	Gaps clean and free from cobwebs or other detritus

5:5: Roost Trigger Index

A bat roost trigger index is a simple algorithmic model calculated after building survey has been used to produce an index to indicate potential for the building. The index is a tool aimed at helping to evaluate the suitability of habitat and structures and buildings to support summer bat roosts/maternity colonies. It has been designed to allow numerical comparison of different structures and buildings. Criteria and feature classification are shown in App 1.
The index rating scores give estimates of potential as follows:

negligible <0.50, low<0.60, moderate < 0.70, high >0..70

Scaling the criteria identified in App 1 produces a roost trigger value for the building as shown below.

Table 5.5: Roost Trigger Suitability

PROJECT	CODE	DATE	TI SCORE	ROOST SUITABILITY
5 Grosvenor St	Grosvenor	Feb 2023	0.47358141	Negligible

The index is used as a guide and does not replace a thorough survey of the building, descriptions of which are shown in the text following. It aids in supporting the proportionality of dusk to darkness survey effort. However, in this instance without dusk survey comparison, the property and immediate surroundings produced a return of negligible suitability.

5.6:Building Survey

5.6.1: External Front, East

A: The dwelling, east facing frontage was observed from the street both by sight and zoom lens..The stone frontage was seen to be in good order with all pointing intact from the upper to ground level. No useful gaps were seen in any part.
Modern replacement windows and entrance doorway were all seen intact with no gaps to stone lintels or other parts.

Guttering is fully intact black UPVC fixed upon stone corbels. No soffit or bargeboard visible. No gaps were observed beneath gutter



An air grate was present beneath the gutter and between the two upper windows but offered no access as gaps were too small.

5.6.2: Roof Survey- External East

The roof is a manufactured `Marley` type tile in a dark grey. All tiles were observed with zoom lens and seen to be fully intact with no raised, broken or slipped parts in any area. No undulations were seen that could give potential access beneath.

The ridge line runs north to south and is fully intact with all pointing present, To the right is a stone built chimney with two cowl topped pots present Both pots and stack are in good condition with no gaps.



All stonework was seen with pointing fully intact. Lead flashing was present, in good condition and flush to the stone chimney base and the tiled roof. |No gaps were observed in any part.
The frontage and roof areas of the dwellings immediately to either side of site (and beyond) were observed as in close proximity to any works undertaken. They were also considered to offer no scope for bat use.

5.6.3: External Rear - West

The rear brick built elevation faces west and other housing. All brickwork was observed from upper story to ground level with use of zoom lens where necessary.



The rear elevation is a more modern red brick build, as are the other dwellings in the terrace

All courses were fully intact in all parts, all pointing was present and in good order. No gaps were seen in any part that would be useful to bats. A single story small `L` shaped addition is present. All brick courses are intact with pointing in good order and no gaps. Gutter is present on bargeboard with no gaps found beneath.

5.6.4: Roof External - West

The dark grey tiled roof is pitched and hipped at upper story. A shallow sloping roof is below on the single story addition with gutter and bargeboard all intact. Lead flashing is present and fully intact between single story roof and the main brick wall of the house. All the roof tiles are fully intact with no gaps, slipped or raised areas. All areas were intact with no gaps seen to allow access to bats.



The right side of the roof has some remedial work evident. Use of zoom lens showed no gaps available.

. Black UPVC gutter is fixed to white UPVC bargeboard with a narrow plastic soffit beneath,



5.6.5: Roof Survey- Internal

Internal access was by way of the front entrance, east facing on Grosvenor Street.
Ladder access was used to gain entry to the loft at the top of the staircase.
High beam and torch was used to observe the void.
All roofing timbers were observed with high beam. All timbers were uniform in colour and dust coverage. No smoother, shiny parts or staining was seen on any area of roof timber



Modern roofing felt is seen present to all roof underside. No droppings were seen on timbers. No bat droppings beneath in any part..
Cobwebs* were present hanging from timbers

*Cobweb presence would inhibit flight capability as bats are avid groomers, presence of such would be a deterrent.

No droppings indicating bat presence were seen in any part of the loft space..



Loft insulation was present and clean throughout

However it was noted a number of droppings were present on the insulation and joist towards north, being dividing wall with adjoining dwelling



These droppings were immediately identified as rodent droppings and advised to owner as such.

5.7: Survey Summary

Although located in what is termed `Bat Alert Layer `the site and close surroundings are considered less than conducive to bat roosting (living).

No access for bat roosting (living) purposes was found in any part of the building surveyed.

No evidence was found to indicate bat use had taken place.

The building was considered unlikely for bat use given lack of any access in any area.

No bird nest or remains of such was noted on site during survey.

At no time during survey was any evidence found to suggest use by bats had taken place at the building identified in text as 5, Grosvenor Street, Saville Town, Dewsbury.

Lucille Fairbank
Wildlife Survey and Consultancy

Appendix 1

Bat Roost Trigger Indicator: Feature and Categorisation

A: LOCATION HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT OF STRUCTURE OR BUILDING

T1	General location	Rural / suburban or intensive farmland / dense urban
T2	Foraging opportunities in immediate vicinity (within 250 m)	Good / moderate / poor / very poor
T3	Foraging opportunities in wider landscape (within 5 km)	Good / moderate / poor
T4	Commuting opportunities giving access to semi-natural habitat	Good / moderate / poor
T5	Cover in vicinity of structure/building	Good / moderate / poor or none
T6	External lighting in vicinity of building	None / low level / moderate level / high level
T7	Number and character of nearby buildings	Good variety of older buildings / mixture of old and new / none or all modern
T8	building exposure: altitude, elevation and orientation	Low / moderate / high

B: EXTERIOR FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURE OR BUILDING

T9	Structure/building age	Old / intermediate / less than 50 years
T10	Structure/building size and complexity	Large structure / intermediate size (e.g. typical house) / small size (e.g. garage, shed)
T11	Main wall construction material	Old / mixture of materials / modern
T12	Condition of wall+roof pointing, timbers	Noticeable crevices /some gaps, cracks /tightly sealed
T13	Presence / condition of lintel or door frame	Noticeable / some gaps, cracks / tightly sealed
T14	Condition of eaves/soffits/bargeboards	Noticeable / some gaps, cracks / tightly sealed
T15	Condition of weatherboarding/hanging tiles/cladding/etc.	Noticeable / some gaps, cracks / tightly sealed
T16	Presence and condition of lead flashing	Gaps clearly visible / some lifting of flashing / flashing tightly sealed / no flashing
T17	Roofing material characteristics	Old style tiling / modern tiling or mixture / corrugated metal, asbestos or similar
T18	Bat access potential into structure/building	Numerous gaps or open-sided structure / several small gaps / no gaps / substantial holes or collapsed roof

C: INTERIOR FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURE OR BUILDING

T19	Character of roof void/roof space	Large voids or intricate roof space / typical single void / small low void / very limited roof space
T20	Character and condition of roof timbers	Noticeable crevices / some gaps or cracks / tightly sealed modern timber/ metal supports / no apparent supports or flat roof
T21	Presence and extent of cobwebbing	Very few cobwebs / some cobwebs / numerous webs
T22	Presence and condition of roof lining	Lined with various small gaps / lined with few gaps or mixture of lined & unlined / potential cavity but very limited access / unlined or cavity filled with insulation
T23	Light levels in roof void/roof space	Dark / intermediate / light
T24	Protection from weather/wind	Well protected / intermediate / draughty and exposed
T25	Temperature regime	Variety of temps / intermediate / cold or too hot (e.g. metal roof)
T26	Level of disturbance of potential roost	Low / moderate / high
T27	Flight Space (long-eared, Natterer's and horseshoe bats)	Good / moderate / poor
T28	Flying Access (Horseshoe bats)	Good / potential / none

Appendix 2a

Bats and the Law

All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 (as amended 2021) and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 As bats are known to be in the wider environs all due care must be taken when building works are commenced.

as amended. All bats in the UK are listed as 'European protected species'

It is an offence not only to intentionally or *recklessly* kill, injure or handle any bat but also intentionally or *recklessly* to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place that bats use for shelter or protection, ***whether they are present or not***,

In this context 'damage means make worse for the bat' and so would include such operations, as, for instance,

The blocking of accesses and exits by whatever means, or demolition of all or part of a building or structure, or replacement of one material by another which was inappropriate

Or treatment with the toxic chemicals found in wood preservatives

Or, in the case of winter hibernacula, changes causing alterations in temperature or airflow.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection. Disturbance could include physical presence, loud noises, bright lights or even vibration. Works associated with development or building work are likely to lead to an increase in human presence at the site, extra noise and changes in the site layout and local environment.

All these may have a detrimental effect on the bats, which seek particular environmental conditions, such as a low incidence of direct human disturbance, particular temperature and humidity regimes and a stable internal and external layout so they can continue to follow established flight-paths.

Penalties for causing such an offence or disturbing bats are fines up to £5000 per bat and up to 6 months imprisonment.

An offence would be committed if for instance a developer did not exercise sufficient due diligence before a project was commenced by not having an appropriate survey, particularly in a bat friendly area, and bats were later found to be present and the roost disturbed or destroyed. This action would be regarded as reckless and penalties mentioned above could be applicable. The offences could also be regarded as corporate leading to not only the individual(s) causing the disturbance but also directors being liable

Appendix 3

Extracts from National Planning Policy Framework (Feb 2019)
Habitats and Biodiversity

174. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity*56*; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation *57*;and
b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement 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.

175. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons*58* and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

176. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:
a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites*59*; and
c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

177. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

56 *Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system.*

57 *Where areas that are part of the Nature Recovery Network are identified in plans, it may be appropriate to specify the types of development that may be suitable within them.*

Appendix 3.1

'Developments have the potential to destroy or degrade the habitats of bats. The planning system therefore has an important role to play in the conservation of this protected species.' *

* ISBN 1 85716 781 3- Bat Mitigation Guidelines – A J Mitchell –Jones - Natural England

Extract from

Circular 06/2005 ODPM Planning Policy Statement 9

PART IV Conservation of Species Protected by Law

98. The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal that, if carried out, would be likely to result in harm to the species or its habitat. ~~ They should consider attaching appropriate planning conditions or entering into planning obligations under which the developer would take steps to secure the long-term protection of the species. They should also advise developers that they must comply with any statutory species' protection provisions affecting the site concerned. ~~

99. It is essential that the presence or otherwise of protected species, and the extent that they may be affected by the proposed development, is established before the planning permission is granted, otherwise all relevant material considerations may not have been addressed in making the decision. ~~~
. Where this is the case, the survey should be completed and any necessary measures to protect the species should be in place, through conditions and/or planning obligations, before the permission is granted. In appropriate circumstances the permission may also impose a condition preventing the development from proceeding without the prior acquisition of a licence~~

103. The Habitats Regulations implement the requirements of the Habitats Directive for species listed in Annexe IV of the Directive (European protected species). Stricter provisions than those contained in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 apply for these species and regulation 3(4) of the Habitats Regulations places a duty on local planning authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have regard to the requirements of the Directive so far as they might be affected by those functions. All European protected species are also separately protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

116. When dealing with cases where a European protected species may be affected, a planning authority is a competent authority within the meaning of regulation 6 of the Habitats Regulations, and therefore has a statutory duty under regulation 3(4) to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive in the exercise of its functions. So the Directive's provisions are clearly relevant in reaching planning decisions, and these should be made in a manner which takes them fully into account. ~~ ~~~Planning authorities should give due weight to the presence of a European protected species on a development site to reflect these requirements, in reaching planning decisions, and this may potentially justify a refusal of planning permission.

Appendix 4

Selected Extracts from

The Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017/19 **

Protection of wild animals

43.—(1) A person who—

(a) deliberately captures, injures or kills any wild animal of a European protected species,

(b) deliberately disturbs wild animals of any such species,

(c) deliberately takes or destroys the eggs of such an animal, or

(d) damages or destroys a breeding site or resting place of such an animal,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), 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.

(3) It is an offence for any person—

(a) to be in possession of, or to control,

(b) to transport,

(c) to sell or exchange, or

(d) to offer for sale or exchange,

anything to which this paragraph applies.~~

Licences for certain activities relating to animals or plants

55.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, the relevant licensing body may grant a licence for the purposes specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The purposes are—

(a) scientific or educational purposes;

(b) ringing or marking, or examining any ring or mark on, wild animals;

(c) conserving wild animals or wild plants or introducing them to particular areas;

(d) protecting any zoological or botanical collection;

(e) preserving 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;

(f) preventing the spread of disease; or

(g) preventing serious damage to livestock, foodstuffs for livestock, crops, vegetables, fruit, growing timber or any other form of property or to fisheries.

(3) Regulations 43 (protection of certain wild animals: offences), 45 (prohibition of certain methods of capturing or killing wild animals) and 47 (protection of certain wild plants: offences) do not apply to anything done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted under paragraph (1).~~

(9) The relevant licensing body must not grant a licence under this regulation unless they are satisfied—

(a) that there is no satisfactory alternative; and

(b) that the action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range

~~~~~~

****Amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.**
Most of the changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England and Wales.

All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant. The obligations of a competent authority in the 2017 Regulations for the protection of sites or species do not change.

Rose Villa, Littlemoor Road, Pudsey, Yorks, LS28 8AN: tel/fax:
batsurveys@btinternet.com
© Lucille Fairbank 2023

A competent authority is a public body, statutory undertaker, minister or department of government, or anyone holding public office**.** **DEFRA gov.uk 1/1/21**

Appendix 5: Consultants

Lucille Fairbank: Natural England Licence no`s CLS2015-12696/7 & CL29/00196
A consultant with over 25 years experience of specialisation in bat species.
Lucille undertook her early training with NCC (now Natural England) and further training under the personal guidance of Peter Lina, Bat Conservation Officer for the Netherlands.

She has held licences to disturb bats for both scientific and conservation purposes, which has allowed her to handle and work with bats, for over 25 years.

She is a founder member of the Bat Conservation Trust; the only organisation in the UK solely dedicated to the conservation of bats and their habitats. She was also a founder member of Bradford Bat Group, which evolved to become West Yorkshire Bat Group.

Besides operating a wildlife consultancy specialising in bats and offering advice on conservation and habitat design and enhancement she also offers her expertise on a voluntary basis to Natural England as a Bat Warden. Lucille has worked with and been involved in the training of West Yorkshire Police Wildlife Liaison Officers with particular reference to bats.
She has been instrumental in amicably and successfully resolving many situations where humans have been in conflict with bats.

She is well versed in Barn Owl ecology, having advised on a number of successful mitigations. She holds a Natural England Barn Owl Licence and is one of very few consultants in the North holding a Barn Owl Trust Certificate.

Stephen A Fairbank, M.A., B.Sc. .Natural England Licence no CL29/00200
An associate consultant who has over 20 years experience with protected species and has been involved in survey work for over 15 years.

He holds a Natural England Barn Owl Licence, has advised on many successful mitigation and enhancement plans and holds the Barn Owl Trust Ecology Certificate .His particular interest is Barn Owls having studied the species Tyto Alba not only in the UK but also western States of the USA.

Stephen's interest is in the use of technology in data collection and statistical analysis. He has considerable knowledge, research experience and mathematical modelling skills in the effects of wind turbines on bats as well as system analysis and procedural processes with respect to bat mitigation guidelines.

He also offers his services as a Natural England volunteer bat worker.

Rose Villa, Littlemoor Road, Pudsey, Yorks, LS28 8AN:
batsurveys@btinternet.com

© Lucille Fairbank 2023